

BARBADOS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REPORT
2013



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Table 1.1-1
Selected Key Indicators
2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012R	2013P
Real Sector:					
Real GDP Growth (%)	(4.1)	0.3	0.8	0.0	-0.1
Per Capita GDP basic prices 000s)	28.7	28.1	28.2	26.5	27.2
Capital Formation as % of GDP	15.0	13.6	14.8	13.3	13.3
Inflation Rate (%)	3.7	5.8	9.4	4.5	1.8
Unemployment Rate (%) average	10.0	10.7	11.2	11.6	11.6
Index of Industrial Production (% change)	-9.8	-1.5	-3.7	-6.1	2.8
Tourism Expenditure (% change)	-10.4	6.0	7.3	-5.8	7.6*
Tourism Arrivals (% change)	-8.6	2.6	6.7	-5.5	-5.2
Fiscal Sector:					
Fiscal Deficit as % of GDP	-8.6	-8.8	-4.5	-6.6	-11.8
Total Debt as % of GDP	75.0	89.0	101.5	112.7	126.2
Primary Balance as % of GDP	-4.0	-1.8	-1.1	0.3	-2.9
Current Revenue as % of GDP	24.9	25.9	28.9	28.6	25.7
Current Expenditure as % of GDP	35.4	42.1	37.5	41.2	44.5
Government Debt Service as % of Total Revenue	28.4	47.5	38.8	38.8	49.3
External Sector:					
BOP Current Account as % of GDP	-6.7	-5.8	-11.4	-4.6	-10.3
Export Growth (% change)	-22.4	13.4	10.7	18.9	-9.8
Import Growth (% change)	-24.5	8.3	16.3	-2.5	0.5
Net International Reserves (% change)	5.5	2.9	23.7	7.1	-22.9
Reserve Cover (Weeks of Imports of goods and services)	21.1	18.4	17.8	19.9	15.6
Capital and Financial Account (% change)	34.0	30.0	279.3	-85.0	57.1
Monetary Sector:					
Money Supply - currency in circulation (% change)	2.7	1.3	-0.2	-0.6	-1.2
Credit to Private Sector (% change)	-0.4	3.9	-2.9	10.6	-2.3
Total Bank Deposits (% change)	0.0	-0.9	1.0	5.4	2.9
Excess Liquidity Ratio (%)	9.9	9.3	9.7	15.3	18.1
Social Sector:					
Human Development Index Ranking	37	42	47	38	N/A
Adult Literacy Rate (%)	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7
Life Expectancy Rate	76.5	76.7	76.8	74.8	75.0
Mortality Rate (%)	8.7	10.1	13.7	11.0	7.3
Crimes Reported (% change)	-2.3	2.4	-2.4	4.2	-4.8
Access to Clean Water	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Expenditure on Education as % of Total Expenditure	15.2	13.2	15.1	13.7	11.9
Expenditure on Health as % of Total Expenditure	13.3	10.8	12.1	11.2	11.2
Expenditure on Social Development as % of Total Expenditure**	13.1	11.2	12.7	11.6	13.8

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados, IMF, UNDP, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Barbados Statistical Service

* Change in Tourism expenditure is for January to June 2013

Expenditure on Education, Health, Social Security etc calculations are taken from table 5 of the estimates

** Social Development is the sum of Social Security & Welfare, Housing & Community Amenities and Other Community & Social Services

p) represents the use of provisional data

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Real GDP in the Barbados economy exhibited signs of weakness and declined by 0.1 per cent at the end of 2013 in contrast to a year earlier when it remained flat. Growth in the tradable sector fell by 1.1 per cent on account of declines in sugar, manufacturing output and tourism. However, output in non-sugar agriculture and fishing grew by 11.4 per cent.

Alternatively, the non-traded sector expanded by 0.1 per cent based on a 2.0 per cent growth in the business and other services sector, and a 1.6 per cent expansion in wholesale and retail trade, while poor performances were registered for mining & quarrying and construction.

The construction sector registered a 12.0 per cent decline in output when compared with a fall-off of 7.7 per cent in 2012. This decline was mirrored by contractions in the mining and quarrying sub-sector by 16.3 per cent and 1.0 per cent in the electricity, gas and water sector. Comparatively, the transport, storage and telecommunications sector and Government services registered increases of 1.5 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively.

There was some ease in inflationary pressures at the end of 2013 as the average rate of inflation fell to 1.8 per cent from 4.5 per cent at the end of 2012. On an annualized basis, the unemployment rate rose marginally to 11.7 per cent, compared with 11.6 per cent at the end of 2012. At the end of 2013, there were 126,200 employed persons in Barbados.

The resident population was estimated at 277.5 thousand persons, an increase of 500 persons when compared with 277.0 thousand in the previous year. Per capita GDP (basic prices) increased by an estimated 2.6 per cent to record BDS \$27.2 thousand (US \$13.6 thousand) compared with BDS \$26.5 thousand (US \$13.25 thousand) in 2012.

Real value added in the traded sector fell by an estimated 1.1 per cent in 2013, following a 4.3 per cent decline registered in 2012. This was as a result of a fall-off in sugar by 28.6 per cent; manufacturing 2.6 per cent; and tourism 1.6 per cent. The only positive performance was non-sugar agriculture and fishing which expanded by 11.4 per cent.

In relation to tourism activity, long stay tourist arrivals decreased by 27,783 persons or 5.2 percent, from 536,303 arrivals in 2012 to 508,520 arrivals in 2013. However, cruise passenger arrivals increased by 5.7 per cent to reach 79,264 passengers compared with 74,990 passengers recorded a year earlier. Tourism receipts were estimated at \$1,749.6 million in 2013, an increase of 0.1 per cent compared with \$1,748.5 million in 2012. Net receipts from the exportation of services rose by 2.0 per cent to \$1,325.4 million compared with \$1,299.7 million recorded in 2012.

The number of new entities licensed in the international business sector at the end of 2013 totaled 489 as compared with 429 entities in 2012. This represented a 14.0 per cent increase in the number of new entities licensed. During 2013, there were 438 new International Business Companies (IBCs) licensed as compared with 393 in the previous year. This represented an increase of 45 companies or an 11.5 per cent increase in the number of new IBCs licensed.

Exports of goods and services fell by an estimated 6.5 per cent to register \$3,183.9 million compared with \$3,404.7 million recorded in 2012. In contrast, imports of goods and services decreased by 1.8 per cent to record \$4,274.4 million. The primary market for Barbados' domestic exports continued to be CARICOM, with a market share of 51.6 per cent. Exports to this group of countries, decreased by 0.9 per

cent, to reach \$275.9 million compared with the \$278.5 million recorded for 2012 while the value of total imports (cif) fell by 1.2 per cent to \$3,517.9 million compared with \$3,559.3 million in 2012.

Barbados experienced an increase in its external current account deficit as a result of an increase in retained imports as well as a fall-off in domestic exports. The capital and financial account balance was estimated at \$447.5 million which was boosted by long-term public and private inflows. The balance on the external current account was estimated to be in deficit approximately \$870.8 million or 10.3 per cent of GDP (at market prices) at the end of 2013, which reflected an increase on the deficit of \$800.2 million recorded at the end of 2012.

At the end of 2013, the Net International Reserves (NIR) of the monetary authorities fell by 21.3 per cent to \$1,147.1 million compared with \$1,457.3 million at the end of 2012. In addition, the import reserve cover for goods and services stood at 15.6 weeks relative to 19.9 weeks registered a year earlier.

The overall fiscal deficit (2013/2014) of \$1,722.32 million was financed largely from domestic sources totaling \$1,179.2 million, while foreign financing amounted to \$543.2 million. The deficit at the end of the financial year 2013/2014 stood at an estimated 11.8 per cent compared with 8.8 per cent in 2012/2013. This outcome was predicated on a reduced intake of revenues by 9.3 per cent and higher levels of expenditure which were estimated to have risen by 5.8 per cent. Preliminary data showed that the weak revenue intake was as a result of lower earnings from income taxes, corporation taxes as well as property taxes. While on the expenditure side, current transfers and debt payments continued to be the main areas of spending.

Domestic debt service at the end of the period, stood at an estimated \$784.8

million of which amortization was \$401.8 million and interest payments \$383.0 million. Foreign debt service, which amounted to an estimated \$188.4 million, was made-up of \$98.5 million for amortization and \$89.9 million for interest payments. At the end of December 2013, the sinking fund totaled \$103.8 million.

The stock of central government debt stood at an estimated \$10,812.5 million or 126.2 per cent of GDP at the end of December 2013. This represented an increase of \$1,273.7 million or 13.4 per cent over 2012. Domestic debt stood at \$8,144.0 million or 75.3 per cent of GDP, an increase of \$985.0 million when compared with the year before. The level of foreign debt stood at \$2,668.5 million or 31.1 per cent of GDP, an increase of \$288.7 million.

During 2013, the banking system continued to face contracting economic activity as domestic deposits of commercial banks showed marginal increases with smaller credit accumulation. With reduced performance in credit and increased deposits, overall liquidity in the banking system expanded. As a result, the excess liquidity ratio grew from 15.3 per cent at the end of December 2012 to 18.1 per cent at the end of December 2013.

A comparison of total trading volume and value 2012/2013, inclusive of extraordinary transactions for 2012, as well as those that occurred in 2013 showed a decline in total trading volume of 43.4 per cent and an associated decline in total trading value of 59.8 per cent. Market indices showed mixed results in 2013 when compared to the closing figures for 2012.

Total deposits of Commercial Banks increased by an estimated 3.5 per cent to \$8,649.4 million. Of this total, domestic deposits stood at \$8,180.3 million, an increase of 2.9 per cent when compared with the previous year. Deposits in foreign currency, which totaled \$469.0 million, increased by 14.2 per cent in contrast to 2012.

The number of Credit Unions remained unchanged at thirty-five (35) since 2008. The high level of market penetration, the maturity of the credit union sector together with the varied range of complex products and services continued to restrict potential entrants wishing to register new credit unions. The total number of members reported by credit unions increased by 7.8 per cent from 149,191 persons at the end of 2012 to 160,843 person at the end of 2013.

Productivity in non-government entities expanded by approximately 1.8 per cent in 2012, but was down slightly from 2.2 per cent in 2011 and 3.7 per cent in 2010. This was primarily due to a contraction in the national hours by almost 2.0 per cent, while Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased marginally. According to the estimates from the 2013 National Survey of Productivity, labour productivity declined by 2.2 per cent, despite the only contraction being registered in the hotel sub-grouping of 4.0 per cent. This reduction outweighed the expansions recorded in the apartment hotel sub-sector of 7.5 per cent, apartments and guest houses sub-groupings of 10.2 per cent and 11.5 percent, respectively.

Activities for the Education Project Implementation Unit (EPIU) included the completion of works at thirty-five (35) primary, twenty-two (22) secondary and four (4) private schools. Thirty-eight (38) primary schools were furnished with improved security of storage facilities and electrical upgrades conducive to efficient functionality of information technologies.

During 2013, the Ministry of Health (MOH) continued to develop and design policies to ensure the provision of quality health services to the public of Barbados. Promotion of healthy lifestyle behaviours and wellness among the population was heightened due to the rising level of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), which remained the major cause of morbidity and mortality in Barbados.

The period under review witnessed a continued commitment to provide a

quality personal social service programme, which would provide citizens with the ability to achieve 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.

During 2013, the Royal Barbados Police Force continued to pursue its mission of providing a safe and secure environment for all in the face of limited resources. According to the National Overview on Reported Crimes, a total of 8,709 cases were reported. This represented a 4.8 per cent decrease in reported crimes over that reported in 2012.

The Ministry of Environment and Drainage also continued to forge ahead with its mandate to advance an effective transition to a sustainable development and green economy agenda for Barbados.

The Government announced a 19-month adjustment plan with a view to reduce the deficit by 2014/2015, and thereafter continue to keep the deficit on a sustainable path. While the fiscal adjustment programme will be done over a period of 19 months, most of the measures taken will continue to have some effect over the medium term (2013-2020).

The 2013 Financial Statement and Budgetary Proposals announced in August last year provided a policy framework to make adjustments and reforms through policies and measures to enhance revenue, reduce government expenditure and stimulate growth. In addition, the proposals were geared towards enhancing local and foreign investment, protecting and generating foreign exchange and debt consolidation.

Therefore, the Government of Barbados endeavors continue to focus on the right adjustment and reform measures geared towards reducing current vulnerabilities in order to improve the quality of life for all Barbadians.

I. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

According to the IMF World Economic Outlook world output reached 3.3 per cent in 2013. Economic activity gradually accelerated in the second half of 2013 and private demand was robust in the United States and very sluggish in the Euro area. In emerging markets and developing economies, activity picked up steam in the United States. Private demand strengthened and real GDP growth was kept to about 2.0 percent in 2013 due to credit and housing markets which showed some recovery, and larger-than-expected fiscal adjustments.

In the Euro area, banks were restricted by poor profitability and low capital that constrained the supply of credit. In addition, activity in many economies was held back by continued fiscal adjustment, competitiveness problems, and balance sheet weaknesses. New political and financial risks that could put a damper on the recovery also came to the fore.

Japan by contrast saw a rebound with real GDP growth reaching 1.5 per cent driven by a fiscal and monetary stimulus. Overall, the annual growth forecasted for advanced economies in 2013 was a modest 1.3 per cent.

COUNTRY AND REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Growth continued at a modest pace in the United States in the first half of 2013 where GDP grew at an annual rate of 1.3 per cent. This growth was constrained by sizable fiscal consolidation at a time when inflation averaged 1.8 per cent. A rebound in the housing market and higher household net worth created the platform for a speedy recovery. The unemployment rate fell to 7.3 per cent in August 2013 and the current account deficits continued to shrink due to increases in domestic energy production.

The Canadian economy grew at an annual rate of 1.8 per cent. It was driven by a rebound in the export and energy sectors, as well as private consumption. The Canadian economy was projected to expand as net exports and business investment from the United States offset slower consumption growth. Moreover, household debt remained high and led to negative growth impacts. Fiscal consolidation at the provincial level proceeded to rebuild fiscal space against future shocks.

The Euro area returned to growth in the second quarter of 2013 after six (6) quarters of recession. Unemployment was high as labour markets became depressed. Inflation was estimated around 1.5 per cent due to persistent output gaps. Sweden's economy, along with its main Nordic and European trading partners grew slowly.

ADVANCED ECONOMIES

Advanced economy policymakers were able to successfully defuse two of the biggest short-term threats to global recovery, the threat of a Euro area break-up and a sharp fiscal contraction in the United States. Real GDP growth was expected to be maintained around 2.0 per cent in 2013.

In the Euro area the supply of credit was constrained as banks struggled with poor profitability and low capital. Economic activities throughout Advanced Economies were depressed by continued fiscal adjustments, competitiveness problems and balance sheet weaknesses.

Japan saw an improvement in its economy that was driven by fiscal and monetary stimulus measures that caused real GDP growth to reach 1.5 per cent. It is therefore noted, that policymakers could not afford to relax their efforts and used all prudent measures to support sluggish demand. Both Japan and the United States accomplished medium-term fiscal adjustment

and reform of their social safety net programmes. Japan and the Euro area adopted structural reforms to boost potential output.

In the United Kingdom GDP growth was estimated at 1.8 per cent in 2013. Export growth increased from 1.3 per cent, and the unemployment rate was around 7.7 per cent. This reduction in the unemployment rate was slow over the medium-term as the hours worked increased and productivity levels began to recover.

In 2013, the UK experienced its fastest growth since 2007 and was the fastest growing European economy. Growth expectations picked up as businesses and consumer confidence rose. The services sector led the way followed closely by manufacturing and construction. Inflation was below the 2.0 per cent target for the first time in more than four (4) years as global commodity prices were down.

EMERGING AND DEVELOPING ECONOMIES

There was good news emanating from developing economies. Estimates of potential growth were marked down for some of the larger emerging markets although it was steadily improving elsewhere. Developing economies recorded growth of 4.6 per cent in 2013. In Latin America and the Caribbean growth was estimated to be 2.6 per cent. East and South Asia and Southern Africa as well as South America registered moderate increases in their growth rates, while North Africa recorded a decrease in growth. The decrease in growth in North Africa of 3.9 per cent was due primarily to the political unrest and disruptions to oil production.

Mexico and the Caribbean also recorded a decrease in growth as a result of structural constraints. However, it is anticipated that developing economies should experience steady acceleration in growth in 2014 and 2015 of 5.1 per cent and

5.3 per cent respectively. Despite this positive expectation, developing countries continued to face crippling challenges such as high unemployment, a lack of diversification into greater value-added production, and a lack of adequate infrastructure, both physical and technological, in the energy sector. Adverse weather conditions posed the threat of severely increasing food prices and creating food shortages as production levels were reduced significantly.

Over the medium term, downside risks revolved around the absence of strong fiscal consolidation plans in the United States and Japan; high private sector debt; limited policy space; and insufficient institutional progress in the Euro area which lead to a protracted period of low growth; distortions from easy and unconventional monetary policy in many advanced economies; and overinvestment and high asset prices in many emerging market and developing economies. However, global activity might suffer periodic setbacks unless policies are developed to address the risks. Nevertheless, a stronger policy response could also foster a stronger recovery in activity.

In South America, growth in Argentina and Brazil was supported by growing domestic demand while agricultural exporters in Paraguay accounted for the improvement in the growth rates. In Mexico and Central America economic activity slowed down to 1.5 per cent. Reforms to address the structural weakness of inefficient technology were announced.

The Caribbean region struggled to recover from the impact of the large current account deficits. External demand for goods and services were subdued, weaker commodity prices affected net exports of commodities in the region, and domestic demand was weak due to fiscal austerity measures and high levels of unemployment.

INFLATION

According to the Commodity Market Review from the World Economic Outlook 2013, inflation rates in the major advanced economies remained generally under control in emerging markets and developing economies, although unemployment rates were typically low and current account balances fell. Food and fuel supply developments helped to contain upward pressure on prices of major commodities despite the expected acceleration in global activity.

In Japan in 2013, asset prices were high and inflation rose above zero due to a

response to increases in the consumption tax. Inflation pressure remained contained in emerging market and developing economies, as a result of the recent slowdown and lower food and energy prices. Deflationary concerns rose in the Euro area while Japan managed to end its decade-long deflation.

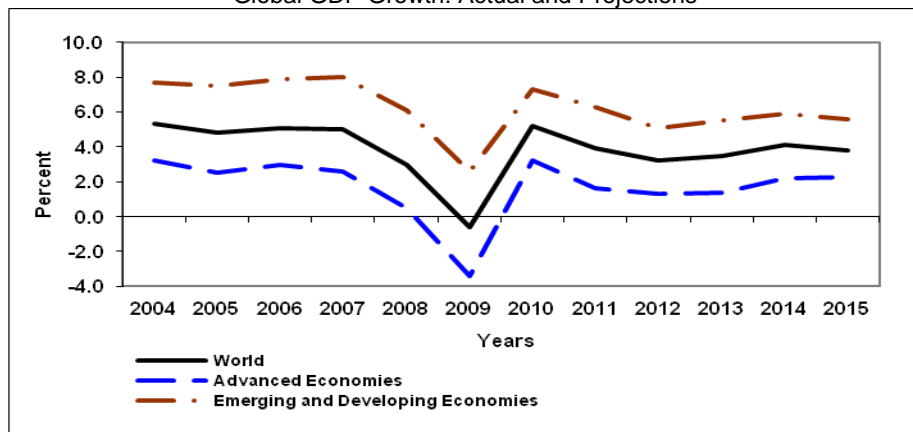
In developing economies which are in transition, particularly in South Asia and Africa, inflation rates were above 10.0 per cent. The major oil exporters also appeared to be operating close to or above capacity, and some economies in transition saw large price increases in response to shocks.

Table 1.1-2
Indicators of Economic Performance in Advanced Economies
2012-2013

Country	Real GDP (% change)		Unemployment Rate (Annual Avg.) (% change)		Consumer Price Index (% change)	
	2012 ^R	2013 ^E	2012 ^R	2013 ^E	2012 ^R	2013 ^E
United States	2.3	1.3	8.2	7.5	2.0	1.5
Japan	2.0	1.5	4.5	3.9	0.0	0.3
Germany	0.9	0.4	5.2	5.0	2.2	1.7
France	0.2	0.1	10.1	10.9	1.9	1.0
Italy	-2.1	-1.8	10.6	12.1	3.0	1.4
U.K	-0.2	1.8	8.1	7.5	2.7	2.6
Canada	2.0	1.8	7.3	7.1	1.8	1.0

SOURCE: IMF World Economic Outlook October 2013 and January 2014

Figure 1
Global GDP Growth: Actual and Projections



SOURCE: IMF World Economic Outlook January 2014 (2014 and 2015 are projections)

UNEMPLOYMENT

The global employment situation was very disheartening as effects from the financial crisis continued to depress labour markets. The most challenging situation was in the Euro area where unemployment rates reached 27.0 per cent in Greece and Spain with a high percentage of unemployment among the youth.

In developing economies in transition, the unemployment situation was mixed, with extremely high structural unemployment in North Africa and Western Asia. Countries made concerted efforts to improve employment conditions by aligning macroeconomic policies appropriately with domestic conditions to induce advances in productivity and innovation.

COMMODITY AND NON-COMMODITY PRICES

The IMF's Primary Commodities Price Index (PCPI) was unchanged from March 2013 with declines in metal prices which were offset by small gains in food and energy prices of 1.0 per cent and 2.0 per cent respectively. The steep fall in metal prices was as a result of an increased supply of metals due to a rise in metal mines caused by large investments in this sector in recent years. The growth in demand for oil has slowed particularly in China, India and the Middle East.

Oil prices have remained around \$105.00 per barrel even though coal and natural gas prices have fallen. New pipeline infrastructure in the United States has allowed surplus crude in the mid-continent to reach coastal refineries and US crude oil prices to rise. These elevated crude oil prices have caused food prices to remain relatively high because energy is an

important cost component that caused the US to experience a boom in energy production. Natural gas output and crude oil and other liquids increased by 25.0 per cent and 30.0 per cent respectively during the last five years, reducing net oil imports by nearly 40.0 per cent.

GLOBAL FINANCIAL MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

Global current account imbalances across major economies continued to narrow. The United States remained the largest deficit economy with an estimated external deficit of about US\$410 billion (2.4 per cent of GDP) in 2013, down from US\$450 billion in 2012, and lower than its peak of US\$800 billion (6.0 per cent of GDP) in 2006. China registered a surplus of 2.0 per cent of GDP in 2013 while Japan recorded a surplus of 1.0 per cent of GDP. The current account for the Euro area reflected a surplus of 2.5 per cent of GDP. However, global imbalances were not expected to widen by a significant margin in the next two years.

FISCAL POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

Most developed and developing economies made a concerted effort to incorporate fiscal adjustment measures by reducing government spending, raising taxes and in some cases liquidating public assets. The average budget deficit of developed countries was estimated to be reduced by 1.4 per cent of GDP. In the United States, government spending was estimated to have declined by 5.0 per cent in 2013. However, Japan despite facing the largest debt-to-GDP ratio in the world, adopted an expansionary fiscal policy during 2013 through a supplemental budget to increase government spending by about 2.2 per cent of nominal GDP.

II. REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) saw a turnaround in its operations during 2013. Loan approvals and disbursements recorded were strong due to improved efficiencies and the strengthening of internal controls. In addition, sustained improvements in global growth and the strengthening of regional economic performance contributed to the improvement in the Bank's operations. Total disbursements recorded in 2013 amounted to US\$186 million which was approximately 60.3 per cent above the disbursements of US\$116 million in 2012, while loan approvals were up 33.7 per cent from US\$104 million in 2012 to US\$139 million in 2013.

The Caribbean Development Bank views human resource development in its borrowing member countries as one of the fundamental approaches to foster growth. With this strategic objective in mind, the Bank continued to promote the development of the skills and competencies that are required by expanding the pool of Caribbean citizens capable of leading productive lives in an internationally competitive environment. CDB's commitment to investments in education and training in 2013 were, therefore, channeled in two complementary pathways for economic growth and competitiveness.

The Bank continued to support expanding the quality of basic education, so that graduates can successfully transition to higher education and training opportunities or acquire skills for entry level employment. Thus, an amount of US\$24.5 million was approved for both Antigua and Barbuda and the Republic of Haiti to expand opportunities for children to complete primary and secondary education and enhance their instructional effectiveness. Accordingly, US\$22.8 million was approved

for post-secondary and tertiary education in Anguilla and the University of the West Indies' Open Campus programme.

GROWTH PERFORMANCE

Regional growth recorded was on average 1.5 per cent in 2013 compared with 1.2 per cent in 2012. This growth occurred as a result of renewed foreign direct investment inflows, rising incomes, and employment levels in advanced economies which contributed to the expanded growth in construction activity and the continued recovery in the tourism sectors in most of the Bank's Member Countries (BMCs). Significant public investment in critical infrastructure, private residential construction and FDI tourism related development contributed to the expansion in construction activity.

In Guyana, Haiti and Suriname expansion in growth was driven primarily by strong construction and agriculture outturns, continued investment in gold mining operations, and contributions from the rapidly developing tourism industries.

Growth performances in Trinidad and Tobago improved as construction and tourism activity expanded. Trinidad benefited from an improvement in manufacturing, as cement production recovered from the effects of industrial unrest in 2012.

Growth in Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Turks and Caicos Islands was moderate, while Jamaica is estimated to have recorded no growth in 2013. Economic activity in St. Lucia contracted due to a decline in construction and the financial sector activities.

Barbados' economy contracted as a result of a decline in activity in the tourism

and construction industries. Unemployment levels across the Region remained high.

Average inflation for the Region was estimated at 2.3 per cent in 2013, down from the 3.5 per cent recorded in 2012. Foreign exchange reserves varied across the Region with an increase in reserves in Belize, the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU) and Trinidad and Tobago, while they fell in Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Suriname and The Bahamas.

SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

TOURISM

Tourism growth showed slow but positive results, growing by 4.3 per cent over 2012, despite the challenging global economic climate. According to statistics from the World Tourism Organization, growth in travel to emerging economies trended higher than travel to advanced economies. Tourism arrivals for the first six (6) months of 2013 exhibited protracted growth of 1.4 per cent primarily because of a 6.2 per cent contraction in air arrivals that offset the advances in sea arrivals by 3.7 per cent. Stay-over arrivals across the Region increased with the exception of passenger arrivals in Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and The Bahamas. This was due to the continued recovery in the US and Euro markets.

The Caribbean was reported to be the leading cruise destination for 2013, accounting for 45.3 per cent of global ship deployments. Cruise passengers to the region totaled 21.8 million which reflected an increase of 2.7 per cent when compared with 2012. The summer months of 2013 were estimated to be the best for cruise arrivals in the Caribbean since 2010.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

The expansion in construction activity was linked to the combined efforts of significant public investment in economic

infrastructure, private residential construction and foreign direct investment driven by tourism related development projects. Cement sales were well below the 2012 level and totaled 1.2 million bags, reflecting a reduction of 21.3 per cent in cement sales.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture, forestry and fishing contracted by 9.1 per cent in Jamaica compared with the 8.3 per cent growth recorded in 2012. The industry's performance was influenced by drought conditions in 2013 which negatively impacted both domestic and export production.

Domestic crop production fell by 8.8 per cent in 2013 relative to growth of 10.3 per cent in 2012. Export crop production fell by 19.6 per cent in 2013 compared with a contraction of 6.5 per cent in 2012. The decline in export crops in agriculture was as a result of the poor performance in the yield of crops for exports such as cocoa (61.1 per cent) and pimento (35.8 per cent).

MANUFACTURING

A strong manufacturing sector is particularly important for developing economies because manufacturing links traditional low-value commodity markets with high-value export markets.

However, this was not the case in the Caribbean as manufacturing across the region struggled to remain competitive. The strongest regional manufacturer, Trinidad and Tobago suffered because of sluggish regional demand and disruptions as a result of industrial disputes.

The largest publicly traded water provider in the Caribbean, Consolidated Water Co. (CWCO) of the Cayman Island reported a 7.7 per cent drop in profit as retail sales declined. In 2013, net income for the company was \$8.6 million compared with \$9.3 million in 2012. Consolidated

Water Company operated water production and distribution facilities in the Bahamas and Belize. They have also expanded beyond the Caribbean with a sea-water reverse osmosis facility in Indonesia Bali Island and a water purifying desalination pilot plant in Rosarito, Mexico.

MINING SECTOR

The mining sector in Central America and the Caribbean grew as investment flowed into the untapped mineral potential of gold and copper. The Dominican Republic has a large endowment of gold, silver and copper reserves.

Investment in small-scale gold mining operations also contributed significantly to growth levels in Guyana and Suriname. Guyana and Suriname saw their mining sectors developed from a low base due to increase gold exploration and development.

INFLATION

Inflation rates continued to be moderate in the region as energy costs and food prices remained subdued in 2013. Inflation rates in Jamaica increased from 7.2 per cent in 2012 to 7.8 per cent in 2013. For the first six months in the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU), inflation rates ranged from 0.3 per cent in St. Lucia to 2.3 per cent in Anguilla. The lower rate of inflation in St. Lucia was influenced by reductions in clothing and footwear, by education in St. Kitts and Nevis, and by medical services in the ECCU.

Guyana's consumer prices rose marginally by 0.2 per cent due to price increases in the sub-categories of meat, fish, eggs, milk products and fruits.

Inflation in Haiti rose from 5.2 per cent to 7.8 per cent, while in Jamaica the average rate of inflation was 7.8 per cent. This was predominantly due to the impact of adverse weather conditions on domestic agricultural products and pass-through

effects of the depreciation of the exchange rate.

Inflation rates were eased in Trinidad and Tobago because of lower global food prices, the removal of VAT on domestic food items and stable weather conditions. This was reflected in the fall of the average rate from 10.2 per cent to 6.3 per cent.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment in Barbados was estimated at 11.7 per cent in 2013 compared with 11.6 per cent in 2012. Belize, Bahamas and Jamaica all reported unemployment rates of over 10.0 per cent. In Guyana, the total public sector unemployment rate increased by 1.1 per cent. This position reflected an expansion of unemployed labour within core civil services by 2.8 per cent. There was a 0.4 per cent reduction in recruitment in the Guyana Sugar Corporation (GUYSUCO) that led to the employment levels in public corporations declining by 0.1 per cent.

The unemployment rate for Jamaica in April was 16.3 per cent, representing an increase of 1.9 per cent when compared with the 14.4 per cent reported for April 2012. Jamaica's high unemployment rate was due to an increase of 3.0 per cent growth in the labour force which outweighed the marginal growth of 0.8 per cent in the employment level. Unemployment levels were higher in Manufacturing, Financial Intermediation, Wholesale and Retail Trade and Hotels and Restaurants.

In Trinidad and Tobago the unemployment rate rose in the first six (6) months of 2013 as a result of a 20.1 per cent increase in retrenchments filed with the Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development.

TRADE

With growth in global trade volume expected to recover, trade in developing

economies picked-up as a result of an increase in the import demand in the Caribbean. In 2013, Caribbean trade performance mirrored the international situation. Exports rose marginally by 1.5 per cent for the year. Export prices fell considerably within CARICOM, while export volumes increased above average in the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) and Chile. Export products that registered the cheapest price drops were metals, bananas, coffee and sugar. Economies of the Caribbean Sub-region showed a low degree of integration into value chains and limited intra-industrial trade. Trinidad and Tobago provided the greater share of manufactured products for the other territories in the Caribbean.

FINANCIAL AND MONETARY SECTOR

Financial markets in the region recovered to some extent as policy actions in advanced economies helped boost investors' confidence. Strong portfolio inflows to the region led to the reduction in spreads and put upward pressure on local currencies.

Exchange rate flexibility continued to be used to discourage speculative capital flows. An increased pace of foreign exchange reserve accumulation was considered in countries where real exchange rates were close to the upper limit of the range consistent with fundamentals. In addition, there was further tightening of prudential policies that helped limit the build-up of financial sector vulnerabilities.

However, the strengthening of the financial sector regulation and supervision remained critical in the protection of the stability of the banking system and to prevent financial excesses. Banks had high capital and liquidity ratios, low non-performing loans and high returns on assets.

Strong bank financial indicators were not usual at that stage in the cycle and could very well be masking unexpected

vulnerabilities. Prudent measures such as forward looking provisional requirements, stricter loan-to-value ratios, higher capital requirements, and limits on sectoral exposure helped to mitigate risks.

FISCAL OUTTURN

The fiscal position throughout Regional territories weakened as revenues declined and output contracted. Increased spending on capital projects in St. Lucia and Antigua and Barbuda and wage increases in St. Vincent and the Grenadines contributed to the expansion in the fiscal deficits recorded.

The commencement of construction on a new airport also contributed to the increase in capital expenditure levels in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The percentage increases in debt to GDP ratios beyond the international benchmark of 60 per cent of GDP, caused the credit downgrades in Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines by notable rating agencies. Guyana was the exception as it recorded a fiscal surplus due to some debt relief and substantial improvement in loan repayments.

JAMAICA

Growth in Jamaica's economic performance was based on an expansion of both tradable and non-tradable industries. Growth in the non-tradable industries was reflected in Construction, Electricity and Water Supply and Domestic Agriculture, while the tradable industries were driven by growth in Mining and Quarrying, Transport, Storage & Communication and Hotels and Restaurants.

Mining and Quarrying grew due to increased capacity utilization in the Alumina and Bauxite industries which rose to 43.5 per cent and 92.8 per cent respectively, compared to 37.7 per cent and 89.4 per cent the previous year. Total output of bauxite and alumina production increased by 11.4

per cent and 15.5 per cent respectively when compared with the previous year.

Hotels and Restaurants expanded due to additional airlift out of Canada, Germany and Sweden that caused stay-over visitor arrivals to rise to 7.5 per cent. Construction also expanded to record the fourth consecutive quarter of growth as both residential and commercial construction projects increased in number.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing expanded due to a recovery in domestic crop production. Domestic crop production increased by 14.0 per cent as the number of hectares under cultivation increased. Export crop production was reduced as the amount of sugar cane milled and cocoa produced declined due to delays in harvesting.

Value-added for Electricity and Water Supply expanded as electricity consumption grew by 1.1 per cent and water production by 2.3 per cent. Increased electricity consumption and water production indicated a recovery in supply which was caused by Hurricane Sandy in 2012.

Transport, Storage & Communication also expanded due primarily to estimated growth in Transport and Communication. In Transport, an expansion in domestic cargo movements of 1.4 per cent and 8.2 per cent in cruise passenger arrivals were recorded.

Increased ship calls by Royal Caribbean and Holland America and the initial arrival of the Disney Wonder cruise line accounted for the increase in cruise passenger arrivals, while the expansion in communication was reflected in the increased data subscriptions.

Manufacturing declined as both Food and Beverage, and Other Manufacturing contracted as the production of sugar and molasses fell. In Other Manufacturing, petrol refining was reduced,

the impact of which was partly offset by an increase in cement production.

Annual inflation for 2013 was 9.7 per cent. This was caused primarily by inflationary pressures from the administrative increase in water and sewage rates as well as the lagged impact of the higher cost of fuel.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad and Tobago's economy declined in the third quarter of 2013 by 0.5 per cent. Activity in the Energy Sector declined by 4.1 per cent while the Non-Energy Sector continued to show signs of improvement as growth of 1.9 per cent was recorded. Inflation stood at 4.4 per cent in November 2013.

In relation to construction, the price of cement declined by 14.0 per cent to TT\$58.10 per bag indicating that activity in the construction industry was not as robust as expected. The average price of crude petroleum stood at US\$93.9 per barrel in November 2013, 8.3 per cent higher than the price recorded for the same period in 2012.

Liquidity levels in the banking system fell with commercial Banks' excess reserves falling to a daily average of TT\$6.4 billion in January 2014 from TT\$7.1 billion in December 2013. Accordingly, there was a small net domestic fiscal injection of approximately TT\$75 million compared with TT\$739 million in December 2013.

Central Government operations for the fiscal year 2012/2013 reflected a deficit of TT\$6.2 billion, which was lower than the budgeted deficit of over TT\$7.0 billion. Revenue was expected to be TT\$55.0 billion while expenditure increased to TT\$61.4 billion, resulting in a deficit of TT\$6.4 billion. Real GDP growth recovered to around 1.2 per cent.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN CURRENCY UNION

The Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU) maintained its currency and financial sector stability even though it experienced a challenging year where member countries grappled with low economic growth, persistent fiscal deficits, rising debt levels, high unemployment and poverty rates, and a fragile financial sector. Economic and financial developments continued to be shaped by an uncertain global economic and financial environment where growth has been depressed.

Economic activity in the ECCU expanded at a modest pace of 0.7 per cent in 2013, as compared with the marginal growth of 0.2 per cent achieved in 2012. This increase in economic activity was driven primarily by improved performances in agriculture, construction and tourism. Construction expanded by 2.9 per cent as public sector construction gained momentum.

Value-added in the tourism industry was estimated to have increased by 0.4 per cent as a result of intense marketing efforts and major improvements in source markets.

III. THE BARBADOS ECONOMY

A. THE REAL SECTOR

OVERVIEW

At the end of 2013, the Barbados economy still exhibited signs of weakness as real GDP declined 0.1 per cent in contrast to remaining flat a year earlier. Growth in the tradable sector fell by 1.1 per cent on account of declines in sugar, manufacturing output and tourism. Non-sugar agriculture and fishing output grew however by 11.4 per cent.

Alternatively, the non-traded sector expanded by 0.1 per cent based on a 2.0 per cent growth in the business and other services sector, and a 1.6 per cent expansion in wholesale and retail trade. However, poor performances were registered for mining & quarrying and construction.

There was some ease in inflationary pressures at the end of 2013 as the average rate of inflation fell to 1.8 per cent from 4.5 per cent at the end of 2012. On an annualized basis, the unemployment rate rose marginally to 11.7 per cent, compared with 11.6 per cent at the end of 2012.

Per capita GDP (basic prices) increased by an estimated 2.6 per cent to record BDS \$27.2 thousand (US \$13.6 thousand) compared with BDS \$26.5 thousand (US \$13.25 thousand) in 2012.

TRADED SECTOR

Real value added in the traded sector fell by an estimated 1.1 per cent in 2013, following a 4.3 per cent decline registered in 2012. This was as a result of a fall-off in sugar by 28.6 per cent; manufacturing (2.6 per cent); and tourism (1.6 per cent). The only positive performance was non-sugar agriculture and fishing which expanded by 11.4 per cent. As it relates further to tourism activity, end of

the year data showed a 22.2 per cent and 9.8 per cent reduction in long stay tourist arrivals from the Trinidad and Tobago and Canadian markets, respectively. However, Other Europe and Germany saw increases of 12.0 per cent and 2.6 per cent, respectively. Regarding cruise passenger arrivals, this increase 5.7 per cent to reach 79,264 passengers compared with 74,990 passengers recorded a year earlier.

The number of new entities licenced in the international business sector at the end of 2013 totaled 489 as compared with 429 entities in 2012. This represented a 14.0 per cent increase in the number of new entities licensed. During 2013, there were 438 new International Business Companies (IBCs) licensed as compared with 393 in the previous year. This represented an increase of 45 companies or an 11.5 per cent increase in the number of new IBCs licensed.

During the review period, the number of new International Societies with Restricted Liabilities (ISRLs) increased from twenty-seven (27) in 2012 to thirty (30) in 2013, an 11.1 per cent increase over the previous year. With respect to renewals, there were five (5) less (ISRLs) renewed in 2013 to record 316 entities.

NON-TRADED SECTOR

During 2013, the non-traded sector rose by 0.1 per cent. This outturn was led mainly by the business and other services sector which expanded by 2.0 per cent and wholesale and retail trade by 1.6 per cent. Additionally, transport, storage and telecommunications sector and Government services also registered increases of 1.5 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively.

On the other hand, the construction sector registered a 12.0 per cent decline in output when compared with a fall-off of 7.7

per cent a year earlier. This decline was mirrored by contractions in the mining and quarrying sub-sector by 16.3 per cent and 1.0 per cent in electricity, gas and water sector.

CONTRIBUTION TO GDP¹

In 2013, four (4) sectors of the economy of Barbados contributed to the bulk of nominal GDP. Provisional data indicated that these sectors comprised finance and business services which contributed \$2,317.2 million; hotel and restaurant \$1,044.2 million; transport, storage and communications \$983.2 million and government services \$959.3 million. Other significant contributions to GDP were wholesale and retail trade \$710.7 million.

The contribution to GDP made by the electricity, gas and water sector stood at \$224.2 million. Sugar contribution over the review period declined during 2013 to record \$7.9 million. On the other hand, non-sugar agriculture contribution to GDP increased to register \$128.0 million.

EXPENDITURE ON GDP

Provisional data indicated that Gross Domestic Product at market prices decreased in 2013 by 0.7 per cent to an estimated \$8,561.8 million when compared with \$8,626.4 million recorded in 2012.

During 2013, consumption expenditure rose by 0.6 per cent to record \$8,361.9 million. Government expenditure accounted for \$1,342.0 million of total consumption, a decrease of 1.6 per cent while personal consumption accounted for \$7,020.0 million, an increase of approximately 1.0 per cent over the \$6,949.3 million recorded in 2012.

Gross capital formation amounted to an estimated \$1,138.2 million, a decrease of 0.7 per cent over 2012. This outturn was attributed to decreases in buildings which fell 13.1 per cent to record \$494.2 million.

Exports of goods and services fell by an estimated 6.5 per cent to register \$3,183.9 million compared with \$3,404.7 million recorded in 2012. On the other hand, imports of goods and services decreased by 1.8 per cent to record \$4,274.4 million.

PER CAPITA INCOME

Per capita GDP (basic prices) increased by an estimated 2.6 per cent to record BDS \$27.2 thousand (US \$13.6 thousand) compared with BDS \$26.5 thousand (US \$13.25 thousand) in 2012.

B. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS²

OVERVIEW

During 2013, Barbados experienced an increase in its external current account deficit. This outturn was as a result of an increase in retained imports as well as a fall-off in domestic exports. The capital and financial account balance was estimated at \$447.5 million boosted by long-term public and private inflows. However, the net international reserves (NIR) of the monetary authorities fell at the end of 2013.

CURRENT ACCOUNT

At the end of 2013, the balance on the external current account was estimated to be in deficit to the extent of \$870.8 million or approximately 10.3 per cent of GDP (at market prices). This represented an increase when compared with the deficit of \$800.2 million recorded at the end of 2012.

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.

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

The merchandise trade deficit rose by 3.3 per cent to \$1,780.7 million, compared with \$1,723.8 million in the previous year. Total exports (fob) amounted to \$925.5 million, an 18.1 per cent decrease compared with \$1,130.1 million in 2012. In 2013, the value of domestic exports fell by 9.8 per cent, to register \$534.6 million compared with the \$592.8 million recorded in 2012. An increase of 5.0 per cent was registered for food and beverages. On the other hand, decreases were recorded for chemicals by 35.4 per cent, sugar by 28.3 per cent and electronic components by 21.9 per cent. Receipts from goods procured in ports increased by 2.0 per cent while goods for processing rose by 3.3 per cent.

The value of total imports (cif) for 2013 fell by 1.2 per cent to \$3,517.9 million compared with \$3,559.3 million in 2012. Retained imports constituted 88.9 per cent of total imports or \$3,126.9 million, a 3.5 per cent increase above the \$3,022.0 million recorded in 2012. The increase in retained imports was attributed to increases in capital goods by 18.1 per cent and consumer goods by 15.8 per cent. On the other hand, intermediate goods declined by 9.7 per cent.

Tourism receipts in 2013 were estimated at \$1,749.6 million, an increase of 0.1 per cent compared with \$1,748.5 million in 2012. Net receipts from the export of services rose by 2.0 per cent to \$1,325.4 million compared with \$1,299.7 million recorded in 2012.

Table 3.2-1
Balance of Payments
2008-2013

	2008	2009	2010	2011 R	2012 R	2013P
						(\$M)
Current Account	-973.1	-620.4	-517.2	-1105.5	-800.2	-870.8
Total Exports (fob)	975.6	757.1	858.8	950.3	1130.1	925.5
of which Domestic Exports	531.2	458.6	522.8	568.3	592.8	534.6
Imports(CIF)	3840.4	2898.9	3138.8	3651.2	3559.3	3517.9
of which Retained Imports	3396.0	2600.4	2802.9	3269.2	3022.1	3126.9
Services(Net)	2151.2	1689.8	1782.3	1331.7	1299.7	1325.4
of which Tourism	2227.9	1994.8	1926.5	1783.0	1748.5	1749.6
Income	-491.9	-380.1	-223.9	-600.3	-358.2	-389.2
Transfers	53.6	40.6	77.8	-78.1	-17.8	-26.4
Capital and Financial Account	546.1	731.7	512.1	1924.4	277.0	447.5
E and O ¹	236.4	18.0	-48.4	-830.8	557.1	-18.8
Overall Surplus/Deficit	-190.6	129.3	-53.5	6.0	47.4	-433.1
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)	190.6	-129.3	53.5	-6.0	-47.4	433.1
Adjusted by: Commercial Banks' Position(net)	-307.2	-50.5	247.9	522.7	340.5	-131.9
IMF Resources	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Change in NIR(IMF Basis) (-increase/+decrease)	-116.7	-179.9	301.5	516.8	293.0	301.1

Source : Central Bank of Barbados

1: Errors and Omissions 2: Monetary Authorities

3: Financial Institutions

CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

The capital and financial account recorded a surplus of \$447.5 million in 2013, a 61.5 per cent increase when compared with the surplus of \$277.0 million for 2012. Net long-term private investment was estimated at an inflow of \$229.8 million compared with inflows of \$986.4 million recorded a year earlier. Net long-term public sector flows rose to \$218.4 million compared with an outflow of \$148.6 million in 2012. On the other hand, net short-term inflows were estimated at \$8.3 million relative to outflows of \$547.2 million registered a year earlier.

NET INTERNATIONAL RESERVES (NIR)

At the end of 2013, the NIR of the monetary authorities fell by 21.3 per cent to \$1,147.1 million compared with \$1,457.3 million at the end of 2012. In addition, the import reserve cover for goods and services stood at 15.6 weeks relative to 19.9 weeks registered a year earlier.

DIRECTION OF TRADE³

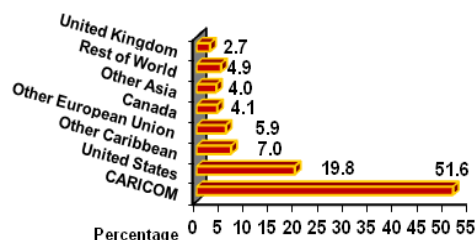
EXPORTS

Domestic exports for 2013 were estimated at \$534.6 million, representing a decline of 9.8 per cent or \$58.3 million below the \$592.9 million recorded for 2012. The primary market for Barbados’ domestic exports continued to be CARICOM, with a market share of 51.6 per cent. Exports to this group of countries, decreased by 0.9 per cent, to reach \$275.9 million compared with the \$278.5 million recorded for 2012. Within CARICOM, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Jamaica were the major importers of Barbados’ domestic exports, absorbing \$90.8 million (32.9 per cent), \$42.1 million (15.3 per cent) and \$32.0 million (11.6 per cent) respectively.

The US and Other Caribbean were the second and third largest markets

respectively, for Barbados’ domestic exports. Exports to the US were estimated at \$105.8 million, a decrease of 2.9 per cent when compared with the \$108.9 million recorded for 2012. Exports to Other Caribbean stood at \$37.2 million from the \$50.7 million reported at the end of 2012.

Figure 2
Direction of Trade – Domestic Exports for 2013 (per cent)

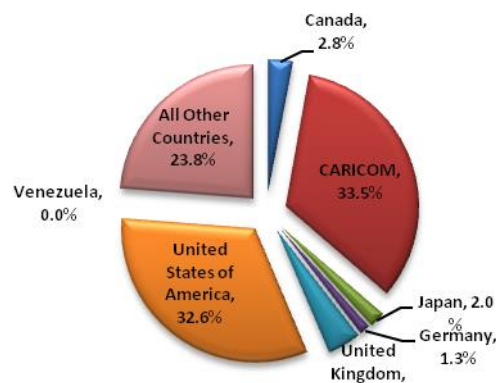


SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service
- Rest of the World includes Germany, Latin America, Africa, Other Europe, Japan and Other Countries

IMPORTS

During 2013, total imports (cif) stood at \$3,538.6 million, an increase of \$16.4 million or 0.5 per cent. CARICOM was the primary supplier and largest trading partner overall, accounting for 33.5 per cent or \$1,185.0 million of imports compared with 37.1 per cent or \$1,306.2 million in 2012.

Figure 3
Direction of Trade - Total Imports for 2013 (per cent)



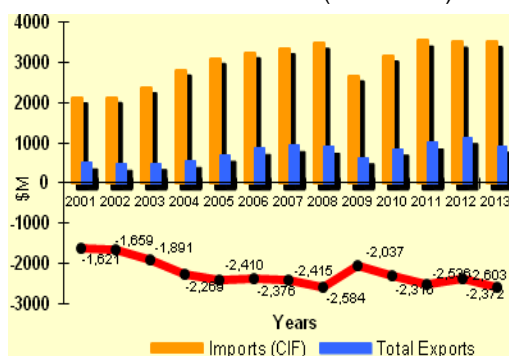
SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

³ The source for the Direction of Trade figures is the Barbados Statistical Service.

The U.S. was the second largest source of imports, accounting for 32.6 per cent of total imports. Barbados' imports from this country increased by \$69.8 million or by 6.4 per cent to \$1,153.3 million.

The third largest supplier of imports in 2013 was the UK, with a market share of 4.0 per cent valued at \$143.2 million. Increases were registered for Germany by 21.3 per cent and Canada by 3.3 per cent. On the other hand, decreases were recorded for Venezuela by 28.0 per cent and Japan by 3.3 per cent. Imports from the aggregated group 'All Other Countries' increased during 2013 by \$48.6 million.

Figure 4
Visible Trade Balance (2000-2013)



SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

C. FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS AND PUBLIC FINANCES

FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS

OVERVIEW

The deficit at the end of the financial year 2013/2014 stood at an estimated 11.8 per cent compared with 8.8 per cent in 2012/2013. This outcome was predicated on a reduced intake of revenues by 9.3 per cent and higher levels of expenditure which were estimated to have risen by 5.8 per cent. Preliminary data showed that the weak revenue intake was as a result of lower earnings from income taxes, corporation taxes as well as property taxes. While on the expenditure side, current transfers and debt payments continued to be the main areas of spending.

FISCAL POLICY FRAMEWORK

As a major document helping to guide government's policies, in the 2013 Financial Statement and Budgetary Proposal, the government announced a 19-month adjustment plan with a view to reduce the deficit to a target that falls below 3.0 per cent by 2014/2015, and thereafter continue to keep the deficit on a sustainable path. While the fiscal adjustment programme will be done over a period of 19 months, most of the measures taken will continue to have some effect over the medium term (2013-2020). As reported in the Medium Term Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) 2013-2020, a broad objective is to reduce the fiscal deficit to below 2.0 per cent by 2020/2021.

In respect of the 2013 Financial Statement and Budgetary Proposals, on the revenue side the main goal was to institute revenue measures aimed at stabilizing the declining revenues. These measures were estimated to earn a total of \$150.9 million over the 19 months. On the expenditure side, the measures aimed at reducing the current expenditure by an estimated \$ 285.0 million over the adjustment period by targeting some of the expenditure areas most known to consume large amounts of revenue: personal emoluments, subsidies and transfers, grants to individuals and organizations, specific areas of procurement and tax expenditures.

PUBLIC FINANCES

CURRENT REVENUE

Preliminary data for the period 2013 to 2014 showed total current revenue to have stood at \$2,202.6 million compared with \$2,427.3 million for the corresponding period 2012/2013. This represented a decline of \$224.7 million or 9.3 per cent. Influencing this outcome was a fall off in tax revenue that was driven by lower receipts from income and profits and property taxes. Non-tax revenue also showed a decline when compared with the year earlier.

Current information showed tax revenue to have dropped by an estimated \$173.3 million or 7.6 per cent. This was due to a reduction in earnings from income and profits (\$146.1 million or 19.6 per cent) and property taxes (\$20.7 million or 14.1 per cent). On the other hand, goods and services are estimated to rise by \$10.7 million or 0.9 per cent when compared with the previous period a year earlier. The intake from the Value-Added Tax (VAT), the main component of goods and services, rose by \$5.0 million or 0.6 per cent. As a component of the direct taxes category, corporate earnings fell by \$78.1 million, while income taxes collected fell by \$73.8 million owing to the widening of the income tax bands. Property taxes declined by an estimated \$20.7 million or 14.1 per cent when compared with the corresponding period a year earlier.

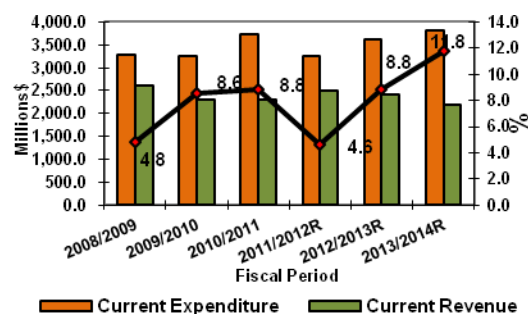
EXPENDITURE

Total expenditure over the fiscal period 2013/2014 was estimated at \$3,924.9 million, an increase of \$213.5 million or 5.8 per cent when compared with the corresponding period 2012/2013. Of this total, current expenditure, inclusive of amortization, stood at \$3,806.0 million, \$189.3 million more than the period before.

Of the components making up current expenditure, wages and salaries including national insurance contributions stood at \$867.9 million, which was \$13.6 million or 1.5 per cent less than the period before. As a percentage of current expenditure, it represented 22.8 per cent. Expenditure on goods and services, which increase by an estimated \$3.2 million to \$395.0 million, represented 10.4 per cent of current expenditure. Current transfers, which decline by \$31.8 million to \$1,201.9 million, represented 31.6 per cent of current expenditure compared with 31.2 per cent the period before. There was an increase in grants to public institutions (\$14.5 million). There was an increase in amortization and interest payments which stood at \$726.2 million and \$614.9 million respectively.

With respect to capital expenditure, this rose by \$24.1 million or 25.4 per cent to \$119.0 million. Most of this went towards capital formation (capital assets) (\$61.5 million) and transfers (\$51.9 million).

Figure 5
Public Finance



SOURCE: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

FINANCING

The overall fiscal deficit (2013/2014) of \$1,722.32 million was financed largely from domestic sources totaling \$1,179.2 million, while foreign financing amounted to \$543.2 million. The primary sources of domestic financing were Treasury Bills, \$625.3 million and Debentures, \$400.0 million. Of the foreign financing components, \$450.0 million was from non-project financing (foreign commercial). The main sources of project financing came from the Inter-American Development Bank, \$45.5 million; the World Bank (IBRD), \$28.9 million; and the Caribbean Development Bank, \$18.8 million.

DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS

Total debt service payments at the end of December 2013 stood at an estimated \$1,086.8 million compared with \$942.3 million at the end of the same period 2012. Total amortization stood at \$500.3 million, an increase of \$114.8 million, while total interest payments amounted to \$472.9 million, an increase of \$26.5 million. Domestic debt service at the end of the period, stood at an estimated \$784.8 million of which amortization was \$401.8 million and interest payments \$383.0 million. Foreign debt service, which amounted to an estimated \$188.4 million, was made-up of

\$98.5 million for amortization and \$89.9 million for interest payments. At the end of December 2013, the sinking fund totaled \$103.8 million.

NATIONAL DEBT

At the end of December 2013, the stock of central government debt stood at an estimated \$10,812.5 million or 126.2 per cent of GDP. This represented an increase of \$1,273.7 million or 13.4 per cent over 2012. Domestic debt stood at \$8,144.0 million or 75.3 per cent of GDP, an increase of \$985.0 million when compared with the year before. The level of foreign debt stood at

\$2,668.5 million or 31.1 per cent of GDP, an increase of \$288.7 million.

With respect to domestic debt, short-term debt stood at \$2,542.1 million or 31.2 per cent of the total domestic debt, while long-term debt, which was estimated at \$5,602.0 million, represented 68.8 per cent of total domestic debt. Regarding the foreign debt component, this consisted mainly of foreign bonds valued at \$1,273.4 million; loans from international financial institutions valued at \$786.0 million; foreign commercial loans valued at \$608.5 million; and \$0.7 million from other sources

Table 3.3-1
Central Government Operations
2009/2010 – 2013/2014

	\$M				
	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012R	2012/2013R	2013/2014P
Current Expenditure	3,256.6	3,734.0	3,264.6	3,616.6	3,806.0
Amortization	442.5	821.0	454.6	540.7	726.2
Other	2,814.1	2,913.0	2,810.0	3,075.9	3,079.7
Current Revenue	2,295.9	2,300.6	2,502.2	2,427.3	2,202.6
Tax	2,152.2	2,203.5	2,406.9	2,280.3	2,107.1
Non-Tax	108.3	94.3	81.0	113.4	86.8
Loans and Advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grant Income	35.4	2.8	14.3	33.5	8.7
Current Surplus/Deficit	(960.7)	(1,433.4)	(762.4)	(1,189.3)	(1,603.4)
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	194.7	108.3	91.9	94.8	119.7
Capital Expenditure	194.7	108.3	91.9	94.8	119.0
Gross Lending	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Total Expenditure	3,451.3	3,842.3	3,356.5	3,529.6	3,924.9
Total Financing Requirements/					
Fiscal Deficit	(712.9)	(720.7)	(399.7)	(743.5)	(996.1)
Amortization	442.5	821.0	454.6	540.7	726.2
Financing					
Domestic	749.7	884.2	738.1	1,297.6	1,179.2
Foreign	384.1	582.3	161.2	39.1	543.2
Financing Gap	420.9	745.8	499.6	593.2	726.2
Overall Deficit Net of Amortization as % of GDP (at market prices)	-8.6	-8.8	-4.6	-8.8	-11.8

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance

Table 3.3-2
Current Revenue by Source
2009/2010 – 2013/2014

	(\$ M)				
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12R	2012/13R	2013/14P
Taxes on Income and Profits	801.1	743.1	776.3	746.2	600.1
Taxes on Property	115.4	150.1	150.8	146.5	125.8
Taxes on Goods and Services	976.9	1053.4	1,221.3	1,130.7	1,141.4
Taxes on International Trade	178.4	191.3	195.7	201.2	200.4
Other taxes	14.3	11.8	11.7	11.2	12.0
Non-Tax Revenue	108.3	94.3	81.0	113.4	86.8
Special Receipts	66.0	53.8	51.2	44.5	27.3
Grant Income	35.4	2.8	14.3	33.5	8.7
Loans and Advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Revenue	2295.8	2300.6	2502.2	2427.3	2202.6

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

Table 3.3-4
Fiscal Deficit and Financing
2009/2010 – 2013/2014

	\$M				
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12R	2012/13R	2013/14P
Overall Deficit	1,133.8	1,466.5	840.2	1,284.2	1,722.3
Foreign Financing	384.1	582.3	161.2	39.1	543.17
Project Financing	84.1	24.0	21.2	39.1	93.2
Inter-American					
Development Bank (IADB)	32.3	5.9	16.4	18.9	45.45
World Bank (IBRD)	10.5	8.1	0.8	7.4	28.9
Caribbean Development Bank	6.2	4.0	4.0	12.8	18.8
European Investment Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
European Development Fund	35.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Projects	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Republic of China	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Project Financing	300.0	558.3	140.0	0.0	450.0
Foreign Commercial	300.0	400.0	140.0	0.0	450.0
Other	0.0	158.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic Financing	749.7	884.2	738.1	1297.6	1179.15
Government Savings Bonds	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	15.5
Debentures	625.0	430.0	400.0	570.3	400.0
Tax Reserve Certificates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tax Refund Certificates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Treasury Bills	104.7	104.2	200.1	513.3	625.3
Treasury Notes	0.0	330.0	100.0	190.0	125.0
Other Domestic	0.0	0.0	18.0	4.0	13.0
Total Financing	1,133.8	1,466.5	899.3	1,336.7	1,722.3

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance

Table 3.3-3
Central Government Expenditure by Item
2009/2010 – 2013/2014

YEAR	\$M				
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12R	2012/13R	2013/14P
Employment					
Expenses	866.4	860.3	869.0	881.5	867.9
Wages and Salaries	806.5	798.4	805.9	816.9	802.9
National Insurance Contributions	59.9	61.9	63.1	64.5	65.1
Goods and Services	414.1	378.4	396.4	391.8	395.0
Amortisation	442.5	821	454.6	540.7	726.2
Interest	436.7	500.3	527.3	568.9	614.9
Current Transfers	1,096.9	1,174	1,017.3	1,233.7	1,201.9
Total	3256.6	3734.0	3264.6	3616.6	3806.0

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

D. MONEY, BANKING AND CAPITAL MARKETS

OVERVIEW

During 2013, the banking system continued to face contracting economic activity as domestic deposits of commercial banks showed marginal increases with smaller credit accumulation. With reduced performance in credit and increased deposits, overall liquidity in the banking

system expanded. As a result, the excess liquidity ratio grew from 15.3 per cent at the end of December 2012 to 18.1 per cent at the end of December 2013.

Notwithstanding, the General performance on the Board of the Barbados Stock Exchange Inc. (BSE) the year 2013 showed comparable performance to that of the wider macro-economic environment. Excluding the extraordinary transactions for the year, total trading volume increased by 24.0 per cent.

Table 3.4-1
Selected Indicators of the Banking System
as at December 2006 – 2012

	(\$M)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013P
Net International Reserves	2123.3	2317.7	2828.6	3203.0	2468.2
Monetary Authorities	1488.7	1435.2	1423.3	1457.3	1147.1
Commercial Banks	341.9	589.8	1112.6	1453.0	1321.1
Other Public Bodies	292.7	292.7	292.7	292.7	n.a
Net Domestic Assets	5053.3	5128.5	4408.5	4468.3	5467.4
Credit to Public Sector	611.9	439.2	601.4	1098.0	1801.2
Central Government (net)	853.3	711.7	839.7	1278.2	1845.0
Other Public Sector	-241.4	-272.4	-238.4	-180.2	-43.8
Credit to Rest of Financial System	589.9	559.0	278.1	74.8	37.1
Liabilities to other Finance System	801.6	559.8	746.8	675.3	683.3
Credit to Private Sector	4989.2	5065.5	5199.9	5746.1	5622.3
Liabilities to the Private Sector	6883.9	7153.5	6944.4	7378.6	7935.6
Monetary Base	1119.8	962.1	1151.0	1440.4	1378.1
Currency in circulation	492.7	499.2	498.2	510.8	504.8
Currency held by banks	627.1	462.9	624.8	929.6	873.3
Memo items:					
Domestic Deposits	7610.7	7541.7	7618.4	7949.5	8180.3
Excess Liquidity Ratio (%)	9.9	9.3	9.7	15.3	18.1

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

COMMERCIAL BANK DEPOSITS

Total commercial banks' deposits increased by an estimated 3.5 per cent to \$8,649.4 million during 2013. Of this total, domestic deposits stood at \$8,180.3 million, an increase of 2.9 per cent when compared with the previous year. Deposits in foreign currency, which totaled \$469.0 million, increased by 14.2 per cent in contrast to 2012. Within domestic deposits, business firms and Government deposits which totaled \$1,671.0 million, increased by 9.4 per cent.

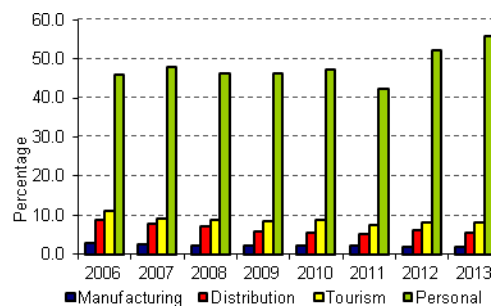
At the end 2013, total demand deposits stood at \$2,765.0 million, an increase of 12.7 per cent compared with \$2,453.8 in 2012. Of this amount, domestic demand deposits stood at \$2,129.8 million, representing 88.0 per cent of total demand deposits. Foreign currency demand deposits, which stood at \$332.6 million, accounted for 12.0 per cent of the total. Time deposits decreased during the review period to \$1,497.3 million, below the \$1,668.6 million a year earlier. A major component of time deposits, this being total domestic deposits, stood at \$1,589.1 million, while deposits in foreign currency amounted to \$130.6 million or 8.7 per cent of the total. The level of saving deposits during the year grew from \$4,237.9 million to \$4,387.1 million. Total domestic savings

deposits, the major component, represented 99.9 per cent, while deposits on foreign currency remained insignificant.

COMMERCIAL BANK SECTORAL CREDIT

At the end of 2013 total commercial bank credit stood at an estimated \$5,990.8 million, a reduction of 2.6 per cent when compared with the \$6,149.1 million recorded for the same period 2012. Credit to the productive sectors showed signs of fluctuating activity as loans to the construction and tourism sectors declined by 16.8 per cent and 4.0, respectively, while manufacturing increased by 5.0 per cent. Credit to financial institutions fell by 63.7 per cent, while credit to individuals grew by 4.1 per cent. Credit to the Government also increased by 2.8 per cent.

Figure 6
Commercial Bank Sectoral Credit
(% of Total Credit) 2006 - 2013



SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

Table 3.4-3
Commercial Bank Deposits
2008-2013

Type of Deposit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013P
Demand	3122.3	3213.1	3040.8	2616.0	2453.8	2765.0
Savings	3666.5	4043.1	4110.3	4131.2	4237.9	4387.1
Time	2146.1	1540.5	1498.9	1411.5	1668.6	1497.3
Total Deposits	8935.0	8783.7	8650.0	8158.8	8360.3	8649.4

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

MONEY SUPPLY

At the end of 2013, the total money supply increased by 10.2 per cent to \$3,264.4 million. Total 'Currency with the Public' decreased by \$6.1 million (1.2 per cent) to \$504.7 million. At the same time demand deposits increased by 12.5 per cent or \$307.0 million.

BANK REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

The Bank Supervision Department (BSD), the regulatory arm of the Central Bank of Barbados, continued to operate in a dynamic banking sector. The number of financial institutions regulated by the BSD remained at sixty-three (63) as there were no new bank entries or exits in the sector. Two new licence applications were pending under the International Financial Services Act Cap. 325 (IFSA), and six (6) international banks were in the process of winding up at the period. At the end of September 2013, total assets in the domestic banking sector showed marginal growth of 4.3 per cent to \$13.9 billion when compared with the same period of 2012, while the assets of the international banking sector contracted by 3.9 per cent to reach \$87.4 billion.

The BSD continued its vigilance over the banking system under its risk-based supervisory approach through the use of; inter alia, onsite inspection, offsite surveillance and meetings with the directors and senior management of both domestic and international banks. During 2013, the department conducted inspections on regulatory reporting, operational risk management and credit risk management inspection of an international bank. Additionally, the department completed Anti-Money Laundering and corporate governance inspections for domestic and international banks.

During 2013, the Bank continued its efforts towards the implementation of Basel II. The supporting Market Risk Regulatory reporting forms with instructions were issued in June 2013 to facilitate a trial run. The Guideline is intended to aid licensees in considering risks not fully captured by

Pillar. The Bank also invited the industry to comment on the Guideline on Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book.

In 2013, the Bank, in collaboration with various stakeholders such as the Financial Services Commission, the Barbados Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Division of Finance, led the national effort in respect of the Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) conducted by the International Monetary Fund and The World Bank. The FSAP focused on assessing regulatory compliance with international standards in the banking, insurance and credit unions sectors, gaining an understanding of systemic-wise issues and assessing the resilience of the entire financial system to withstand internal and external factors.

During 2013, relationships were maintained with local, regional and international bodies involved in the supervision of financial institutions. The Bank continued to be member of the Caribbean Group of Banking Supervisors (CGBS), the Association of Supervisors of Banks of the Americas (ASBA), the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force and the Group of International Finance Centre Supervisors where issues pertinent to global standards and international financial centres are discussed. During the year, the staff of the BSD participated in various conferences, training courses and attachment hosted by the groups mentioned above.

NON-BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

CREDIT UNIONS

There were no expressions of interest recorded in registering new credit unions during 2013, and no credit unions were deregistered. This number has remained unchanged at thirty-five (35) since 2008. The high level of market penetration, the maturity of the credit union sector together with the varied range of complex products and services continued to restrict potential entrants wishing to register new credit unions.

The total number of members reported by credit unions increased by 7.8 per cent from 149,191 persons at the end of 2012 to 160,843 person at the end of 2013. This was due in part to the results of membership drives embarked on by credit unions, to encourage persons who previously held members but did not hold the requisite amount of qualified shares to become active members. Additionally, the credit union movement continued to attract new members as the minimum account balances requirements and the fees levied in the banking sector, has resulted in the credit union sector becoming the preferred provider of financial services for many individuals.

At the end of 2013, total assets were valued at \$1,680.0 billion compared with \$1,579.0 million for the corresponding period in 2012. This represented a growth of 6.4 per cent. The current economic climate continued to impact on the credit union membership's ability to save, therefore it was expected that the credit unions should continue to experience modest growth in 2014. Liquid assets, which comprised cash and investments, increased from \$285.7 million at December 2012 to \$340.4 million at December 2013. The value of net loans extended to members increased marginally to reach \$1,244.0 million compared with \$1,202.0 million in 2012.

In 2013, the increase in the cost of living reduced the disposable income of members and therefore negatively impacted the level of credit they qualified for and the ability to service debt. During the review period, loan loss provision reached 3.4 per cent of the total portfolio, compared with 3.2 per cent in 2012. The allowance for doubtful loans across the sector increased to \$43.4 million, an increase of \$39.6 million, this represented an increase of 9.5 per cent. On the income side, the cost of bad debt declined by 4.2 per cent when compare with 2012.

In 2013, total savings by members rose by 6.8 per cent to \$1,473.7 million as compared with 2012. Of the components making up member savings, term deposits grew by 21.5 per cent to \$461.3 million, while regular deposits increased by a marginal 0.3 per cent. Other deposits increase by 35.5 per cent, while capital shares declined by 20.5 per cent. Member shares grew by 2.4 per cent, while statutory reserves grew by 11.5 per cent to \$135.1 million at the end of the review period.

At the end of 2013, it was expected that the rate of growth in the capital levels of the credit unions movement were marginal. The net income of credit unions will be impacted on by the slower rate of growth in loan portfolios. The average capital to assets ratio for the sector was 10.6 per cent at the end of 2013.

Table 3.4-3
Performance of Credit Unions
2012 - 2013

	2012	2013	Exp. % Change 2012/2013
Active Credit Unions	35.0	35.0	0.0
Members	149,191.0	160,843.0	7.8
Assets (\$M)	1,579.0	1,680.0	6.4
Net Loans to Members (\$M)	1,205.0	1,244.0	3.2
Members' Saving in (\$M):			
(a) Regular Deposits	658.7	660.7	0.3
(b) Term Deposits	379.6	461.3	21.5
(c) Other Deposits	24.2	32.8	35.5
(d) Shares (Capital)	24.4	19.4	-20.5
(a) Members' Shares	231.9	237.5	2.4
Total	1,380.2	1,473.7	6.8
Statutory Reserves (\$M)	121.2	135.1	11.5

SOURCE: Financial Services Commission

INSURANCE INDUSTRY

As at December 31, 2013 a total of twenty-two (22) new license applications were made, approved and granted; twenty-one (21) exempt, and one (1) qualifying company. This is compared with twenty-seven (27) in 2012. At the close of 2012, a total of 179 exempt insurance companies, twenty-two (22) management companies, forty-five (45) qualifying insurance companies and ten (10) holding companies were registered in Barbados.

BARBADOS STOCK EXCHANGE

OVERVIEW

General performance on the Board of the Barbados Stock Exchange Inc. (BSE) for the year 2013 showed comparable performance to that of the wider macro-economic environment. Trading for the year began with the completion of transactions pursuant to the take-over of Republic Bank Barbados Limited (RBBL) by Republic Bank Limited. Average monthly trading was steady until a surge in trading activity during the month of December which saw a spike in activity in both the Regular and Put-Through Markets. There were also improvements in the level of Bond Market activity during 2013.

A comparison of total trading volume and value 2012/2013, inclusive of extraordinary transactions for 2012, as well as those that occurred in 2013 - the completion of AMCL Holdings Limited's takeover of ANSA MCAL (Barbados) Limited and the initial trades (Block trades and Regular Market activity) pursuant to Republic Bank Limited's take-over of Republic Bank Barbados Limited, showed a decline in total trading volume of 43.4 per cent and an associated decline in total trading value of 59.8 per cent. Excluding the extraordinary transactions for both years, total trading volume increased by 24.0 per cent and total trading value increased by 42.0 per cent.

Market indices showed mixed results in 2013 when compared to the closing figures for 2012. At year-end, the

Local Index was the only measure to record a decrease of 2.8 per cent. The Cross-listed and Composite indices, rose by 15.3 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively, above their 2012 year-end figures. These increases were due primarily to the increase in the traded price of Neal and Massy Holdings Limited (NML) which, by the close of 2013, had increased 22.8 per cent over its December 31, 2012 figure. One Caribbean Media Limited's (OCM) price also increased by 1.1 per cent. The BSE Market Capitalization measures performed similarly, however, the Cross-Listed Market Cap was the only market measure to record an increase of 14.9 per cent. The declining Local Market Cap performance was attributed primarily to the de-listing of both MCAL and RBBL.

TRADING ACTIVITY

REGULAR MARKET

In 2013, there was a decline in Regular Market performance when compared with the performance in 2012. Decreases of 19.1 per cent and 38.5 per cent were registered in trading volume and value respectively. In 2013, Republic Bank Limited purchased 1.3 million shares of RBBL at \$5.00 per share and AMCL Holdings Limited purchased 1,850 shares in MCAL at \$11.75, while in 2012 Republic Bank Limited purchased 1.3 million shares of RBBL at \$5.00 per share and AMCL Holdings Limited purchased 761,324 shares in MCAL at \$11.75. The exclusion of these transactions results in the trading volume decreasing by 12.0 and trading value by 23.0.

PUT-THROUGH MARKET

There was a 457.0 per cent increase in volume to 3.0 million and an associated 746.0 per cent increase in the value \$17.1 million, traded for the Put-through Market in 2013.

JUNIOR MARKET

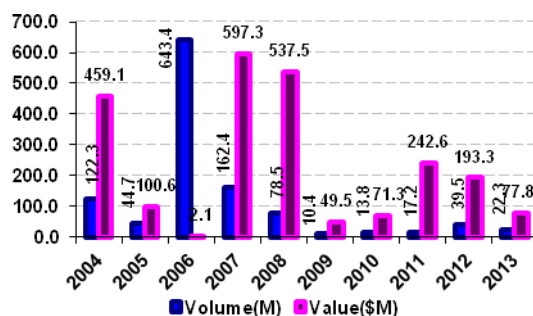
There was one trade recorded for Junior Market securities on the board of the

BSE in 2013. Royal Fidelity TIGRS A3 Fund recorded a total of 7,000 shares traded with a value of \$70,000.00.

BLOCK TRADE MARKET

There were no block trades during the first three quarters of 2013. However, during the fourth quarter one (1) block trade transaction occurred. The transaction was approved by the BSE as it was in accordance with item one (1) of the BSE Block Trade Rules which states, "The sale and purchase of a listed security between associates". Banks Holdings Limited was the sole security, trading a total of 12,907,292 shares at \$2.95 in 2013.

Figure 7
Securities Exchange of Barbados
2004 - 2013



SOURCE: Barbados Stock Exchange

INDICES AND MARKET CAPITALIZATION

There were increases in both the Cross-Listed (15.3 per cent) and Composite (1.4 per cent) indices for 2013; the Local Index recorded a decrease of 2.8 per cent. The Cross-Listed Market Capitalization recorded an increase of 14.9 per cent. The Local and Composite Market Capitalization

performance, however, recorded decreases of 10.7 per cent and 5.8 per cent, respectively.

ADVANCERS/DECLINERS

For the year under review, of the twenty-seven (27) securities listed at close, eight (8) advanced, five (5) declined, seven (7) remained unchanged, five (5) did not trade, there were two (2) newly listed securities⁴. Three (3) securities previously listed were de-listed during the course of the year under review⁵.

Neal and Massy Holdings Limited had the greatest share price appreciation for 2013 climbing 22.8 per cent. Goddard Enterprises Limited and BICO Industries Limited were the only other securities that had a share appreciation greater than 10.0 per cent with 13.9 per cent and 12.5 per cent respectively. The five remaining securities that experienced share price appreciation were Sagicor Financial Corporation Pref 6.5 per cent (8.7 per cent), One Caribbean Media Limited (1.1 per cent), Banks Holdings Limited (1.0 per cent), Sagicor Financial Corporation (0.5 per cent) and West India Biscuit Company Limited (0.2 per cent).

Four (4) companies experienced declines in excess of 10.0 per cent in 2013. Barbados Farms Limited suffered the largest decline as their share price fell by 50.0 per cent at the end of 2013. Cave Shepherd & Company Limited, Almond Resorts Incorporated and Cable and Wireless (Barbados) Limited were the other companies to experience declines in excess of 10.0 per cent.

⁴ Subsequent to the delisting of Fortress Caribbean Property Fund, Fortress Fund Managers Limited listed two new mutual funds - Fortress Caribbean Property Fund - Development Fund (CPFD) and Fortress Caribbean Property Fund - Value Fund (CPFV).

⁵ In addition to Fortress Caribbean Property Fund, ANSA MCAL Barbados Limited and Republic Bank Barbados Limited were delisted from the board of the Exchange.

Table 3.4-4
Securities Exchange Trading (Selected Markets)
2006-2013

Year	Common No.	Shares Preferred No.	Put-thrus No.	Total Volume No.	Value (\$M)
2005	43,375,646	1,597	662,103	44,696,139	190.1
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

SOURCE: Securities Exchange of Barbados

Table 3.4-5
Volume of Shares Traded (top five companies)
2012-2013

VOLUME LEADER	2012	2013	% Change
Sagicor Financial Corporation	1,593,145	2,190,513	37.50
Republic Bank Barbados Limited	1,371,291	1,304,956	(4.84)
Fortress Caribbean Property Fund	555,217	661,911	19.22
Goddard Enterprises Limited	547,795	363,401	(33.66)
Insurance Corporation of Barbados Limited	156,252	345,241	120.95

SOURCE: Barbados Stock Exchange

Table 3.4-6
Index & Market Capitalisation
2012-2013

	2012	2013	%Change
Index			
Local	3,082.38	2,995.52	(2.8)
Cross-Listed	1,289.35	1,486.78	15.3
Composite	730.04	740.42	1.4
Market Capitalisation			
Local	8,957,484,391	7,999,308,023	(10.7)
Cross-Listed	2,159,097,185	2,481,309,653	14.9
Composite	11,124,381,576	10,480,617,676	(5.8)

SOURCE: Barbados Stock Exchange

E. EMPLOYMENT, INFLATION AND LABOUR MARKET

EMPLOYMENT

At the end of 2013, there were 126,200 employed persons in Barbados. This was an increase of 900 persons when compared with the previous year, when 125,300 persons were recorded. Alternatively, 16,600 persons were unemployed at the end of the period, as compared with 16,400 persons the year before. As a result the unemployment rate remained at 11.6 per cent, consistent with 2012. The unemployment rate for males was 11.7 per cent, an increase of 0.8 percentage points, while for females the unemployment rate stood at 11.6 per cent, a decline of 0.7 percentage points when compared with the same period 2012.

The total labour force was estimated to be 142,900 persons, an increase of approximately 1,200 persons when compared with 2012. The composition of the labour force at the end of 2013 was 72,900 males and 70,000 females.

The Labour Force participation rate at the end of December was estimated at 66.7 per cent, 0.5 percentage points more than the same period in 2012. The participation rate for males stood at 72.0 per cent and for females at 62.0 per cent.

The number of persons not actively seeking work and therefore not included in the labour force increased by 5,100 to 71,300 persons at the end of 2013. The number of inactive females was 42,900 persons and males 28,300 persons. Of the total number of inactive persons, the majority were persons who were retired (37,300) and persons at school (15,200).

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

The Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector provided the highest level of employment, which stood at 20,500 persons at the end of 2013. Construction, Mining and

Quarrying provided jobs for 12,100 persons, while the Accommodation and Food Services Sector provided jobs for 13,300 persons, Public Administration and Defence (11,600 persons), Manufacturing (9,000 persons), and Transportation and Storage (6,600 persons).

According to the Barbados Statistical Service labour force survey, 23,500 persons were employed as Service Workers/Shop Workers while 23,000 persons were listed in the category of elementary occupations. Other occupations with significant employment were – Professionals (14,400 persons), Craft and Related Workers (14,600 persons), Clerks (15,000 persons), Technicians and Associated Professionals (13,200 persons), and Legislators and Senior Officers (11,400 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 1,700 persons employed. The number of employed persons in the 20–44 age range stood at 66,100, while in the 45–64 and 65+ age groupings, the number of persons employed stood at 53,500 and 4,900 respectively. With respect to the unemployed labour force, the largest grouping was the 20–44 age range where 11,100 persons were recorded and the 45–64 age range remained at 4,200 persons.

INFLATION

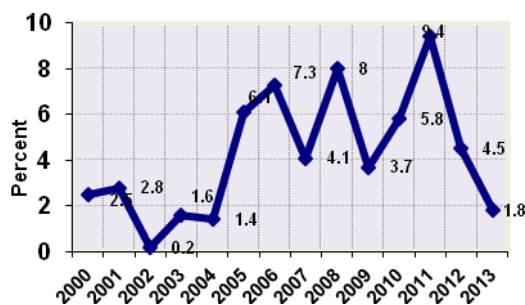
At the end of December 2013, the average rate of inflation, as measured by the Index of Retail Prices, was estimated at 1.8 per cent compared with 4.5 per cent at the end of 2012.

The index of Retail Prices at December 2013 registered increases in Clothing and Footwear, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco, and Medical and Personal Care. Alternatively, there were declines in the price levels for Fuel and Light,

Transportation, Household Operations and Supplies, Food and Housing. Education, Recreation and Miscellaneous remained constant.

Overall, the all items index increased by 1.1 percentage points, moving from 165.5 in 2012 to 168.4 at the end of 2013.

Figure 8
Inflation 1997- 2013



SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU (NEB)

During 2013, the National Employment Bureau (NEB) continued to provide a number of employment services both locally and overseas.

The number of persons placed locally by the NEB increased by 42.4 per cent from 59 persons in 2012 to 84 in 2013. The local placements were dominated by the categories of service workers and the elementary occupations.

The total number of overseas placements decreased from 329 persons in 2012 to 296 in 2013. Males accounted for 97.8 per cent of workers placed in the Canadian Farm Labour Programme and they also accounted for all of the placements as groomers. In contrast, females accounted for 53.4 per cent of the placements made in the Canadian Hotel Programme, 60.0 per cent of Fast Food Workers and 74.1 per cent of cruise-line workers. Overall, males accounted for 68.2 per cent of the number of persons employed overseas through the services of the NEB.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

During 2012, the number of formal grievances received by the Labour Department increased by 17.4 per cent from 2,146 complaints in 2012 to 2,520 in 2013. The number of industrial disputes referred for conciliation increased in 2013 as forty-eight (48) disputes were received, eleven (11) more than in 2012.

The number of work stoppages decreased from eleven (11) in 2012 to nine (9) in 2013, primarily in the Community, Social and Personal Services sector and the Electricity Gas and Water. The other sector affected was Manufacturing.

Table 3.5-1

Employment by Major Industrial Division ('000)

Industry	2013
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	3.4
Construction, Mining & Quarrying	12.1
Manufacturing	9
Elec. Gas, Steam, Water & Air Conditioning Supply	2.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	20.5
Transportation & Storage	6.6
Accommodation & Food Services	13.3
Finance & Insurance	5.8
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	4.2
Administrative & Support Service	6.3
Public Administration & Defence	11.6
Education	7.5
Human Health & Social Work	6.3
Other Services	4.9
Activities of Households as Employers	5.2
Other Groups	6.7
Not Stated	0.0
Total	126

Source: Barbados Statistical Service

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

The Labour Department also continued to collect settlement payments on behalf of workers. In 2013, \$133,906.22 was collected on the behalf of workers, approximately 20.3 per cent above that of the collections made in 2012. The majority of this money was for holiday pay, which accounted for 74.0 per cent whereas, payments for wages, compensation for no termination notice, and severance,

accounted for 11.8 per cent, 4.9 per cent and 9.3 per cent respectively.

Other industrial relations activities for the year 2013 included 266 employer visits in response to complaints received, twelve (12) employers prosecuted and six (6) surveys for trade union recognition. The Labour Department also inspected 565 shops.

Table 3.5-2
Local Placement by Occupational Group
2007-2013

Local Placement by Occupational Group	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	0	4	2	1	0	0	3
Professionals	4	4	0	0	3	2	1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	11	9	9	14	11	3	8
Clerks	31	30	30	19	10	3	5
Service Workers, Shop and Market Sales Workers	39	70	68	59	26	22	38
Skilled Agriculture Fishery Workers	1	2	7	4	7	2	2
Craft & Related Workers	5	7	4	6	4	2	3
Plant and Machine Operations and Assemblers	27	39	13	10	6	0	3
Elementary Occupations	114	118	82	54	51	25	21
Total	232	283	215	167	118	59	84

SOURCE: Ministry of Labour and the Civil Service

Table 3.5-3
Overseas Placement Programmes
2007-2013

Overseas Placement Programmes	Number of Placements						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Canadian Farm Labour Programme	96	82	172	177	169	184	137
Canadian Hotel Programme	173	248	25	25	126	123	116
Industrial Cleaners	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Fast Food Workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
US H2b Hotel Programme	121	78	63	0	0	0	0
Grooms and Riders	0	0	0	0	2	5	1
Cruise Lines	1	0	0	3	0	7	27
Total	391	408	260	205	297	329	296

SOURCE: Ministry of Labour and the Civil Service

Table 3.5-4
Grievances by Category
2006-2011

Reason for Grievance(s)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Dismissals	659	627	798	993	982	1182
Conditions of Employment	145	70	99	328	506	730
Lay-offs	44	158	110	84	86	135
Miscellaneous	417	403	708	257	175	205
Resignations	132	78	64	57	128	129
Suspensions	33	20	26	43	51	63
Wages	150	126	202	457	168	76
Redundancy	64	76	54	n/a	n/a	n/a
Severance	3	111	38	n/a	50	n/a
Total	1647	1669	2099	2219	2146	2520

SOURCE: Ministry of Labour and the Civil Service

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 2013, 469 inspections were conducted, 329 of which were of factories and 167 were non-factory inspections.

Table 3.5-5
Occupational Safety and Health Activities
2013

Category	2013
Industrial Accidents Reported	798
Fatalities	0
Number of Quarries Registered	19
New Registrations	10
Routine Inspections	329
Routine Follow-Up	15
Surveys	16
Survey Follow-up	6
Quarry Inspection	17
Quarry Follow-up	0
Factory Accident(s) Investigated	19
Non-Factory Accident(s) Investigated	12
Accident Continuation	20
Complaints Investigated	69
Advisory Visit	25
Incident Investigation	4
Follow up visit complaint/ advisory incident	19
Seminars Conducted	130
Seminars Attended	52
Reports	19
Meeting Attended	185
Technical Document	7
Educational Material	1
Court Hearing	3
Other Visits	175
Total	1,950

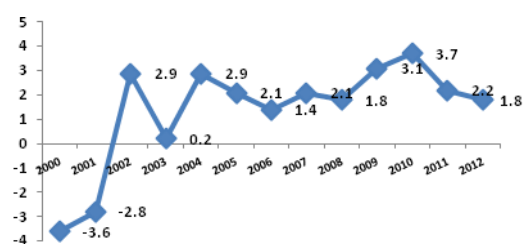
In 2013, the number of industrial accidents reported to the Labour Department increased by 8.7 per cent from 734 in 2012 to 798 in 2013. The number of factory accidents investigated decreased from thirty-one (31) in 2012 to nineteen (19) in 2013 while non-factory accident investigations decreased from twenty (20) in 2012 to twelve (12) in 2013. Additionally, some sixty-nine (69) safety and health complaints were investigated and sixteen (16) surveys were conducted to investigate specific safety and health issues.

Under the Quarries Act, quarry operations are required to register with the Labour Department upon establishment or change of ownership. In 2013, nineteen (19) registrations were recorded. The Labour Department is also mandated to inspect these quarries and as a result in 2013, seventeen (17) quarries inspections were conducted.

NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS⁶

The year 2013 was the eleventh consecutive year that The Productivity Council estimated labour productivity growth in Barbados. Two types of indicators are presented – one represents national productivity growth, which is calculated using National Accounts statistics; while the other is developed from the annual National Survey of Productivity. In 2013, the latter indicator was calculated for the following sectors of the Barbadian economy: accommodation; construction; financial services; manufacturing; transportation, storage and communication and wholesale and retail trade.

Figure 9
Macro-Productivity Growth (%)
2001 – 2012



SOURCE: The Productivity Council

NATIONAL LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY INDICATOR

Through the use of National Accounts statistics, non-government productivity expanded by approximately 1.8 per cent in 2012, down slightly from 2.2 per cent in 2011 and 3.7 per cent in 2010. This was primarily as a result of a contraction in the national hours by almost 2.0 per cent, while Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

⁶ This report reflects data for the previous year.

increased marginally. Hence, productivity expanded due to the faster rate of decrease of the national hours worked when compared to the slight rise in overall GDP.

SECTORAL PRODUCTIVITY INDICES

PRODUCTIVITY

In 2013, the National Survey of Productivity was conducted in six (6)

sectors of the economy. For the sectors under review, three (3) recorded expansions in labour productivity: transportation, storage and communication (6.2 per cent), manufacturing (4.3 per cent) and financial services (2.3 per cent). Negative rates of growth were registered for the other three sectors – wholesale and retail trade (0.9 per cent) and both accommodation and construction (2.2 per cent).

Table 3.5-6
Work Stoppages by Economic Activity
2008-2013

Economic Activity	No. of Work Stoppages					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1	2	0	0	1	0
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity, Gas and Water	0	1	0	0	0	4
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	0	0	0	2	0	1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1	1	0	0	0	0
Transport, Storage and Communications	4	4	0	2	0	0
Finance, Insurance and Business Services	1	1	0	1	2	0
Community, Social, and Personal Services	10	20	0	5	8	4
Total	17	29	0	10	11	9

SOURCE: Ministry of Labour and the Civil Service

Table 3.5-7
Absenteeism Rate for Firms responding to the Survey
2008 - 2012

Industry	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Accommodation	5.7	3.5	7.1	14.2	8.1
Construction	1.3	5.5	4.2	13.3	8.2
Financial Services	1.6	7.2	9.2	18.2	13.2
Manufacturing	3.4	8.2	8.9	16.2	10.9
Transportation, Storage & Communication	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3.7	8.5	9.4	15.2	10.4

Source: 2008 – 2012 National Surveys of Productivity

ABSENTEEISM

The lowest absenteeism rate recorded for 2012 was in the accommodation industry for the second consecutive year (8.1 per cent). With regards to the six (6) sectors under review, apartments (4.4 per cent) had the lowest overall average absenteeism rate. This was followed by guest houses (4.9 per cent), clothing and textiles - clothing (6.9 per cent)

and food, beverages and tobacco – fish processors (7.4 per cent).

Conversely, the highest absenteeism rate for the six (6) industries was in the financial services sector – 13.2 per cent. However, significant rates were registered for the mining and quarrying (16.3 per cent), both credit unions and finance and trust (14.2 per cent), retail – other (13.8 per cent), retail – hardware supplies (13.7 per

cent), offshore banks (13.6 per cent) and commercial banks (13.5 per cent) sub-groupings.

PRODUCTIVITY STATISTICS BY SELECTED SECTORS

ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

According to the estimates from the 2013 National Survey of Productivity, labour productivity declined by 2.2 per cent, despite the only contraction being registered in the hotel sub-grouping of 4.0 per cent. This reduction outweighed the expansions recorded in the apartment hotel sub-sector of 7.5 per cent, apartments and guest houses sub-groupings of 10.2 per cent and 11.5 per cent, respectively. This was one of three industries which actually registered negative productivity growth for 2012.

Output per employee was estimated to expand by 3.5 per cent. The hotels group exhibited a decline of 1.7 per cent, as did the guest houses sub-sector (9.7 per cent). The other two sub-groupings registered increases, apartments (15.8 per cent) and apartment hotels (9.1 per cent).

Unit labour cost for the sector was estimated at 31.5 per cent. The smallest percentage was calculated for the guest houses group (23.9 per cent) followed by the apartment sub-sector (25.6 per cent), hotels (31.5 per cent) and apartment hotels (34.2 per cent).

CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES

In 2012, labour productivity in the construction sector continued to contract for the third consecutive year. In 2010, it declined by 28.7 per cent, 2011 it fell by 3.0 per cent and finally in 2012 by 2.2 per cent. Output per employee registered 23.4 per cent in the year under review. Unit labour cost for the construction industry – after declining steadily for three years – improved slightly moving from 27.6 per cent in 2011 to 28.0 per cent in 2012.

FINANCIAL SERVICES INSTITUTIONS

Labour productivity growth in the financial services sector expanded by 2.3 per cent in 2012, as four of the five sub-sectors experienced growth. The highest estimated increase was recorded in the insurance sub-sector (8.4 per cent), closely followed by the commercial banks sub-grouping with 8.3 per cent. The only sub-sector with an estimated decline was the finance and trust sub-sector (8.1 per cent).

During the review period, output per employee followed the same trend, with one sub-sector – finance and trust – recording a contraction (22.5 per cent). The highest rate of change for the sub-sectors for this indicator was 11.5 per cent, then 8.1 per cent in the credit unions and commercial banks sub-groupings, respectively. For the overall financial services industry, output per employee was estimated at 2.8 per cent.

In 2012, Unit labour cost for the industry under review was estimated at 24.7 per cent. The lowest unit labour cost was derived for the offshore banks sub-sector (11.7 per cent), while the highest was in the credit unions sub-sector (31.1 per cent).

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

Labour productivity among the manufacturing firms surveyed rose by 4.3 per cent in 2012, after a slight increase of approximately 0.4 per cent in 2011. Significant reductions were registered for non-metallic mineral products – paints and finishes (23.5 per cent) and furniture (19.3 per cent). Conversely, growth estimates were recorded for printing and publishing – signage (34.8 per cent), mining and quarrying (20.1 per cent), food, beverage and tobacco – bakery (13.8 per cent), food, beverage and tobacco – beverage (12.5 per cent) and printing & publishing (12.4 per cent).

According to the 2013 National Survey of Productivity, the output per employee indicator grew by an estimated 3.8 per cent. This was fuelled by a number of double-digit increases throughout the sector: printing and publishing – signage (34.9 per cent), food, beverage and tobacco – beverage (13.4 per cent) and food, beverage and tobacco – bakery (11.0 per cent). These outweighed large contractions of 21.7 per cent and 18.8 per cent recorded in the non-metallic mineral products – paints and finishes, furniture and mining and quarrying, respectively.

In 2013, the overall unit labour cost was estimated at a mere 18.5 per cent, with a number of sub-sectors throughout this industry registering extremely high rates. Some of these were: food, beverages and tobacco – fish processors (58.6 per cent), non-metallic mineral products – paints and finishes (54.7 per cent) and clothing & textiles – textiles (53.5 per cent). On the other hand, there were also some low unit labour costs: other (8.1 per cent), food, beverages and tobacco – beverage (19.9 per cent), food, beverage and tobacco – bakery (25.1 per cent) and mining and quarrying (27.8 per cent). This industry recorded the lowest estimated unit labour cost for the six sectors under review.

TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

Transportation, Storage and Communication, the newest sector to the exercise registered the highest labour productivity growth for 2013 – 16.0 per cent. Two sub-sectors recorded contractions for the year under review: communication (IT) (6.5 per cent) and communication (consultant) (0.7 per cent). These were overshadowed by the transportation sub-grouping's expansion of 12.9 per cent.

In 2013, Output per employee rose by 4.2 percent, as two of three sub-sectors exhibited expansions: transportation (17.0 per cent) and communication (consultant) (0.8 per cent). The only decrease for this

indicator for this sector was in the communication (IT), 15.0 per cent.

During the review period, unit labour cost for this industry was also one of the highest overall for the industries (32.6 per cent). The highest for the three sub-sectors was 58.0 per cent in the communication (consultant); while the lowest was in the communication (IT) – 24.5 per cent. This sector, despite recording the highest labour productivity growth, registered the highest unit labour cost ratio of all six industries under review in 2013.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

During 2013, there was an estimated decline in productivity in the wholesale and retail trade sector which was calculated at 0.9 per cent. Relatively high rates were recorded for four (4) of the wholesale and retail trade sub-sectors, namely retail – fabric sales (31.7 per cent), retail – farms and food production (9.2 per cent) and retail – auto supplies (8.7 per cent). Contractions were registered for seven sub-sectors within the industry: retail – lumber (20.2 per cent), retail – hardware supplies (15.5 per cent), retail – health care supplies (13.4 per cent), retail – jewellery (12.7 per cent), retail – air conditioning (8.4 per cent), retail – apparel (6.8 per cent) and car dealerships and service stations (4.9 per cent).

There was a decline of 3.0 per cent in the output per employee during the year under review; however, the overall trends were quite similar to those of labour productivity for the same year. The significant decreases were in the retail – lumber (21.8 per cent), retail – air conditioning (15.3 per cent), retail – health care supplies (12.4 per cent), retail – jewellery (11.6 per cent) and retail – hardware supplies (10.5 per cent). While large increases were registered in retail – fabric sales (27.9 per cent), retail – farms and food production (9.0 per cent), and retail – books and stationery supplies (8.1 per cent).

This industry registered a unit labour cost of 25.1 per cent. The car dealerships and service stations sub-grouping registered the smallest unit labour cost of 13.6 per cent, followed by retail – books and stationery supplies (18.5 per cent) and retail – supermarkets (22.9 per cent). However, significant unit labour cost could be found in the retail – lumber (49.2 per cent), retail – health supplies (42.3 per cent) and retail – air conditioning (40.5 per cent).

F. PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (PSIP)

During 2013, Government's Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) continued in earnest despite the current economic environment. The major investments in 2013 were concentrated in the areas of Infrastructure, Environment, Roads and Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building.

NEW LOANS SIGNED IN 2013

The Government of Barbados signed four (4) new agreements for three (3) programs totaling US\$ 30.6 million in 2013. These programmes were the Public Sector Smart Energy Program for US\$24.6 million the Capacity Building Ecosystem Services Valuation and Integrated Coastal Zone Management Best Practices Dissemination Program for US\$600,000 and the Water Resource Management Flood Resilience Climate Change Adaptation Program for US\$5.3 million.

1. PUBLIC SECTOR SMART ENERGY (PSSE) PROGRAM

The total cost of the Public Sector Smart Energy (PSSE) Program was estimated at US\$24.6 million which was co-financed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the European Union (EU). The Government of Barbados and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) signed a loan for US\$17.0 million. The

Government of Barbados and the European Union (EU) also signed a financing agreement for EUR €5.8 million (US \$7.6 million) in grant funding during the review period.

The general objective of the Public Sector Smart Energy (PSSE) Program was to promote and implement the use of Renewable Energy (RE) and Energy Efficiency (EE) measures. In addition, the project will help to reduce Barbados' fossil fuel dependency, reduce spending of foreign currency on energy, promote sustainable energy and contribute to the country's overall competitiveness. The specific objectives of the Program are to: (i) install RE systems in government buildings in the Program and retrofit these buildings and public lights with EE technologies; (ii) implement the RE pilot project and studies; and (iii) assist with capacity building, institutional strengthening and public awareness in the energy sector. The programme consisted of the following three (3) components:

- Component 1: Retrofit of government building with RE and EE technologies and public lights with EE technologies
- Component 2: A pilot project and studies for encouraging the use of renewable energy
- Component 3: Capacity building, institutional strengthening and public awareness

2. WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FLOOD RESILIENCE CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PROGRAM

The Government of Barbados and the United States of America acting through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) signed a grant agreement for US\$5.3 million for the Water Resource Management Flood Resilience Climate Change Adaptation Program.

The total cost of the Water Resource Management Flood Resilience Climate

Change Adaptation Program was US \$7.0 million. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) contributed US\$5.3 million in grant funding and the Government of Barbados contributed US\$1.7 million which consisted of US \$1.3 million and an in-kind contribution of US\$424,000.

The objective of the program was to develop measures to counter the effect of climate change with a focus on water resource and flood resilience. The programme consisted of six (6) main components namely:

- I. Improved Flood Management
- II. Framework for Improved Flood Management and Control
- III. Storm Water Quality Assessment
- IV. Storm Water Harvesting
- V. Improved Climate Science for Decision Making
- VI. Public Education and Awareness

3. CAPACITY BUILDING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES VALUATION AND INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT BEST PRACTICES DISSEMINATION PROGRAM.

The Government of Barbados and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) signed a technical cooperation grant for US\$600,000. This technical cooperation grant was for the Capacity Building Ecosystem Services Valuation and Integrated Coastal Zone Management Best Practices Dissemination Program. This programme will help the Coastal Zone Management Unit in the execution of the Coastal Risk Assessment and Management Programme.

The Total cost of the Capacity Building Ecosystem Services Valuation and Integrated Coastal Zone Management Best Practices Dissemination Program was US\$750,000 with The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) providing a technical cooperation Grant funding of US\$600,000 and the Government of Barbados providing US\$150,000 in counterpart funding.

The objective of the technical cooperation program was to strengthen the capacity for risk-based Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Barbados. Specifically the project will (i) enhance capacity of the Coastal Zone Management Unit (CZMU) in coastal planning using an innovative spatial analysis tool for mapping and valuing ecosystem services, the application of which would inform the updating of the national Integrated Coastal Zone Management ICZM plan ; and (ii) document and disseminate best practices and lessons learned in ICZM, coastal planning and in enhancing coastal resilience in Small Island Developing States /low lying coastal states including the Barbados model.

G. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)

The Organization of American States (OAS) continued its development activities, within the area of human resource development, during 2013. The OAS also provided scholarships, fellowships, workshops, meetings and conferences which aided the development of human resources in Barbados for 2013. The OAS sponsored twenty-nine (29) persons from Barbados who attended OAS meetings/conferences/workshops overseas. The total expense incurred by the OAS was US\$37,032.99. In addition, two (2) workshops/meetings/conferences were held in Barbados, which amounted to US\$115,580.89. One (1) post-graduate fellowship was awarded which was not costed as yet.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS

The UN System has worked to support Barbados' MDG progress and support the development of effective policy frameworks for social planning through (a) multi-tiered capacity building and (b) investment in improved data collection. By bolstering the capacity of the country to

regulate the collection, analyze and discuss core social data, the UN hopes to create an effective base from which to craft policy and implement initiatives around poverty reduction, education, health and children.

The System's development effectiveness and aid management has been strengthened with the establishment of the Caribbean Tsunami Information Centre (CTIC), a disaster risk management agency housed in Barbados (with the support of the Government of Barbados). CTIC greatly enhances the nation's capacity to address tsunamis, a serious but previously underappreciated hazard.

Finally, the partnership of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) with the Barbados Government through the Telecommunications Unit, Division of Energy and Telecommunications, Prime Minister's Office provides a cohesive avenue for ITU to facilitate a number of initiatives and activities within Barbados. Notably, in the ITU's 2013 "Measuring the Information Society" Report, Barbados was ranked at No. 1 in the Caribbean and at No. 3 in the Americas Region and 29th globally out of 157 countries assessed for that period.

UN SUPPORT TO MDG PROGRESS AND EFFECTIVE POLICY FRAMEWORKS

Barbados has engaged in discussions about what should replace the MDGs following the 2015 end date. In alignment with the commitment of the Government of Barbados to the MDGs the UNDP Sub-regional Office for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean, collaborated with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs in 2013, to commence the conducting of a comprehensive MDG Progress Report, which will enable Barbados to align and harmonise a recommended Post 2015-Development Agenda on MDGs/Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda. This is the first step in conducting a detailed MDG needs assessment that answers the question of what Barbados need to achieve all of the

MDGs and gaining an insightful roadmap of interventions on the way forward in a post-2015 development framework on Sustainable Development Goals. It is hoped that this report, together with the recently published Barbados Medium-Term Growth and Development Strategy 2013-2020, will support a long-term policy planning process that will address emerging priorities and a schedule of relevant interventions.

As of December 2013, a consultant was hired to undertake the MDG Progress Reporting. UNDP is working in close collaboration with the Prime Minister's Office which has oversight of the process. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs was to ensure that there is a comprehensive process including in-depth information gathering and a robust analysis of the data.

Furthermore, monitoring the achievements of the MDGs especially that for MDG 4 and MDG 5 was a focus area of PAHO. Maternal and neonatal health and the quality of care required according to international standards continued to be a focal area of technical cooperation. Towards this end, a sub-regional workshop was held in Barbados in 2013 with the main objectives being: to identify and share successful experiences on improving neonatal health, identify challenges that need to be addressed during the coming years and discuss the next steps in the Caribbean Region on improving neonatal health in the continuum of care. Training and other support was aligned to strengthening health systems regarding improvement of knowledge and skills in resuscitation, management of hospital associated infections, development of standard operating procedures and supporting development of an appropriate health information monitoring system. Barbados continued to be a recipient of this training and procuring equipment.

Barbados maintained very high immunization coverage rates for administered antigens and the surveillance system for vaccine preventable diseases was maintained and enhanced especially acute

flaccid paralysis, measles, rubella and CRS. This is very essential since the economy is tourism dependent and the number of persons who travel is increasing. Through technical cooperation PAHO continued to keep the immunization program visible for both the Government and the population even though the economic crisis has posed threats to it relative to the timely payment for vaccines and supplies. PAHO/WHO continued to support Barbados for the celebration of the annual Vaccination Week in the Americas (VWA) to revitalize political commitment and improve equity and access to the vaccination.

UN Women supported prevention work, the engagement of boys and men, and the strengthening of national legal frameworks to protect women, men, girls and boys from Domestic Violence. The Cabinet of Barbados approved the recommendations for the revised DV Protection Orders Bill, which was drafted in part through UN Women's leadership and technical guidance.

UN STRATEGIC RESPONSE TO IMPROVE EFFECTIVE DATA COLLECTION FOR SOCIAL PLANNING

POVERTY REDUCTION

In response to regional requests for support to implement more efficient data collection practices for policy and planning on poverty reduction UNDP Barbados and the OECS in collaboration with the OECS Secretariat, Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), UNICEF, UN Women and the World Bank agreed to support the development of a multidimensional poverty measurement (MPM) for the sub-region as a way of regulating the collection, analysis and discussion of core social data.

It is widely understood by development partners and beneficiary countries that the availability of relevant and current data is pivotal for informing effective and sustainable development policy and programming. Considering the vulnerabilities of SIDS in the OECS unless policies and programmes are targeted and

relevant, it will be very difficult to achieve development goals in the sub-region.

A solid foundation for the move towards multi-dimensional poverty measurement, including capacity building and networking with stakeholders was laid, including the expansion of the network of organizations and institutions willing to support the process. More recently, the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative was contracted to provide technical assistance to the process.

A meeting on the Implementation of a Multi-dimensional Approach to Poverty Measurement provided an opportunity to catalyse action towards the development, implementation and use of multidimensional approaches to poverty measurement in the OECS and Barbados.

EDUCATION

In January 2013, through the work of the UNESCO, in collaboration with UNICEF Caribbean and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), UNESCO Institute for Education Planning partnered jointly to improve education sector wide planning, monitoring and evaluation. The national capacity of Barbados was strengthened as three education officials were trained in education sector diagnosis to develop a credible and costed Education Sector Strategic Plan for socio-economic development. In addition, work was done to improve education data collection, analysis of indicators, and the capacity of statistics reporting.

CHILDREN

In order to fill the current data gaps on children and women, and support the analysis and dissemination on the key findings about human rights issues faced by children, UNICEF provided technical and financial support to the Barbados Statistical Service (BSS). Primary data collection and data processing was part of the first ever Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) in Barbados. The support has led to the availability of new and disaggregated

(fresh) data and about twenty (20) of the sixty (60) MDG goals. The data was disaggregated by age, rural/urban, gender and socio-economic background. The data included (various) internationally comparable indicators of the well-being of children and women in such areas as; health, water and sanitation, education, nutrition, early childhood development, child protection, etc.

HEALTH

In 2013, as part of the evaluation and monitoring process, PAHO provided technical support to conduct a case study “Analysis and Evaluation of Policy Initiatives aimed at the Prevention and Control of Chronic Diseases in Barbados” to identify gaps in both current policy and the ability to evaluate its impact and recommend how they are filled. The outcome of the study including lessons learnt from the experience in Barbados was widely disseminated to stakeholders and can assist in guiding activities in other CARICOM countries, and beyond. In collaboration with the CARICOM Secretariat, CARPHA and Academic Institutes, PAHO worked on the evaluation of “Port-of Spain Declarations derived from NCD Summit: Heads of Government.

In addition to technical support provided for implementation of WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), PAHO supported the civil society, NGOs including Faith-based Organizations and the Government to develop a policy on reduction of harmful alcohol consumption, and to identify and implement cost-effective intervention for alcohol control. PAHO provided continued support on the integration of prevention and control of non-communicable diseases and mental health services at primary health care clinics through a series of capacity building (including a Virtual Campus Public Health Course) and a health system improvement project.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN BARBADOS

At the policy level, FAO provided technical assistance to Barbados in the preparation of its Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) Policies and Action Plan. Barbados finalized the draft FNS Policies and Action Plan for implementation. Selected countries also benefited from a workshop on “the Right to Food in Practice in the Caribbean” held in Barbados during June 2013.

The implementation of the FNS Policy and Action Plan for Barbados and the OECS also benefitted from FAO’s assistance during 2013, through the following initiatives:

- The hosting of a meeting on “the Right to Food and Governance” in Antigua and Barbuda during August 2013. The meeting sought to build an alliance among parliamentarian, policy makers and private sector stakeholders on the Right to Food, Food and Nutrition Security and good governance.
- The promotion of Food and Nutrition Security in Barbados and Grenada through the development of products for media campaigns.

The focus on the key mandate of FAO of hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity in Barbados, also received critical attention during 2013 through several initiatives to improve food systems and productivity within the agricultural and rural sectors. In this regard, the FAO Sub-Regional Office for the Caribbean engaged the Government of Barbados through the Ministry of Agriculture on the subject of establishing Food Zones across the country to intensify food production and contribute to addressing the extremely high food import bill. On November 27 2013, the Minister of Agriculture officially launched the first Food Zone in the parish of St. George. A Food Zone manager was hired by the FAO to serve as a catalyst to this initiative. In addition, a project was started on the establishment of a Market

Information System (MIS) in the agricultural sector of Barbados.

During 2013, FAO supported several other initiatives that focused on food systems and productivity within the agricultural sector; these include: the establishment of a cassava working group for the development of the cassava industry in Barbados and the Caribbean.

In support of the decisions of the group, the FAO has drafted a programme for the integrated development of the cassava value-chain in the Caribbean, financed a Letter of Agreement with CLAYUCA for the preparation of a report on “State of the Art of Cassava in Latin America and the Caribbean” and financed a Letter of Agreement with CARDI for the establishment of training and demonstration plots with a view to the preparation of tech-packs and the validation of protocols for the production of clean planting material. Technical assistance for the regional management of Huanglongbing (HLB)/Citrus Greening Disease in Latin America and the Caribbean was also received.

In pursuing its key mandate of eliminating hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity in Barbados and the OECS the FAO recruited a Technical Advisor on “Agricultural Development in the OECS” to assist the sub-regional office for the Caribbean with the development and implementation of the Programme of Work in the OECS, particularly relating to food and nutrition security, the ZHC and rural development.

Additionally, the promotion of current agricultural and rural development issues and solutions, through displays at major national and regional events, was rebranded to improve the focus, appeal and impact. During 2013, the FAO mounted successful displays at Agro-Fest 2013 in Barbados.

REPRODUCTIVE AND SEXUAL HEALTH SPECIFIC PROGRAMMING AND PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

During 2013, the United Nations supported the reproductive rights and health of various segments of society, particularly women, men, youth and individuals with disabilities. UNFPA continued to assist the Barbados Council for the Disabled (BCD) in promoting access to reproductive health information and services for persons with disabilities and supporting sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and reproductive rights advocacy for persons with disabilities in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. UNFPA’s assistance enabled the provision of counselling (individual, group, and school-based) on SRH matters, and training of health care providers on SRH issues that pertain to persons with disabilities. During the review period, UNFPA contributed to the development of a draft SRH Counselling Strategy for Persons with Disabilities, and also evaluated the implementation of the SRH programme at the BCD, where good practices were identified.

UNFPA also engaged in advocacy around masculinity and reproductive health by supporting the dissemination of advocacy and communication materials that promote men’s health seeking behavior. These materials especially targeted young men and boys and were developed as a component of the Barbados Family Planning Association Men’s Health programme. The materials were distributed to fifteen (15) countries, including Barbados.

Throughout 2013, UN agencies engaged in joint collaboration targeting youth. In August, a capacity building workshop was organized in Barbados by UNESCO and UNICEF partnership with CARICOM Secretariat to strengthen capacities of Ministries of Education in the Caribbean for improved quality and delivery of comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) through Health and Family Life Education

(HFLE), a joint collaboration of UNESCO, UNICEF and other members of the CARICOM Regional working group on HFLE.

In October 2013, senior technical officers from the Ministries of Education across (19) countries attended the consultation on comprehensive sexuality education which produced a roadmap to accelerate regional action in this area.

Through UNFPA's work, the UN addressed Gender-Based Violence, a key issue affecting women and children. UNFPA assisted the Ministry of Health in piloting the implementation of the Gender-Based Violence Screening Tool at a community medical facility. This intervention builds on UNFPA's support to the development of medical protocols and tools to guide health professionals and collaborating agencies in the health care and social service systems that addressed the needs of survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. The Gender-Based Violence Screening Tool is one component of the Draft Barbados Gender-Based Violence Guidelines for Health Care Providers, which provided guidance on screening, intervention, and documentation when caring for persons who are experiencing sexual and gender-based violence. Furthermore, UNFPA provided assistance in reviewing guidelines and identifying the revisions for completion of a formal training programme that aims to develop and strengthen competencies in health care professionals to respond to gender-based violence.

The UN also strengthened national capacity in reproductive health commodity security through initiatives launched by UNFPA, UN Women and UNDP. UNFPA donated modern contraceptives as well as lubricants to a range of agencies and organizations in Barbados including the Ministry of Health, Barbados Family Planning Association, the Barbados Council for the Disabled and the Business and Professional Women's Club, to support the prevention of HIV, STIs and unintended pregnancies. Additionally, UN Women, in collaboration with UNDP, supported the Project Accelerated Funds (PAF)

"Advancing Parliamentary Leadership in Community Dialogue" project, which was carried out by national implementing partner, the Office of the Speaker of the Parliament of Barbados. The project had as its objectives, to increase information accessible to parliamentarians on issues of human rights of persons infected and affected by HIV & AIDS; community and constituency dialogues on prevention and ending discrimination; and public awareness of HIV prevention and stigma and discrimination.

Through constituency town hall meetings, outreach to men's groups, through media appearances and interviews, and a major outreach multi-stakeholder event at the Parliament buildings seven parliamentarians in Barbados took the lead advocating for an end to the stigma surrounding HIV/AIDS, promoting greater awareness of the disease, and seeking to influence more effective community responses.

HIV AND AIDS PROGRAMMING AND THE NATIONAL RESPONSE

The Caribbean has about 240,000 people living with HIV of whom 221,710 are eligible for treatment. The revised WHO treatment guidelines indicate that of the 3,400 eligible PLHIV in the Sub region only 45.0 per cent in OECS and 84.0 per cent in Barbados are currently accessing ART. Stigma and discrimination related to HIV and AIDS remain high even among health workers and this creates a significant barrier for vulnerable populations to access HIV prevention and treatment services. Recent data from research in Barbados indicates high levels of teenage pregnancy and intergenerational sex between teenage girls and older men largely driven by money and gift transactions.

UNAIDS has established an efficient collaboration with PEPFAR on the agenda of strategic investment and financial sustainability in the Caribbean. A regional meeting was co-convened by UNAIDS and PEPFAR, with collaboration from the World Bank, to develop country road maps based

on the Investment Framework, including specific ones for Barbados and the OECS sub region. The GF introduced the new funding model and PAHO presented the recommendations on option B+ and treatment 2.0. Polls which highlighted key issues affecting MSM were conducted by UNAIDS on the internet among the MSM communities in St Lucia and Grenada, and an independent one was conducted in Barbados.

Technical support is currently being provided to Barbados' Chief Medical Officers for validation of the elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV initiative in the sub region. From March to June a series of twenty-nine (29) country-specific and regional stories exploring progress and challenges on PMTCT was published. In April, a Think Wise campaign featuring the West Indies Cricket Team offered a regional platform for raising awareness about the targets. In May, a podcast featuring two PLHIV mothers was disseminated online. UNAIDS in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Aids Commission supported the country and reviewed and documented the annual progress report for submission to the Global AIDS Report.

UN SYSTEM GENDER AND YOUTH-RELATED PROGRAMMING

In 2013, the UN worked on a range of issues addressing youth and children. UNICEF focused on the younger age group and continued to support the Ministry of Education in Schools Positive Behavioural Management Programme with technical support to the training of education officers, principals and teachers in Child Friendly School principles for the roll-out to secondary schools. As part of the programme, extra emphasis was placed on communicating ways to reduce violence among school aged children in and around the schools with the development of communication materials against bullying in schools, the formulation of a radio campaign to promote positive interactions between parents and children, and the training of religious leaders and coaches in positive

behavioural management techniques with children.

Furthermore, through a consultancy supported by UNICEF, the Ministry of Social Care, Constituency Empowerment and Community Development completed a Green Paper on proposed reforms to legislation affecting children. Breaking the Silence Initiative was jointly launched with an aim to reach victims and their families with a message to speak out and denounce, to break the stigma and shame that surrounds the issue, while supporting the reporting and response system for those child survivors of abuse. The television Programme "My Child and I" for parents was continued and television ads were developed to promote community involvement in reducing child neglect. A protocol to manage and respond to child sexual abuse was also drafted with religious leaders.

Conversely, UNDP addressed the needs of youth aged. UNDP continued the implementation of the Youth Innovation (Youth-IN) for persons eighteen (18) to thirty (30) which included A Caribbean Network for Youth Development project across CARICOM and OECS Member States. Youth-IN activities supported institutional reforms conducive to youth entrepreneurship, including access to markets, finance and other business development resources across the region. In April 2013, Barbados was home to the first edition of the Caribbean Innovation Challenge, and attracted a range of participants including young Barbadian entrepreneurs as well as collaborators. Of the 493 teams that participated, five (5) Barbadian teams were selected to be part of the twenty (20) finalists. Building on this business acceleration programme, UNDP supported a regional training programme for trainers and a workshop on Business Lab Methodology held on November 2013 that involved the participation of the Youth Entrepreneurship Scheme.

In 2013, Barbados also benefitted from the UNESCO capacity building project for Young TV Producers Network on HIV/AIDS which included fifteen (15) young

TV producers from fifteen (15) countries including producers from Barbados.

The UN's work on promoting employment opportunities was not limited to youth; throughout 2013 UN Women worked continuously to advance women's access to decent work. The Barbados component of the UN Women-supported programme, "Advancing Decent Work for Domestic Employees", was completed in 2013. The aim of the programme is to encourage ratification of Convention 189 and the reform of national labour laws so as to benefit domestic workers in the long term. Each country component was required to deliver a baseline study on domestic work; a needs assessment of domestic workers and trade unions; a seminar on Convention 189; capacity building of representatives of the labour inspectorate, trade unions, employer organizations, and domestic workers; legislative drafting instructions; and a public advocacy/outreach programme.

The UN Women-funded "Building Blocks for Women's Economic Empowerment in the Caribbean" project which was implemented by the Pinelands Creative Workshop was aimed at the empowerment of single female heads of households resulted in thirteen (13) women in Barbados establishing small businesses.

Their businesses were promoted through a component of this project - a virtual resource centre and marketplace. The online facility is intended to reach and support women entrepreneurs across the Caribbean, promoting their businesses and facilitating exposure to philanthropists, donors and funding agencies.

UN ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMMING

UNDP, in its role as an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility, UNDP continued to provide support to the government through a series of projects addressing climate change, depletion of the Ozone layer and renewable energy. UNDP specifically provided support to the preparation of the

Second National Communications to the Climate Change Convention and the phasing out of harmful Ozone depleting substances under the Montreal Protocol. In late December UNDP secured US \$2,000,000 in funding for a Renewable Energy project promoting solar photovoltaic systems in public buildings for clean energy access in Barbados.

In 2013, the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP), transitioned from a sub-regional programme modality to a national programme managed by a locally recruited National Coordinator. As a result of this transition and the current Operational Phase To facilitate the transition and the 2012 operational phase UNDP worked with the government to establish a national steering committee, complete a national consultation with civil society, and develop a new country programme strategy and a SIDS community based adaptation.

GEF SGP directed funding towards projects that addressed critical environmental issues while concomitantly facilitating gender equality, poverty reduction and sustainable livelihoods. Taking co-financing into account, the total combined committed investment in communities and civil society organizations across Barbados was US\$1,748,738. This investment was directed towards ten projects that addressed environmental issues of national and global importance within the Climate Change Mitigation, Land Degradation, and Biodiversity focal areas. Three (3) projects were approved within the Climate Change Mitigation/Renewable Energy focal area, five (5) projects within the Land Degradation area and two (2) projects within the Biodiversity focal area.

UN DISASTER MANAGEMENT PREPARATION AND RESPONSE

In 2013, the Caribbean Tsunami Information Centre (CTIC) was established in Barbados and the support of the Government of Barbados is very crucial towards strengthening the institutional capacities of the newly established institution. The centre was approved by the

UNESCO General Conference and Executive Board in 2013.

The UN undertook additional projects to strengthen Barbados' disaster risk management capacity. In June 2013, a capacity building workshop was held to strengthen the Education Sector's response to Disaster Risk Reduction and Mitigation. In this context the training workshop was organized for teachers from Barbados. The workshop was organized in close collaboration with the Barbados National Commission for UNESCO and Barbados Ministry Education and Human Resources to strengthen the capacities in Disaster Risk Reduction. The workshop was organized in close collaboration with CDEMA and other stakeholders such as Caribbean Development Bank. UNICEF also participated in the workshop and made presentations.

The UN also engaged non-traditional partners in disaster risk management. FAO was very active in the area of DRM and the building of resilience in the rural sectors of Barbados during 2013. The programme focused on the establishment of demonstrations of good DRM practices in the crop, livestock, fisheries and forestry sub-sectors, capacity building, the preparation of communication products and the preparation of a DRM plan/strategy for the agricultural sector in Dominica. Further assistance in the area of DRM/resilience building was provided under the Brazil/CARICOM/FAO programme through the provision of support for the development of drought/flood Early Warning Systems (EWS) by CIMH, the development of a Model DRM Knowledge Management toolkit for school children, capacity building in DRM for education stakeholders, and the retrofitting/upgrading of a model school in each CARICOM country to make them suitable as disaster shelters.

Further, the staff from the Ministry of Social Care, Constituency Empowerment and Community Development and the Barbados Department of Emergency Management participated in three-day

training on Child Protection in Emergencies to monitor and develop programmes to respond to instances where children are at risk or were subjected to violence, exploitation or abuse during emergencies

Additionally, from 18th to 20th September 2013 inclusive, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), together with the UNDP, the Caribbean Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH) and the Government of Barbados recognizing the importance of ICT as a "cross-cutting theme" collaborated in the organization of a Forum on The Role of Information and Communications Technology in Disaster Management and Climate Change.

UN SUPPORT FOR CONSERVATION OF ECOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Barbados also benefitted from the capacity building workshop on management of Caribbean cultural resources in a natural environment with particular attention to sites of memory and the participation of local communities, held in Barbados (March 2013). The workshop funded by the Government of Netherlands was organized by UNESCO (Havana and Kingston Field Offices) in collaboration with the Barbados National Commission for UNESCO and The University of the West Indies (UWI), Cave Hill Campus. The workshop also helped strengthen the Caribbean university network on training and research related to cultural and natural heritage through the delivery of the Caribbean Capacity Building Programme (CCBP) for World Heritage.

UN SUPPORT FOR CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

In 2013, under the UNESCO International programme for Development of Communication (IPDC) a regional capacity Building for Journalists and broadcasting professionals was approved and to be implemented by the Caribbean Broadcasting Union. Barbados media professionals will benefit from the project.

UN SYSTEM ASSISTANCE IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES

UNDP Barbados and the OECS collaborated with Government of Barbados in its preparation for the Caribbean SIDS Regional Preparatory Meeting held in Jamaica by providing financial support to (i) host a national consultation and (ii) prepare the Barbados National Report to BPOA+20. In addition, UNDP provided technical support to the Barbados delegation during the meeting.

At the request of the government UNDP facilitated logistical, technical and financial support for the successful hosting of the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Intra regional Preparatory Meeting held in Barbados August 2013. UNDP not only leveraged financial resources but also sponsored various activities including the hosting of three (3) side events /panel discussions and an exhibition during the proceedings. The side events focused on issues central to the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States in the Caribbean like Barbados. For example, one (1) event addressed the structural deficiencies in knowledge gaps on vulnerabilities in SIDS with emphasis on investing in statistical, human and institutional systems to support enhanced information for decision-making.

Notably, under UN Women MCO leadership, CARICOM countries including Government of Barbados officials and civil society representatives, developed and adopted a Caribbean Joint Statement on Gender Equality in the Post 2015/SIDS Agenda. In support of this, the participants also adopted a fourteen (14) country advocacy plan for use of the Joint Statement in the global and regional inter-governmental Post 2015/SIDS/Beijing +20 processes in the coming two (2) years. In the last quarter of the year, Government and CSOs increasingly drew on the Joint Statement in their engagement in the ECLAC 12th Regional conference for Women and the UN General Assembly in September 2013.

UN SYSTEM SUPPORT TOWARDS ICT CONNECTIVITY

The partnership of the ITU with the Barbados government through the Telecommunications Unit, Division of Energy and Telecommunications, Prime Minister's Office provides a cohesive avenue for ITU to facilitate a number of initiatives and activities within Barbados.

One such avenue of partnership was capacity building through the participation of a Barbados Representative from the Telecoms Unit at the ITU Regional symposium on the "Transition from Internet Protocol Version 4 to Version 6 - "IPv4 to IPv6" held in Suriname from 24th to 26th June 2013. This specific intervention by the ITU Bridgetown Office was in accordance with Resolution 180 (Guadalajara, 2010) adopted by The Plenipotentiary Conference on facilitating the transition from IPv4 to IPv6, after the adoption of WTSA Resolution 64 (Johannesburg, 2008): IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6, and WTDC Resolution 63 (Hyderabad, 2010): IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6 in the developing countries. The Symposium provided a forum where participants from a number of ITU Member Administrations in the Caribbean region shared experiences and discussed policy, operational and technical issues of the Internet in general, the management of Internet domain names and the transition from IPv4 to IPv6.

Further, Barbados participated at the ITU/CTU/CBU funded Spectrum management Seminar facilitated and hosted by the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines from 29th April to 3rd May 2013. This workshop covered a range of telecommunications issues and themes of relevance to all participants Policy and Regulator undertakings: (Spectrum Management, Spectrum Planning, Digital Broadcasting Migration and Digital Dividend).

During 2013, there was on-going collaboration with the Telecoms Unit in the Ministry for Energy, Immigration, Tele-

communications and Invest Barbados in conducting the Readiness assessment to establish a National CIRT for Barbados. The ITU and the Government of Barbados have already signed the Administrative Agreement and Project Document on the 8th August 2013 to initiate the process for the establishment of the Barbados CIRT. Through this Administrative Agreement and Project Document, the ITU will provide Technical Assistance in the form of Human Resources and skills for project coordination and management – skills, care and management diligence to ensure the success of the project with an estimated cost of CHF 25,000 (Swiss Francs).

The establishment of a national CIRT is needed to help to ensure the protection of the nation's critical information infrastructures, assist in drafting the overall plan on the country's approach to cyber-security related issues, and thus can serve as a focal point for further building and implementing the national culture of cyber-security. The entity established and or designated by the Barbados Government as the CIRT will serve as a focal point for securing cyberspace and the protection of critical information infrastructure, and whose national mission includes watch, warning, response and recovery efforts and the facilitation of collaboration between government entities, the private sector, academia, and the international community when dealing with cyber-security issues.

Beyond that initiative, the partnership of the ITU with the Barbados government through the Telecommunications Unit, Division of Energy and Telecommunications, Prime Minister's Office provides a cohesive avenue for ITU to facilitate a number of initiatives and activities within Barbados.

During 2013, the ITU collaborated with the Barbados Government in the areas of Universal Access and Service, Interconnection and Access and Licensing in undertaking a review of the Telecommunications Act of Barbados. In addition, through the HIPCAR, providing assistance on Privacy and Data Protection in order to review the 2005 draft national

legislation. The review proposed amendments and recommendations taking into consideration national requirements and conditions, and regional and international best practices. Part of the deliverables entailed local capacity building through training sessions. A fundamental aspect of capacity building co-organized with the Government of Barbados and the ITU/EU-funded HIPCAR Project was channeled and facilitated through a Stakeholder Consultation Workshop held in Bridgetown, 26-28 August 2013, to Review the Legislative Framework on Telecommunications (Universal Access and Service; Interconnection and Access and Licensing).

Additionally, the ITU in collaboration with the Caribbean Telecommunications Union (CTU) called together a Caribbean ICT Ministers' Meeting on Leveraging ICT for Development for the Caribbean. It was held from 7-8 August 2013 at the Hyatt Regency, in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. The meeting examined the state of information and communication technologies (ICTs) policies and regulations in the Caribbean region and the world and exchanged views on current opportunities and challenges. Against that backdrop, the event also reviewed the progress made in implementing the ITU-EC (HIPCAR) project on the "Support for the establishment of Harmonized Policies for the ICT Market in the ACP". Drawing lessons from the implementation of this project, the meeting then mapped strategies for the establishment of a new project and potential funding possibilities.

Of particular note is the "Measuring the Information Society Report" launched on October 7th, 2013. The MIS report is ITU's flagship annual analytical report on the state of technology use, access and affordability worldwide and features the latest ITU data and analysis of market developments. In particular, the MIS presented the results of the ICT Development Index (IDI), an international benchmarking tool which ranks countries according to their ICT achievements. It also features the ICT Price Basket (IPB), a unique metric that tracks and compared the cost

and affordability of ICT services in more than 160 countries globally. In addition, this year's MIS presented the first complete price data collection for mobile-broadband services, a model to measure the world's 'digital native' population, and a quantitative overview of digital TV broadcasting trends.

The report showed Barbados ranked at No. 1 in the Caribbean and at No. 3 in the Americas Region and 29th globally out of 157 countries assessed for that period. In addition, the report identifies a group of 'most dynamic countries', which recorded above-average improvements in their IDI rank or value over the past twelve (12) months. These include (in order of most improved): United Arab Emirates, Lebanon, Barbados, Seychelles, Belarus, Costa Rica, Mongolia, Zambia, Australia, Bangladesh, Oman and Zimbabwe. Previously Barbados was ranked 36th globally (2011-2012 period) - an improvement by 7 advantage points in 2013.

Finally, in 2013, the ITU in partnership with the Telecommunications Unit, Division of Energy and Telecommunications, Prime Minister's Office proceeded in developing the Map and Indicators for Barbados. (This Map would provide quicker and better information on network development levels which would be useful for potential foreign investors, policy makers and regulators.)

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

The Barbados-European Union relationship continued to be cordial during the review period 2013. This involved some 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 which focused on Human Resource Development.

Euros €3.2 million or Barbados \$8.0 million was disbursed in early 2013 under the programme. It is projected that Barbados will receive an additional €9.7 million spread over the next two (2) years.

Under the 10EDF €240.8 thousand or BDS\$628.4 thousand was disbursed towards the Technical Assistance to the Office of the National Authorising Officer and €461.2 thousand or BDS\$1.2 million towards the Technical Cooperation Facility and Support to Non State Actors. Through this facility BDS\$250,000 was projected to be disbursed to Non State Actors Organizations through a Small Grants Scheme. This initiative is aimed at strengthening human rights and human resource development of non - governmental organizations in Barbados.

In addition, the European Union and the Government of Barbados signed a Financing Agreement on November 14, 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 as an Investment Loan in the amount of BDS\$36.0 million, 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 is expected to support the energy sector goals of Government of Barbados, as defined in the draft 2013 Government of Barbados Energy Policy. Approximately €3.5 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 fishing to real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) stood at \$7.5 million and \$36.4 million respectively. The contribution of sugar reflected a decrease of 28.6 per cent from the previous year, while for non-sugar agriculture and fishing it increased by 9.6 per cent.

SUGAR

The sugarcane crop in Barbados continued to decline annually as cost of production continued to outstrip revenues earned. In 2012/13 the cost of producing one (1) tonne of sugar was \$6.2 thousand while the export price per tonne was \$1.9 thousand a deficit of \$4.3 thousand.

The 2012/13 sugarcane crop yielded 173.1 thousand tonnes of sugarcane a decline of 33.1 per cent compared with the 2011/12 crop. According to the BAMC the total canes delivered to the factories fell short by 14.7 per cent. Due to very poor cane deliveries, factories experienced very high down time during the 2013 sugarcane harvest. The total area harvested declined by 1,722 acres or 14.1 per cent compared with the previous crop, total area harvested in 2013 was 10,481 acres compared with 12,203 acres in 2012. This declining trend is worrisome given the allocation of 25,000 acres of land for sugar production under the Physical Development Plan Amended 2003. The current acreage now under cultivation is 42.0 per cent of the area allocated for sugarcane production.

The sugar cane harvested during the 2012/13 crop yielded 17.4 thousand tonnes of sugar, a decrease of 29.0 per cent over the previous crop. However, the sugar

cane was harvested at an average conversion rate of 9.9 tonnes of cane to produce a tonne of sugar this was an improvement over the previous crop which required 10.5 tonnes of sugar cane to produce a tonne of sugar.

Barbados' shipment of raw bulk sugar to the European Union (EU) amounted to 15.7 thousand tonnes of sugar. This represented a decline of 32.8 per cent compared with the previous crop when 23.3 thousand tonnes of sugar was shipped. The total earnings from the 2013 sugar crop was not finalized due to a late shipment of sugar to the EU during 2013.

NON-SUGAR AGRICULTURE

VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

Overall vegetable production showed an increase of 582.3 thousand kilograms or 15.7 per cent for the year 2013 when compared with the year 2012. The main crops contributing to the increase were melons, sweet peppers and pumpkins.

There were significant increases in production of pumpkins by 181.4 per cent or 341.0 thousand kilograms. Other commodities showing increased production during the period under review were: sweet peppers by 178.6 per cent or 312.7 thousand kilograms; melons by 96.2 per cent or 187.1 thousand kilograms; lettuce by 25.0 per cent or 42.7 thousand kilograms; carrots by 20.9 per cent or 51.0 thousand kilograms; and beets by 8.8 per cent or 2.6 thousand kilograms. Cucumber production also increased by 1.2 per cent or 10.0 thousand kilograms over 2012 production levels.

Declines in production were recorded for beans which fell by 50.4 per cent or by 114.07 thousand kilograms while significant declines were also recorded for cabbage and hot peppers with decreases of

41.6 per cent or by 129.6 thousand kilograms and 25.6 per cent or by 16.6 thousand kilograms when compared with figures for the previous year. Other

decreases in production were also recorded for okras and tomatoes with production levels falling by 18.2 and 5.5 per cent respectively.

Table 4.1-1
Vegetable Production ('000 kgs)
2008 - 2013

Year	2008R	2009P	2010	2011P	2012	2013P	% Change Over 2012
Beans (String)	167.8	170.3	222.1	270.0	226.4	112.3	-50.4
Beets	29.0	52.0	30.5	48.5	28.9	31.5	8.8
Cabbage	437.5	254.3	60.4	261.7	311.2	181.6	-41.6
Carrots	252.8	198.1	263.7	145.7	244.5	295.5	20.9
Cucumbers	811.6	1,119.70	1148.1	1144.8	813.9	823.9	1.2
Lettuce	143.6	572.1	339.1	499.0	170.7	213.3	25.0
Melon	185.1	243.1	240.8	156.3	194.6	381.6	96.2
Okra	423.6	244.6	302.8	311.8	263.6	215.5	-18.2
Peppers (Hot)	124.4	178.1	76.1	82.8	64.8	48.2	-25.6
Peppers (Sweet)	220.9	293.9	317.5	314.4	175.1	487.8	178.6
Pumpkins	249.3	191.2	179.7	166.4	188.0	528.9	181.4
Tomatoes	815.4	718.5	717.5	813.0	1033.3	977.0	-5.5
Total	3,861.0	4,235.9	3,898.3	4,214.2	3,714.7	4,297.0	
% Change			-8.0	8.1	-4.7	2.0	

SOURCE: Statistical Services Department / Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Table 4.1-2
Vegetable Imports (kgs)
2008 - 2013

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013P	% Change Over 2012
Beans	0.12	0.11	0.1	4.9	0.6	0.1	-78.0
Beet	20.6	22.9	29.8	31.3	33.0	30.1	-8.8
Cabbage	416.5	426.2	508.7	468.8	411.6	389.9	-5.3
Carrot	444.9	898.7	707.0	679.9	629.9	615.0	-2.4
Cucumber	9.8	45.5	48.8	100.1	31.0	11.7	-62.3
Lettuce	305.3	470.5	548.8	577.0	606.0	568.3	-6.2
Melons	445.4	473.2	664.8	617.7	543.2	384.3	-29.3
Okras	0.01	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-100.0
Pepper (Hot)	23.0	2.7	3.0	36.5	16.9	3.8	-77.7
Pepper (Sweet)	77.3	102.7	108.9	170.8	153.0	146.4	-4.3
Pumpkin	548.6	673.1	446.9	536.1	340.6	175.9	-48.3
Tomato	138.6	91.90	240.9	181.3	163.1	169.0	3.6
Total	2430.1	3,207.5	3,307.8	3,404.3	2,928.9	2,494.4	
% Change			3.1	2.9	-14.0	-14.8	

SOURCE: Statistical Services Department / Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCTION

During the year 2013, livestock and dairy production declined overall by 9.0 per cent compared with 2012 production. All

livestock production declined with the exception of Veal whose production level is insignificant in the context of all livestock production in Barbados. Only table eggs recorded significant movement increasing

from 2,732.7 thousand kilogrammes in 2012 to 3,384.1 thousand kilogrammes in 2013 or an increase of 23.8 per cent.

Generally all other livestock commodities showed modest declines with the exception of Fresh milk which declined by 35.1 per cent from 6,146.1 thousand kilogrammes in 2012 to 3,987.6 thousand kilogrammes in 2013. This commodity continued to struggle against competition from non dairy substitute as the Pine Hill Dairy finds it difficult to maintain intake levels of fresh milk from the farmers. It must be noted that raw milk figures are obtained from the Pine Hill Dairy who reduced its intake volumes from farmers. As a result, some farmers have started their own processing. Measures will have to be taken by the Ministry of Agriculture to obtain this information that is now excluded from the figures.

VEGETABLE IMPORTS

Fresh vegetable imports into the island registered an overall decline of 15.0 per cent during 2013. This occurred because of the upswing in vegetable production. The largest decline was registered for okras, however this figure is insignificant given the small volumes of this commodity which are imported. Declines were recorded for eleven (11) of the twelve (12) commodities being monitored.

The main vegetable imports for the review period were carrots (615.0 thousand kilograms); lettuce (568.3 thousand kilograms); watermelons (384.3 thousand kilograms); cabbage (389.9 thousand kilograms); and pumpkins (175.9 thousand kilograms). There were also smaller amounts in imports, these being – tomatoes (169.0 thousand kilograms); sweet peppers (146.4 thousand kilograms); and cucumbers (11.7 thousand kilograms).

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY IMPORTS

Total livestock and dairy imports into Barbados advanced by 2.1 per cent at the end of 2013 when compared with

imports for 2012. Imports of beef and veal rose by 18.5 per cent, and pork by 2.5 per cent. There were no imports of table eggs in shell for the third consecutive year. There were declines in imports of milk by 2.8 per cent; poultry by 3.3 per cent; and mutton by 6.2 per cent.

ROOT CROPS PRODUCTION

Total root crop production for 2013 was estimated at 11,128.4 thousand kilograms an increase of 368.2 per cent. All production of root crop commodities increased during the year, with the exception of onions. The major contributors to the significant increase were cassava and eddoes. The estimated quantity of cassava produced for 2013 was recorded at 1,037.6 thousand kilograms which was an increase of 852.8 thousand kilograms or 461.5 per cent above 2012 production. Eddoes were similarly recorded with production at 173.3 thousand kilograms an increase of 108.0 thousand kilograms or 165.4 per cent compared with 2012. Other notable areas of increase were peanuts which rose by 372.0 per cent; yams by 116.8 per cent and sweet potatoes by 0.6 per cent while onions fell by 8.4 per cent.

ROOT CROP IMPORTS

Root crop imports in 2013 decreased by 18.8 per cent when compared with 2012. Peanut imports were responsible for the largest increase in quantity with import levels moving from 9.0 thousand kilograms in 2012 to 26.9 thousand kilograms an increase of approximately 17.9 thousand kilograms or 198.9 per cent. The only other increase recorded was that of yam by 50.7 per cent. In the case of cassava and sweet potatoes, the level of imports fell by 89.0 per cent and 66.9 per cent respectively.

THE BARBADOS COTTON INDUSTRY

The estimated area of cotton planted for the 2012/13 crop was 76.1 hectares, a 71.8 per cent increase above the area planted for the previous season. Total

yield for the 2012/13 was subsequently decreased to 48.6 thousand kilograms or 291.1 per cent more than 2011/12 cotton

season. This provided 16.2 thousand kilograms or 327.3 per cent less than was produced for the previous period.

Table 4.1-3
Livestock and Dairy Production (000'kgs)
2008 -2013

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ^R	2013 ^P	% change over 2012
Beef	144.4	150.8	161.2	150.6	147.5	139.6	-5.4
Mutton	85.1	89.3	106.1	113.2	103.7	100.2	-3.4
Pork	2,636.8	2,746.7	2,745.4	2,657.1	2,541.2	2,498.2	-1.7
Poultry	14,388.0	14,473.8	14,090.9	14,405.7	14,050.8	13,399.4	-4.6
Veal	8.3	9.6	5.8	5.3	1.5	3.1	100.0
Eggs	1,902.5	2,002.2	2,231.0	2,107.5	2,732.7	3,384.1	23.8
Milk	6,694.4	7,013.7	6,700.9	5,810.3	6,146.1	3,987.6	-35.1
Turkey	239.5	219.0	271.6	238.4	330.0	302.8	-8.2
Total	26,099.0	26,705.1	26,312.9	25,488.1	26,053.5	23,815.0	
			(1.5)	(3.1)	(1.0)	(8.6)	

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Services Department / Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Table 4.1-6
Livestock and Dairy Products Imports (000's kgs)
2008-2013

Year	2008 ^R	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^P	% change over 2012
Beef & Veal	1,883.6	1,794.3	2,195.4	1,791.8	1,790.7	2,121.4	18.5
Mutton	1,683.2	1,454.1	1,818.9	1,022.8	1,398.0	1,311.9	-6.2
Pork	1,147.0	1,212.4	1,094.9	1,153.7	1,371.7	1,405.5	2.5
Poultry	397.2	703.0	812.9	979.4	1,177.7	1,138.8	-3.3
Eggs	20.0	0.0	45.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Milk	2,658.5	2,606.3	2,732.5	2,849.4	2,521.1	2,451.6	-2.8
Total	7,789.5	7,770.1	8,699.8	7,797.1	8,259.1	8,429.3	

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Services Department / Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Table 4.1-3
Root Crop Production ('000kgs)
2008 - 2013

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^P	% Change Over 2012
Cassava	466.2	690.5	399.5	308.4	184.9	1037.6	461.3
Eddoes	40.5	23.5	228.3	19.5	65.3	173.3	165.4
Sweet Potatoes	884.0	888.1	1,176.4	506.5	1211.1	1218.1	0.6
Yams	279.6	824.3	806.6	243.1	346.8	751.8	116.8
Onions	423.6	626.0	497.9	392.5	550.1	503.8	-8.4
Peanuts	23.7	50.4	15.5	4.6	18.5	87.3	372.0
Total	2,117.6	3,102.8	3,124.2	1,474.6	2,376.56	3,771.9	

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Services Department / Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Table 4.1-4
Root Crops Imports (000'skgs)
2006 - 2013

Year	2008R	2009	2010	2011P	2012	2013 ^P	% Change over 2011
Cassava	1.8	3.4	0.7	3.5	1.7	0.2	-89.0
Eddoes	115.1	63.7	86.3	106.3	106.1	105.6	-0.5
Sweet potatoes	36.4	1.0	10.0	2.3	24.6	8.1	-66.9
Yams	20.7	8.6	22.7	25.2	33.7	50.8	50.7
Onions	1,922.9	2,064.4	2,026.5	2,212.7	2,169.3	1,717.1	-20.8
Peanuts	71.4	41.5	61.2	111.1	9.0	26.9	197.9
Total	2,168.3	2,182.6	2,207.4	2,461.1	2,344.5	1,908.8	

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Services Department / Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Table 4.1-7
Production of Cotton Lint ('000 KGS) 2006 - 2013

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change over 2012
Cotton Lint	32.1	19.2	26.0	3.9	6.1	5.1	3.8	16.2	326.3

SOURCE: Statistical Services Department / Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Table 4.1-8
Commercial Bank Credit to the Agricultural Sector
2002 - 2013

Year	(\$' 000)				
	Sugar Cane	Live-stock	Food Crops	Other	Total
2002	11,169	23,012	3,797	7,692	45,670
2003	10,902	22,149	1,286	7,598	41,935
2004	10,117	15,809	861	5,551	32,338
2005	8,858	28,194	525	4,992	42,569
2006	9,246	38,618	391	4,414	52,669
2007	2,808	40,453	954	4,531	48,746
2008	3,633	35,308	917	4,607	44,465
2009	3,718	30,107	783	6,558	41,166
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

SOURCE : Central Bank of Barbados

COMMERCIAL BANK CREDIT

Provisional figures for Commercial Bank Credit to the Agricultural Sector showed an increase of \$0.7 million given the \$17.2 million recorded in 2013. The Sugar Cane Sub-sector recorded credit of \$6.9 million (a decrease of \$1.1 million from the

\$8.0 million recorded in 2012); Livestock \$2.4 million, (an increase of \$0.8 million from the \$1.6 million recorded in 2012); Food Crops \$0.8 million, (an increase of \$0.1 million); and other Agricultural Production received \$7.1 million, (an increase of 0.9 million from the \$6.1 million recorded in 2012).

FISHERIES

In 2013, an estimated total of 2,919 tonnes of fish was landed at Barbados. This value represented a welcome 120.1 per cent increase of the record low total for 2012 of 1,326 tonnes. The major driving force for this overall increase is the increased landings of flying fish, the species that are typically by far the main contributors to total fish landings in Barbados. Specifically, the 2013 total flying fish landings were 1,909 tonnes compared with the lean 354 tonnes landed in 2012. It should be reiterated here that the flying fish catch in 2011 was in fact the second lowest recorded for any single year in recent times (908 tonnes) and as such the 2013 catch represents a recovery in landings of this species following a two-year slump.

Nevertheless, it should be noted that the landings of flying fish in 2013 is the seventh highest total in the fifteen (15) year period (1999-2013) during which catches fluctuated widely from a high in 2010 of 2,424 tonnes to the all time low in 2012 of 354 tonnes. This scale of temporal catch fluctuation was also typically compared with similar time periods historically.

Among the large pelagic species, catches of dolphin fish, the main predator species of flying fish, also increased in 2013 to 514 tonnes compared with that of 459 tonnes in 2012, representing a more modest 12.0 per cent increase. Similar to flying fish the 2013 catches of dolphin ranks as the seventh highest annual landings of the species over the fifteen (15) year period (inclusive 1999-2013), when totals ranged from a high of 870 tonnes in 2009 to a low of 357 tonnes in 2005. However, kingfish catches declined slightly by 15.4 per cent in 2013 (22 tonnes) compared with 2012 catches (26 tonnes). This is just over half the maximum catch of this species (42 tonnes in 2004) during the fifteen (15) year comparative period (inclusive 1999-2013) and is the second lowest catch of this species during the period only slightly above the lowest value of 19 tonnes reported in 2009. It is also noteworthy that catches of turpits and congalee, species typically caught incidentally on flying fish fishing trips, also increased in 2013 (101 tonnes and eight (8) tonnes, respectively) over catches in 2012 (fifty (50) tonnes and one (1) tonne).

The recent trend of depressed swordfish catches continued with 12 tonnes being landed in 2013 representing a 25.0 per cent decrease from the 2012 total (16 tonnes). The swordfish landings in 2013 represented the fourth lowest annual total for this species over the fifteen (15) year period (1999 to 2013) during which landings fluctuated appreciably from a high of thirty-three (33) tonnes in 2005 to a low of eight (8) tonnes in 2002.

Landings of tunas declined slightly (3.4 per cent) in 2013 (178 tonnes) compared with the very respectable total of 184 tonnes in 2012 making it the sixth largest total annual catch for this group of species over the fifteen-year comparison period. Billfish landings were exactly the same in 2013 as in 2012 (46 tonnes). However as noted in last year's report this catch level is still comparatively low, being the fourth lowest during the fifteen-year period (1999 to 2013). It is even more regrettable to note that the recent trend of depressed billfish catches continued given that the five (5) lowest catches during this period were those for the last five (5) years. In contrast, the catch of tunas improved significantly with the total 2013 catch of these fish being 26.7 per cent more than the catch recorded in 2012.

After some improvements noted in 2012, landings of all the other species reported declined by varying degrees in 2013 compared with catch levels for the respective groups in 2012. In this context, while the landings of carangids (jacks, johns etc.) in 2012 (thirty-nine (39) tonnes) represented the highest catch over the last fifteen-year period for this group of species, in 2013 carangid catch had declined by 77.0 per cent to nine (9) tonnes. However, the 2013 catch was actually still the ninth largest catch for this species group in the last fifteen (15) year period. Similarly the total snapper landings for 2013 (14 tonnes) represented the ninth largest catch for this species group in the last fifteen (15) year period but was still less than the total landings for the species group in 2012 (19 tonnes). Most disappointing was the negligible landings of small tunas reported for 2013 of 0.2 tonnes. This represented the lowest total landings of this species group recorded in decades.

As is typical for all years (except 2012) flying fish was the major contributor to the island's fish catch in 2013 (65.3 per cent), with dolphin being the second largest contributor (18.6 per cent). The largest proportions of the island's fish catch were

again landed at the Bridgetown Fishing Complex and the Berinda Cox Fishing Complex, respectively estimated at around 58.0 per cent and 11.0 per cent.

In the context of the main species groups (flying fish and dolphin), the performance of the fishing industry in 2013 must be considered as average compared with historical landings. As explained in the last year's report, the reduction in flying fish catch observed in 2011 was believed to have been precipitated by ecosystem disturbances resulting from the incursion of unusually large masses of the marine algae *Sargassum* sp. between 2011 through the first half of 2012 and a recovery in the productivity of this fishery was anticipated for the 2012-2013 fishing season. It is therefore very heartening that this has occurred. It is hoped that the extreme dip in the abundance of the flying fish stock reflected in the meagre catch observed in 2011 to 2012, proves to be a very rare anomaly and that the stock has truly recovered. On the other hand, the spike in fish catch and presumed increased abundance of near-shore species (jacks, snappers and small tunas), also as explained in the previous economic report as probably driven by the incursion of *Sargassum*, was over and the catch of these species returned to around par levels by 2013. While the loss of the hyper abundance of *Sargassum* can explain the return to normal level of abundance of the species, it is noteworthy that in 2013, landings of the aggregate group of "small tunas" (often sold as Bonito but in fact includes several other small tuna species such as blackfin, frigate and juvenile large tuna species such yellowfin), reached an all time low of well under one (1) tonne in 2013. The reasons for this reported decline are not clear at the time of writing but this is being investigated.

Although there was a small (3.3 per cent) decline in the catch of the aggregate grouping of large tunas (primarily yellowfin) compared with 2012, the 2013 value is still high compared with the trough in landings of these species observed

between 2007 and 2011 with a lowest catch of seventy-two (72) tonnes in 2009, and as such the 2013 reflects some recent stable recovery for this fishery. On the other hand, the continued low in the catch of billfish (including marlins but not swordfish) over the last five (5) years is of concern against the background of international concerns that the highly migratory marlin stocks are declining.

SEA EGG FISHERY

In 2013, the Fisheries Division continued its collaboration with volunteer fish divers to assess the status of local sea-egg stocks. The results of the surveys once again indicated that sea-egg stock abundance was still too low to open the fishery, forcing a recommendation for an indefinite fishing ban.

LIONFISH

The Fisheries Division continued its collaborative work with the Coastal Zone Management Unit and the University of the West Indies in monitoring and other research on the invasive and pernicious lionfish in Barbadian waters. Lionfish are now abundant and firmly established in Barbados. It is reiterated that a concerted national multi-sectoral response needs to be undertaken, as presented in the 2011 Lionfish Response Plan.

REGISTERED FISHING FLEET

The composition of the local registered fishing fleet in 2013 compared with 2012 is presented in Table 4.1-10. In 2013 there were small increases in the number of moses (seven (7)) and launches (two (2)) and a reduction in the number of long-liners (two (2)) in the registered fleet, while the number of ice-boats remained unchanged. During 2013, the Fisheries Division received eight (8) applications for the construction of new vessels (five (5) for moses, one (1) day-boat and two (2) for ice-boats), two (2) applications for vessel alterations for moses only. One (1) application for conversions of a day-boat to ice-boat and two (2) for ice-boats to long-

liners were received in 2013 but work is to be started in 2014. A total of 918 vessels were inspected during the year with 504

being passed. Seventy-seven (77) vessels were hauled up and fifty-eight (58) pushed off by the Fisheries Division.

Table 4.1-9
Fish Landings by Type (Tonnes)
2005 - 2013

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011R	2012	2013
Flying Fish	1,288.0	1,813.8	2,292.0	2,424.0	908.0	354.0	1,909.0
Dolphin	693.0	347.9	870.0	465.0	505.0	459.0	514.0
Kingfish	34.0	20.6	19.0	29.0	27.0	26.0	22.0
Billfish	20.0	83.0	30.0	27.0	44.0	46.0	46.0
Tuna	57.0	141.4	72.0	117.0	114.0	184.0	178.0
Snapper	22.0	2.1	16.0	28.0	10.0	19.0	14.0
Reef Fish(Carangids)	8.0	8.7	9.0	20.0	10.0	39.0	9.0
Shark	140.0	7.9	7.0	8.0	9.0	12.0	8.0
Swordfish	20.0	28.8	15.0	10.0	19.0	16.0	12.0
Any other Variety	109.0	55.1	137.0	98.0	127.0	145.0	23.0
Total	2,391.0	2,509.3	3,467.0	3,226.0	1,773.0	1,300.0	2,735.0

SOURCE: Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Table 4.1-10
Fishing Fleet by Type
2006 - 2013

Type of vessel	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Moses	535	561	564	587	615	622
Launches	245	248	251	249	235	237
Ice boats	173	182	185	187	191	191
Long-liners	32	35	36	39	42	40
Total	985	1,026	1,036	1,062	1,083	1,090

SOURCE: Fisheries Department

B. INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

OVERVIEW⁷

The Barbadian economy continued to face challenges during the review period along with employment opportunities in the manufacturing and services sector. The number of enterprises established and investment in the manufacturing and services sector decreased during the review period. Domestic exports fell by 9.7 per cent; however, the index of industrial production and the domestic credit to the manufacturing fell during 2013.⁸

⁷ The information in the overview was obtained from the B IDC's report.

⁸ This information on investment is for the period January to September 2013

EMPLOYMENT IN THE SECTOR⁹

According to the Barbados Investment and Development Corporation's (B IDC) Statistical Report for September 2013 (most recent data available), total employment was 10,461 persons which represented a decrease of 219 jobs when compared with the 10,680 recorded in 2012. The total employment in the manufacturing sector at September 2013 was 7,573 as compared with 7,659 at September 2012 which represented a 1.1 per cent decrease. Employment in the Services Sector for September 2013 was 2,888 compared with 3,021 at September

⁹ Employment numbers only capture persons working in companies that are listed in the B IDC's database.

2012, which represented a decrease of 4.4 per cent. The Food, Beverages and Tobacco Sub-Sector remained the main generator of employment for the Manufacturing Sector, accounting for 3,371 jobs. This represented an increase of 1.3 per cent when compared with 2012. The Contract & Construction Services Sub-Sector was the major generator of employment for the Services Sector accounting for 963 jobs, which was a decrease of 2.7 per cent.

The employment levels recorded in the Manufacturing sub-sector for the review period were as follows: increases were registered in the Precision Instruments; Food, Beverage & Tobacco and Non Metallic Mineral Products subsectors. Employment in the Precision Instruments subsector

increased by 23 persons or 11.0 per cent; while, employment levels in the Food, Beverage & Tobacco subsector and the Non-Metallic Mineral Products subsector rose by 1.3 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively. Employment losses were recorded in the other manufacturing subsectors: Plastic Products (9.6 per cent); Wood, Wooden Products & Fittings (9.5 per cent); Textiles, Apparel & Leather (8.3 per cent) and the Electronic Components & Devices (5.6 per cent). Job losses were also registered in the: Chemicals & Chemical Products subsector (4.9 per cent); Other Manufacturing (4.3 per cent); Fabricated Metal Products (3.9 per cent); Handicraft (1.7 per cent) and the Paper Product, Print & Publishing subsectors (0.4 per cent).

Table 4.2-1
Employment in the Manufacturing Sector
& Related Services
2007-2013

Sub-Sector	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013P
Food, Beverages & Tobacco	3,760	3,598	3,469	3,559	3,603	3329	3371
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	729	584	610	544	551	521	478
Wood, Wooden Prod. & Fittings	431	436	373	425	398	294	266
Paper Prod, Print & Publishing	752	755	741	741	712	680	677
Chemicals & Chemical Products	395	398	397	395	380	385	366
Plastic Products	262	238	211	213	199	188	170
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	1,207	1,155	1,059	1,051	844	886	893
Fabricated Metal Products	952	893	873	954	989	701	674
Precision Instruments	169	173	169	168	211	209	232
Electronic Components & Devices	372	290	279	237	224	205	193
Handicraft	161	119	126	132	123	121	119
Other Manufacturing	127	130	150	147	140	140	134
Manufacturing Sub-Total¹	9,317	8,769	8,457	8,566	8,374	7,659	7,573
Accounting and Financial Services	633	647	675	692	663	649	627
Advertising & Public Relations Services	108	101	74	74	73	67	64
Graphic Art & Photography Services	3	3	6	7	3	2	3
Architectural Services	86	87	90	78	69	66	52
Contract & Construction Services	1,370	1,406	1,157	963	946	990	963
Technical & General Consulting Services	63	54	54	72	68	58	55
Engineering Services	110	114	110	106	102	86	82
Information Services	1,901	2,144	2,087	1,915	1,361	688	636
Repair & Refabrication Services	13	11	10	15	13	11	9
Other Services	364	329	339	410	420	404	397
Total Services	4,651	4,896	4,602	4,332	3,718	3,021	2,888
Total	13,968	13,665	13,059	12,898	12,092	10,680	10,461

SOURCE: Barbados Investment and Development Corporation

Note: The data for 2012 and 2013 is for the month of September

¹ These employment numbers only captures persons working in companies that are listed in the BIDD database

The Services Sector recorded an increase of one (1) person in the Graphic Art & Photography subsector; while declines were recorded in all other services subsectors. The declines in employment levels were as follows: Architectural & Public Relations Services (21.2 per cent); Repair & Refabrication Services (18.2 per cent); Information Services (7.6 per cent); Technical & General Consulting Services (5.2 per cent). Job losses were also registered in the Engineering Services subsector (4.7 per cent); Advertising & Public Relations Services (4.5 per cent); Accounting & International Financial Services (3.4 per cent); Contract & Construction Services (2.7 per cent) and Other Services (1.7 per cent).

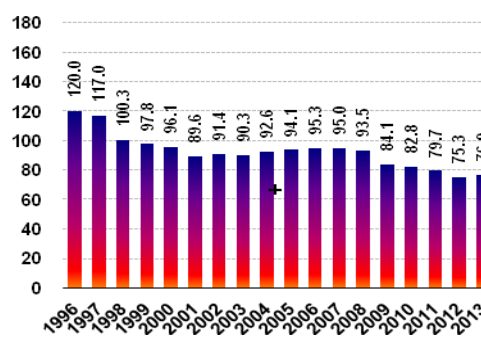
According to the BIDC's Report, total job creation for 2013 was approximately 666 jobs which represented a decrease of one hundred and eighty two (182) jobs, when compared with 2012. The following Manufacturing Sub-Sectors were the major generators of employment for 2013: Food, Beverages & Tobacco Sub-Sector generated 378 jobs; Fabricated metal products Sub-Sector generated 30 jobs and the Wood, wooden products & fittings Sub-Sector created 21 jobs. The major generators of jobs in the Services Sector were the: Contract & Construction services (42 jobs); Other Services Sub-Sector (34 jobs) and the Accounting & International Financial Services Sub-Sector generated (32 jobs).

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION¹⁰

The Index of Industrial Production for October 2013 stood at 76.9, an increase of 2.8 per cent when compared with the index for October 2012. The main categories which make up the Index of Industrial Production included: Mining & Quarrying sector, Manufacturing and Electricity, and Water & Gas. Increases were seen in two main categories the Manufacturing index (5.2 per cent) and the Mining & Quarrying index (1.7 per cent); however, the index for

the Electricity, Water & Gas decreased by 0.8 per cent. The Mining sub sector increased by 21.0 per cent while the Quarrying sub sector declined by 5.5 per cent. The Manufacturing sector recorded increases in the Non-Metallic Mineral Product sub sector (81.1 per cent), Wooden Furniture sub sector (16.5 per cent) and the Electronic Components sub sector (9.0 per cent) subsector. The Wearing Apparel index decreased by 42.1 per cent, while the Beverages & Tobacco index fell by 3.7 per cent. The index for Other Manufacturing fell by 2.8 per cent while the Chemicals index decreased by 2.1 per cent; the Food index fell by 0.4 per cent.

Figure 10
Index of Industrial Production
1996 - 2013



SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

INVESTMENT IN MANUFACTURING AND RELATED SERVICES

For the period, January to September 2013, total investment in the Manufacturing and related Services sectors reached \$10.8 million, 35.3 per cent lower than the \$16.7 million invested for the period January to September 2012. During the review period, New Investments accounted for \$130,000, which was 82.6 per cent lower than New Investments recorded for the same period 2012. Investment in the expansion of existing plant reached \$10.7 million, 33.1 per cent less than the \$16.0 million invested in 2012. New investments represented 0.01 per cent of total investments, while investment in expansion of existing plant represented 0.99 per cent.

¹⁰ Information in appendix 21 and figure 11 is for the period Jan-Oct 2013 and is provisional.

ENTERPRISES ESTABLISHED BY BIDC (MANUFACTURING AND RELATED SERVICES)

During 2013, the number of new companies established with the assistance of the BIDC, stood at seven (7), a decrease of four (4) when compared with 2012. Of the new companies established, five (5) were in the Other Services Sub-Sector. One (1) company was established in the Technical & General Consulting and the Wood, Wooden Products & Fittings.

CREDIT TO MANUFACTURING¹¹

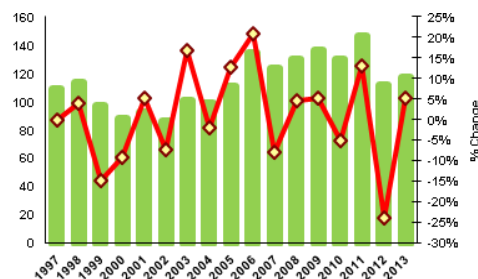
At the end of December 2013, commercial credit to the Manufacturing Sector was approximately \$117.3 million, this represented an increase of \$5.7 million or 5.1 per cent when compared with December 2012. The main beneficiaries of commercial bank credit at the end of December 2013 were the: Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco sector; Building Material & Metal Products sector; Food & Non Alcoholic Beverages sector and Other Manufacturing.

Credit to the Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco sector totaled \$31.7 million which represented a decrease of \$4.4 million below the previous period. The Building Material & Metal Products sector received

\$23.9 million in credit which was \$23.2 million above the \$0.7 million in credit received in December 2012. Commercial bank credit to the Food & Non Alcoholic Beverages sector totaled \$19.3 million which represented a decline of \$7.9 million. Other Manufacturing received \$18.7 million in credit which represented a decrease of \$9.0 million when compared with December 2012.

Increases in commercial credit were also recorded in the Electrical Products sector and the Petrochemicals sector by 21.0 per cent and 2.5 per cent respectively. Declines in commercial credit were recorded in the: Sugar sector (26.5 per cent); Furniture & Wood Products (12.6 per cent) and the Textile sector (3.8 per cent).

Figure 11
Credit to the Manufacturing Sector
1997 -2013



SOURCE: Barbados Investment and Development Corporation

¹¹ Source: Central Bank of Barbados. The database is for the period January to December 2013.

Table 4.2-2
Investment in BIDC Assisted Companies
2007 - 2013

	(BDS \$)					
Investment	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012R	2013P
New:						
Manufacturing	56,900	292,730	69,000	0	227,000	75,000
Services	247,000	173,200	208,300	111,700		
Other	280,000	223,040	399,153	94,788	519,750	55,000
Sub-Total	583,900	688,970	676,453	206,488	746,750	130,000
Expansion:						
Manufacturing	58,167,704	27,591,527	43,373,742	14,508,097	10,015,056	9,811,265
Services	7,625,921	2,157,907	1,871,566	3,764,686	5,986,978	889,001
Sub-Total	65,793,625	29,749,434	45,245,308	18,272,783	16,002,034	10,700,266
Grand Total	66,377,525	30,438,404	45,921,761	18,479,271	16,748,784	10,830,266

Note: Figures for 2013 are for the period Jan-Sept

SOURCE: Barbados Investment and Development Corporation

DOMESTIC EXPORT PERFORMANCE

Total domestic exports at the end of 2013 fell to \$534.5 million compared with \$593.0 million in 2012, representing a 9.8 per cent decrease. Exports of Molasses remained constant at \$0.2 million over 2012 to 2013, while Other Domestic Exports decreased by 4.3 per cent. Domestic exports of Rum increased by 4.5 per cent to reach \$86.1 million; while, exports of Sugar decreased by \$6.4 million or 28.7 per cent. Exports of Other Food and Beverages rose by 5.5 per cent while exports earnings of Lard & Margarine remained constant at 20.2 million. Domestic exports earnings from Clothing remained constant at \$ 0.6 million while the export earnings of Electrical Components decreased by 12.0 per cent. The exports of Chemicals decreased by \$45.4 million or 35.4 per cent, during the review period.

CARICOM was the largest export market, contributing \$330.8 million in export earnings for the period January to December 2013; which was a decrease of \$3.4 million or 1.0 per cent. Exports to the United States totaled \$165.5 million which represented a decrease of \$127.9 million or 43.6 per cent. Domestic exports to the United Kingdom fell by \$45.2 million to

reach \$165.5 million while exports to Canada increased by \$3.5 million.¹²

Within CARICOM, Trinidad and Tobago continued to be the largest trading partner, purchasing \$90.8 million of exports compared with \$114.6 million from the previous year. Exports to St. Lucia amounted to \$31.1 million, which represented a decrease of 5.9 per cent when compared with the 2012 figure. Exports to Jamaica rose by approximately \$1.6 million to reach \$31.9 million during 2013. Antigua imported \$14.2 million worth of goods compared with \$14.7 million in 2012, while Grenada purchased \$16.1 million, which represented a rise of \$0.2 million. Exports to Guyana increased to \$42.1 million compared with \$29.8 million recorded in 2012. St. Vincent purchased \$18.9 million during the review period, \$0.4 million more than what was recorded in 2012. Exports to St. Kitts and Nevis increased by 40.8 per cent, to \$9.0 million from \$6.4 million in 2012. The value of exports to Suriname increased to \$11.4 million in 2013 while imports to Dominica fell to \$5.8 million. Domestic exports to Belize and Haiti increased by \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million respectively; exports to Montserrat increased to approximately \$0.4 million.¹³

¹² This information was analyzed based on the figures contained in Appendix 6

¹³ This information was analyzed from the information contained in table 4.2-5

Table 4.2-3
New Enterprises Established
2007 - 2013

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

SOURCE: Barbados Investment and Development Corporation(BIDC)

Table 4.2-4
Trade with CARICOM Countries
Domestic Exports
2007 - 2013

Country	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Antigua	17,158	17,667	15,772	12,184	13,579	14,748	14,183
Belize	4,428	4,311	2,698	3,367	2,694	2,794	3,112
Dominica	8,562	9,059	6,852	6,177	6,250	5,932	5,764
Grenada	17,701	17,290	19,283	19,693	15,336	14,037	16,082
Guyana	18,308	26,285	25,332	28,167	26,822	29,829	42,099
Haiti	1,650	605	7,283	1,218	1,157	795	1,006
Jamaica	32,938	30,446	27,710	27,831	28,672	30,381	31,962
St. Kitts & Nevis	9,804	14,231	8,320	9,956	6,654	6,406	9,019
St. Lucia	39,379	41,340	32,855	29,570	32,815	32,982	31,133
Montserrat	528	607	340	306	350	310	394
Suriname	9,841	8,488	4,354	8,307	7,000	7,114	11,428
Trinidad & Tobago	86,855	77,990	54,851	39,782	77,001	114,623	90,767
St. Vincent	24,412	23,615	21,851	19,265	20,687	18,556	18,946
Total	271,564	271,934	227,501	205,823	239,017	278,507	275,895

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

Note - BDS \$000

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 2013 was estimated at \$7.9 million. The total funds disbursed during the review period amounted to \$27.0 million which represented an increase of 47.5 per cent when compared with the \$18.3 million disbursed in 2012. At the end of December 2013, twenty (20) loans, and thirteen (13) grants were approved totaling \$16.1 million and \$1.2 million respectively. The accumulated value of loans approved for the period 1998 to 2013, totaled \$337.7 million. The total amount available for lending was approximately \$23.7 million at the end of December 2013.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

During the review period, the Agricultural Development Fund continued to increase the competitiveness of local farming and fishing communities. The level of funds capitalized by the government for 2013 amounted to \$5.1 million. The total funds disbursed during the review period amounted to \$14.3 million which represented an increase of \$1.9 million when compared with the \$12.4 million recorded in 2012. Six (6) loans and two (2) grants were approved over the review period, totaling \$0.7 million and \$1.1 million respectively; the total amount available for

lending as at December 2013 was \$0.4 million.

THE ENTERPRISE GROWTH FUND

The Enterprise Growth Fund was not capitalized by government during the review period. At the end of 2013, the total funds disbursed amounted to \$0.5 million, which represented a decrease of 7.2 per cent when compared with the \$1.8 million disbursed in 2012. At the end of 2013, one (1) loan was approved, totaling \$500,000. The amount available for lending as at December 2013 was approximately \$6.1 million.

EXPORT PROMOTION AND MARKETING FUND

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. No funds were disbursed during the review period; the amount available for lending as at December 2013 was approximately \$3.1 million.

THE INNOVATION FUND

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 \$129,404 which represented a decrease of 66.6 per cent when compared with the \$386,998 which was disbursed in 2012. During the review period one (1) new loan was approved which was valued at \$120,000. The amount available for lending as at December 2013 was approximately \$560,368.

THE INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT FUND (IIEF)

At the end of 2013, 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 for 2013. The total funds disbursed during the review period amounted to \$2.0 million which was \$1.7 million more than what was disbursed in 2012. During the review period one (1) loan was approved, valued at \$1.8 million. The amount available for lending as at December 2013 was approximately \$1.6 million.

SMALL HOTELS INVESTMENT FUND

During the review period, the Small Hotels Investment Fund (SHIF) continued to assist small hotels with marketing, management, procurement of joint services and refurbishment. This fund received no capitalization from government, but \$4.6 million was disbursed during the period under review. The amount disbursed during 2013 represented an increase of \$1.9 million when compared with the \$30,312 disbursed in 2012. One (1) loan was approved, valued at \$1.8 million; the amount available for lending as at December 2013 was approximately \$7.7 million.

DISASTER REVOLVING RELIEF FUND

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 2013 was \$1.9 million.

THE ENERGY SMART FUND

The Energy Smart Fund was established to provide financial and technical support to renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. This fund was not capitalized by the government for 2013. The total funds disbursed over the review

period totaled \$5.4 million and represented an increase over 2012 when no funds were disbursed. Five (5) loans and eleven (11) grants were approved over the period valued at 5.3 million and 0.1 million respectively.

THE TOURISM LOAN FUND

The Tourism Loan Fund continued to provide loans for the refurbishing and upgrading of eligible hotels and attractions during 2013. The fund also provided loan financing for the construction of facilities and attractions. The tourism loan fund did not receive capital funds from the government during the review period and no funds were disbursed. One (1) loan was approved amounting to \$3.1 million. The amount available for lending as at December 2013 was approximately \$3.5 million.

SPECIAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (STAP)

The Barbados Investment Development Cooperation's (BIDC) main objective is to contribute to the sustained development of the manufacturing and small business sectors in Barbados. The Cooperation's major objectives are facilitated through various programmes: the Technical Assistance Programme (TAP), the Special Technical Assistance Programme (STAP), and the Export Development Programme. The disbursements decreased by 31.7 per cent, and the number of beneficiaries increased by thirty four (34) when compared with the forty seven (47) beneficiaries for the period January to September 2012.

Table 4.2-5
Beneficiaries of STAP for 2009-2013

Category	2009	2010	2011	2012R	2013P
Individuals	4	5	6	1	5
Companies	78	48	41	28	40
Sectors	6	6	7	17	26
Institutions	2	3	1	1	10
TOTAL	90	62	55	47	81

SOURCE: Barbados Investment and Development Cooperation

NB: Data for 2012 & 2013 is from Jan to Sept 2013

THE CARICOM- CANADA TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

There were no Technical Negotiation Group (TNG) meetings held in 2013; however, CARICOM continued to submit proposals and have discussions with the Canadians in the various Technical Working Groups (TWGs). CARICOM submitted a draft chapter on Agriculture and Fisheries which placed a strong emphasis on the provision of development assistance. Negotiations on tariff liberalization have not yet commenced in earnest; to date the Office of Trade Negotiations (OTN) has developed a matrix which reflects the national offers of the various Member States. The matrix consists of a duty free list of goods, a phased reduction list and an exclusion list applicable to all Member States. The exclusions set in the EPA are being used as the target to achieve. CARICOM is still pushing for lengthy phasing periods between 20 and 25 years.

CARICOM presented its draft textual proposal on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT); the TBT chapter seeks to reaffirm the provisions of the WTO TBT text, as well as inject provisions that would consider the differences in institutional, regulatory and legislative frameworks of the two parties. In the area of Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Measures (SPS), CARICOM has proposed the reaffirmation of the WTO obligations as well as affirming the "three sisters" (the International Plant Protection Commission (IPPC), the Codex Alimentarius and the World Health Organization (OIE)). CARICOM

is also seeking to include provisions which will cover Safeguard/Emergency Action measures into the body of the Agreement. Provisions on Trade Facilitation (TF) are to be an important aspect of the Agreement; Canada has presented its draft text on TF matters and CARICOM's engagement has been more informal in nature.

The negotiations on Services continued to progress slowly as the parties continue to have strong divergent views. In terms of investment some Member States have expressed concern on the inclusion of Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) in the Investment text since they have limited capacity to deal with ISDS. Canada has presented CARICOM with its generic text on issues of dispute settlement; CARICOM made a counterproposal. There are significant differences between the CARICOM and Canadian dispute settlement texts which need to be addressed. Issues relating to government procurement, competition policy, monopolies and State enterprises as well as intellectual property were also discussed. The side agreements on development, labour and the environment were also discussed with no conclusion being reached.

The waiver which gave CARICOM goods duty free access to the Canadian market expired December 2013 and Canada has not applied for an extension of the waiver at the WTO level. Therefore, the agreement must conclude by June 2014 in order for CARICOM to retain its duty free access to Canada.

Table 4.2-6
CARICOM – Canada Trade and Development Agreement
2013 Calendar

Date	Details	Location
29-31st January	8th Technical Working Group on Services and Investment	Barbados
9th April	Meeting of Senior Trade Officials for CARICOM-Canada Negotiations	Barbados
2nd August	CARICOM and Canada Intersessional meeting on Institutional Issues and Dispute Settlement	
15th August	CARICOM and Canada Intersessional meeting on Temporary Entry/ Facilitation of Business Persons	
21st August	CARICOM and Canada Intersessional meeting on Financial Services	
26-27th August	CARICOM and Canada Regional Consultation on Product-specific Rules of Origin	
28-30th August	8th Technical Working Group on Market Access and Agriculture for CARICOM-Canada Negotiations	Barbados
13th September	CARICOM and Canada Intersessional meeting on ROO, Customs Procedure and Trade Facilitation	
16th September	2nd Meeting of the Working Group on Labour for CARICOM-Canada Negotiations	Barbados
9th- 10th October	9th Technical Working Group on Market Access and Agriculture for CARICOM Canada Neg	Barbados
11th October	CARICOM and Canada Informal Intersessional meeting on ICTs for CARICOM-Canada Neg	Barbados
16th October	CARICOM and Canada Intersessional meeting on Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Issues	Barbados
23rd October	CARICOM Regional Consultation on Product-specific Rules of Origin for CARICOM-Canada Negotiations	Barbados
31st October	Meeting of the Working Group on Competition Policy for CARICOM-Canada Negotiations	Guyana
20th November	CARIFORUM Preparatory Trade and Development Council	Grenada

SOURCE: Office of Trade Negotiations

C. TOURISM

OVERVIEW

Compared with previous economic downturns, the Barbados economy has performed appreciably better during the current economic recession. Between 2008, when the current crisis hit and 2013, the economy contracted by 3.0 percent in total. Barbados has mitigated the impact of the

global recession on output and employment because of the country's competitive strengths in the international market, and because fiscal policy has been used effectively to sustain foreign exchange reserves and protect the value of the Barbados dollar in terms of US dollars.

At the outset of 2013, Barbados' tourism prices and the prices of its other internationally traded goods and services were lower than they were in 2008, relative

to the prices of our Caribbean competitors. However, although Barbados has remained competitive on price, there was some decline in our share of the Caribbean market. Therefore, initiatives to promote investment, increase productivity, improve the quality of the product, and to enrich the tourist experience, are the focus of the tourism development strategy.

Market level analysis indicates that Barbados' four biggest markets were the United Kingdom, the United States, the Caribbean, and Canada. Declines were experienced within each of these markets. With respect to the level of expenditure, there was an increase during the first two quarters of 2013.

Table 4.3-1
Long Stay Arrivals January to December
2012 - 2013

Month	2012	2013	Actual Change	% Change
January	52,619	48,288	-4,331	-8.2
February	54,056	48,870	-5,186	-9.6
March	54,164	53,304	-860	-1.6
April	47,979	42,234	-5,745	-12
May	37,935	37,906	-29	-0.1
June	36,656	33,691	-2,965	-8.1
July	51,253	47,935	-3,318	-6.5
August	43,191	40,667	-2,524	-5.8
September	27,230	26,970	-260	-1
October	36,071	34,938	-1,133	-3.1
November	42,975	42,690	-285	-0.7
December	52,174	51,027	1,147	-2.2
TOTAL	536,303	508,520	-27,783	-5.2

Source: Barbados Statistical Service
P= provisional

For the year 2013, the Barbados Hotel and Tourism Association reported that average room occupancy was 63.0 per cent, an increase of 1.9 percentage points over occupancy rates in 2012.

Statistics received from the Barbados Statistical Service for the year 2013 revealed that stay-over visitor arrivals decreased by 27,783 persons or 5.2 percent, from 536,303 arrivals in 2012 to 508,520 arrivals in 2013. A quarterly analysis indicated that there were declines in all of

the quarters in 2013. The second quarter recorded the greatest decline of 7.1 percent. Of the months within that quarter, April recorded the sharpest decline with 5,745 (12.0 per cent) fewer arrivals than the previous year. Quarters 1, 3 and 4 had declines of 6.5, 5.0 and 2.0 per cent respectively.

MARKET PERFORMANCE - 2013

During 2013, there were no improvements in the major source markets represented by the UK, the USA, Canada, the Caribbean, and Other Europe with declines being recorded for all markets in visitor stay-over arrivals. Europe recorded an increase of 10.6 per cent in terms of its stay-over arrivals. Both the UK and USA, Barbados' top two markets, recorded decreases of 2.8 per cent and 7.8 per cent respectively, when compared with their 2012 performances. Barbados' third largest source market, CARICOM, produced 87,295 stay-over visitors which represented a decline of 9,192 persons (9.5 per cent) from the previous year.

USA

During 2013, stay-over arrivals from the USA totaled 120,584, which was a decrease of 7.8 per cent or 10,178 arrivals. This was down from the 130,762 arrivals recorded in 2012.

The decline in arrivals from the US was due to a reduction in capacity in the American Airlines New York service. From July 1, 2013, smaller equipment was used – B737, which yielded 150 seats, instead of the B757 previously used, which yielded 188 seats. JetBlue reduced its capacity by operating five (5) weekly flights, instead of its daily service which operated from September 10 - November 20, the previous year.

CANADA

Arrivals from the Canadian market recorded a decrease of 6.6 per cent or 4,725 arrivals in 2013. In 2013, arrivals totaled

67,295 compared to 72,020 recorded in 2012. The decline in arrivals from Canada was due to West Jet's schedule change from five (5) flights to four (4) with effect from April 28, 2013.

UK

The UK market continued to be the main source of visitor arrivals to Barbados, attracting 168,733 stay-over visitors in 2013. This however, represented a decrease of 4,786 persons or 2.8 per cent over the previous year.

The reduction in arrivals from the UK market was due in large part to the decline in airlift out of the UK. This was due mainly from the discontinuation of the British Airways additional service (5 days a week) with effect from April 1, 2012. The service resumed on October 31, 2012, with three flights per week, a frequency lower than the original schedule, but utilizing larger planes. The Air Passenger Duty has

also had an effect on outbound travel from this market.

CARICOM

In 2013, there were 87,295 stay-over visitor arrivals from the CARICOM market compared with 96,487 arrivals recorded in 2012. This represented a decrease of 9.5 per cent or 9,192 arrivals. The CARICOM market underperformed due to high pricing and reduced capacity by Caribbean Airlines and LIAT. A decline of 6.0 per cent in arrivals was also recorded from the Trinidad market.

OTHER EUROPE

In 2013, visitor arrivals from the European market increased by 10.6 per cent or 3,946 persons. In total, 41,065 visitors came from this market in 2013, compared with the 37,119 persons recorded in 2012. The European market has shown in general, gradual but very consistent growth over the past five (5) years.

Table 4.3-2
Tourist Arrivals by Country of Residence
1988-2013

Year	U.S.A.	Canada	United Kingdom	Germany*	Other Europe	Trinidad & Tobago	Other CARICOM	Other Countries	Total
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
2013P	120,584	67,295	168,733	10,300	30,765	31,614	55,681	23,548	508,520

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

2.1.4 THE CRUISE SECTOR

SERVICE

During the period January to December 2013, cruise passenger arrivals recorded an increase, from 517,436 in 2012 to 570,263 in 2013. This represented an actual change of 52,827 persons (10.2 per cent) more than the previous year. Despite a moderate peak in 2010, a general decline in cruise passenger arrivals for the period

2007-2012 can be evidenced. The number of cruise ship calls to Barbados in 2013 was increased by 16 ship calls to 374, a 4.5 per cent increase.

THE ACCOMMODATION SECTOR

An average room occupancy percentage of 63.0 per cent was recorded over the period January to December 2013, a 1.2 percent increase when compared with the corresponding period in 2012. Quarter one recorded an increase in average

occupancy of 10.8 per cent, with each month in this quarter recording increases. A decline of 7.0 per cent was recorded in the second quarter. This was reflective of the declines in each of the three (3) months of the second quarter of 9.1 per cent, 6.2 per cent and 5.6 per cent respectively. Quarters three and four showed slight increases of 1.2 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively. During 2013, February recorded the greatest average room occupancy, with an occupancy rate of 83.0 per cent; while June and October recorded the lowest average room occupancy rates of 51.0 per cent each.

Table 4.3-3
Cruise Ship Passengers by Month
2012 - 2013

Month	2012	2013	Act. Chg.	(%) Chg.
January	81,412	93,132	11,720	14.4
February	77,447	74,833	-2,614	-3.4
March	75,956	82,926	6,970	9.2
April	51,067	45,817	-5,250	-10.3
May	16,853	19,983	3,130	18.6
June	13,038	18,658	5,620	43.1
July	13,256	24,868	11,612	87.6
August	15,895	21,170	5,275	33.2
September	11,781	19,182	7,401	62.8
October	25,726	26,433	707	2.7
November	60,015	63,997	3,982	6.6
December	74,990	79,264	4,274	5.7
Total	517,436	570,263	52,827	10.2

Source: Barbados Statistical Service

Table 4.3-4
Average Accommodation Occupancy
January to December
2012 -2013

	%	%	Actual	Chg
January	72	80	8	11.1
February	83	86	3	3.6
March	67	80	13	19.4
Q1 Average	74	82	8	10.8
April	66	60	-6	-9.1
May	65	61	-4	-6.2
June	54	51	-3	-5.6
Q2 Average	61.7	57.3	-4.3	-7
July	54	55	1	1.9
August	65	56	-9	-13.8
September	42	52	10	23.8
Q3 Average	53.7	54.3	0.7	1.2
October	44	51	7	15.9
November	62	63	1	1.6
December	67	61	-6	-9
Q4 Average	57.7	58.3	0.7	1.2
H1 Average	61.8	63	1.2	1.9

Source: Barbados Statistical Service

TOURISM EXPENDITURE

TOTAL STAY-OVER EXPENDITURE

Long-stay visitors spent an estimated US\$527.0 million during the period January to June 2013, compared with US \$490.0 million for the corresponding period in 2012. This was an increase of 7.6 per cent (US\$37.1 million) when compared with the corresponding period in 2012. The data for Stay-over Visitors Estimated Total Expenditure indicates that for the January to June 2012 period, 39.7 per cent of expenditure was attributed to the United Kingdom, the United States provided 18.5 per cent of revenue, Canada 16.2 per cent while the Caribbean generated 12.2 per cent of this revenue.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SECTOR

There were 13,400 persons employed within this Sector during the first three quarters of 2013. This was an increase of 8.1 per cent or 1,000 persons from the 12,400 persons recorded during the corresponding quarters of 2012. During the first quarter of 2013, 13,800 persons were employed, compared with the 12,000 employed in the corresponding quarter of 2012. This was an increase of 15.0 per cent or 1,800 people when the two quarters were compared.

The number of persons employed in this sector fluctuated over the three quarter period in 2013. Between quarters one and two, there was a decrease of 2,000 persons to record a total of 11,800 persons. By the end of the third quarter, this number had increased by 1,600 persons to record a total number of 13,400 persons employed in this sector. Similarly, there were fluctuations during these three quarters in 2012. Between quarters one and two of 2012, there was an increase of 800 persons to record a total of 12,800. This number, however, decreased by 400 by the end of September 2012, to record a total of 12,400 persons.

Table 4.3-5
Estimated Stay-Over Expenditure by Quarter
2012 - 2013

	Expenditure (US \$000)			
	2012	2013 ^P	Act. Chg.	(%) Chg.
Jan - Mar	284,565	315,196	30,631	10.8
Apr - Jun	205,283	211,788	6,505	3.2
Total	489,848	526,984	37,136	7.6

Source: Barbados Statistical Service

D. CONSTRUCTION

OVERVIEW

TENANTRIES PROGRAMME

At the end of 2013, the total number of tenants to attain security of tenure under this programme was 4,952, or 73.0 per cent of surveyed lots. During the review period, the Ministry of Housing and lands processed \$156,336.64 in subsidies to qualified tenants who paid their share of the lot purchase price under the Rural Tenancies Programme.

HOUSING RELOCATION

During 2013, the following housing relocation projects were undertaken:

- Three (3) persons were relocated to Barbarees Hill under the Emmerton relocation project.
- Sixty-two (62) houses were completed and sixty-one (61) persons were relocated under the Airport relocation project. Six persons have accepted the offer of compensation whilst six (6) persons are still to be relocated.
- Three (3) families were relocated, two (2) to Lower Burnet and one (1) to Barbarees Hill under the Church Hill/Lower Burney project.
- During the review period, one request was received from the Rural Development Commission for a lot to resite a White Hall resident whose house was damaged during Tropical Storm Tomas.

- During 2013, no money was disbursed under the Disenfranchised Tenants relocation grant.

JOINT VENTURE PROGRAMME

During 2013, no significant activities were undertaken by the National Housing Corporation (NHC) through the Joint Venture programme. At the end of 2013, 346 lots were sold, 197 houses completed and twenty (21) houses were under construction.

HOUSING EVERY LAST PERSON (HELP) PROGRAMME

During the review period, 276 houses were completed and 168 houses were under construction under the Housing Every last Person (HELP) Programme.

RENT TO OWN PROGRAMME

During the review period thirty-three families benefited from the Rent to Own Programme.

ZERO LOT LINE PROGRAMME

COVERLEY PHASE 11

During 2013, the Coverley Phase-two project continued in partnership with the private sector for the construction of 1,026 houses, which utilised the Zero Lot Line Concept. To date approx 700 houses have started, 500 completed and 229 allocated with 30 sales completed.

20 YEAR TRANSFER PROGRAMME

The 20 year Transfer Programme which was launched in 2008 made the following progress at the end of 2013:

- 2629 offer letters distributed as at the end of 2013.
- 2542 offers have been accepted.
- 227 properties have been conveyed.

GENERAL WORKERS LOAN FUND

During 2013, forty (40) loans were requested to the tune of \$1.6 million under the general Workers loan portfolio. Of the amount requested, eleven (11) loans or \$345,690.18 were approved. The amount of loans disbursed to date stood at \$870,165.48.

E. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

OVERVIEW

In spite of the growth in numbers of entities licensed during 2013, the international business and financial services sector continued to experience the impact of the global economic crisis. During the review period, the International Business Division drafted a Strategic Plan 2014-2019 which would lay the framework for to the sector to take advantage of improvements within the global economy.

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF THE SECTOR

During 2013, the International Business Division (IBD) recorded revenues of \$3.0 million from renewals, new licences, penalties, reinstatements and certified copies of entities regulated by the International Business Division. This figure represented a 45.5 per cent decline in

revenues when compared with 2012 which recorded revenues of \$5.5 million.

COMPANY FORMATION AND ENTITIES LICENSED

Despite the impact of the global financial and economic crisis, the international Business sector saw a marginal increase in renewal of entities during the review period. During 2013, 3,298 entities renewed licences compared to 3,248 in 2012. This represented a 1.5 per cent increase in total entities renewed in 2013 when compared with the previous year.

The number of new entities licenced in the international business sector at the end of 2013 totaled 489 as compared with 429 entities in 2012. This represented a 14.0 per cent increase in the number of new entities licensed. During 2013, there were 438 new International Business Companies (IBCs) licensed as compared with 393 in the previous year. This represented an increase of 45 companies or an 11.5 per cent increase in the number of new IBCs licensed.

During the review period, the number of new International Societies with Restricted Liabilities (ISRLs) increased from twenty-seven (27) in 2012 to thirty (30) in 2013, an 11.1 per cent increase over the previous year. With respect to renewals, there were five (5) less (ISRLs) renewed in 2013 to record 316 entities.

In the insurance sub-sector there was an increase in the number of Exempt Insurance Companies (EICs) licensed. During 2013, twenty-one (21) new EICs were licensed when compared with eight (8) in 2012. The number of renewal of Offshore Banks decreased to forty (40), five less renewals than in 2012.

Table 4.5-1
Number of New International Business Entities Licensed
2009 - 2013¹

	2010	2011R	2012	2013
IBCs	420	511	393	438
Exempt Insurance Companies	9	21	8	21
Offshore Banks	2	2	1	0
Societies with Restricted Liability	11	28	27	30
Total	442	562	433	489

SOURCE: International Business Division

Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development

Notes: ¹The figures represent the number of licences issued to new international business entities.

²As a result of the WTO ruling against FSCs, no new licences were issued from 2001.

Table 4.5-2
Total International Business Entities Renewed
2008-2013¹

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
IBCs	2480	2644	2785	2863	2932
FSCs ²	18	18	21	19	10
Societies with Restricted Liabilities	467	397	319	321	316
Offshore Banks	50	45	45	45	40
Total	3015	3104	3170	3248	3298

Source: International Business Division

Ministry of International Business and International Transport

TREATY EXPANSION PROGRAMME

DOUBLE TAXATION AGREEMENTS

During 2013, a Double Taxation Agreement (DTA) was signed with Singapore and was awaiting ratification. During the review period, a Double Taxation Agreement with Bahrain was entered into force whilst the DTAs with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Malaysia were initiated.

As at December 31, 2013, Barbados had: thirty-three (33) tax treaties in force; five (5) signed treaties which are awaiting ratification to be enter into force with the Republic of Ghana, Portugal, Qatar, San Marino and Singapore; and six (6) treaties with Italy, Vietnam, Belgium, the Slovak

Republic, the United Arab Emirates and Malaysia which are awaiting signature.

During 2013, the Protocol to the Barbados/ Canada DTA was entered into force while the Protocol to the Barbados/ Norway DTA was awaiting ratification. It should be noted that these Protocols were necessary in order to update the exchange of information provisions to ensure that the DTAs meet the Global Forum's standard on Transparency and Exchange of Information in tax matters.

SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

Supervision and Regulation continued to play a critical role in ensuring that Barbados maintained its reputation as

a well regulated international business and financial service sector.

During 2013, consideration was given to a number of proposed changes to enhance the licensing process in the International Business Division. Moreover, during the review period, the International Business Unit continued to improve and strengthened the administrative and operational system that sustains the regulation of international business entities.

LEGISLATION

During the review period, a number of legislative proposals were tabled for discussion:

- Regulations and Forms for the International Trust and Corporate Service Providers Act, 2011 (an Act to govern the operation of persons and companies which provide corporate and or Trust services to the International Business sector) were drafted. The Bill to amend the Act to address the many concerns of the international business sector was being revised and would be in place in 2014.
- This Ministry was in the process of issuing the "Omnibus Guidelines" in conjunction with the Anti-Money Laundering Authority. The ITCSPA was being amended to allow for the Guidelines to have the full legal weight.
- The regulatory powers given to the Ministry under the proposed Guidelines have been extended to and reflected in the Model Regulations for Private Trust Companies and Foundations so that they are all cohesive and harmonised with the umbrella AML legislation. All of the Regulations were being worked on simultaneously so as to ensure uniformity and address outstanding issues with the CFATF.
- The new "Omnibus Guidelines" would address any existing deficiencies in the International Trusts regime, especially those highlighted recently by the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) and the Global Forum.
- Amendments to the SRL and Partnerships Act to allow for the

mandatory retention of accounting records and shareholder information with requisite penalties were pending. These amendments will affect all registered companies in an effort to remedy deficiencies highlighted by the Global Forum. The recommendation was for a senior company officer to be mandated to declare in the annual return that the shareholder information has been collected and retained or face penalties.

SERVICES

The primary engine of growth for Barbados continued to be the export of services which includes financial services across all four modes of supply. It is widely known that the services sector is responsible for a large percentage of Barbados' Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and is a major source of employment within the economy.

During the review period, the International Business Division maintained focus on supporting the growth of this sector and continued to support the Caribbean Community's (CARICOM) efforts in relation to the negotiation of the CARICOM-Canada Free Trade Agreement.

F. ENERGY AND UTILITIES

At December 2013, an estimated 2.6 million barrels (bbls) of crude oil and 4,800,000 thousand cubic feet (mcf) of gas were available in reserves. The products extracted during the year were drawn from existing wells, including those drilled in 2005 and commissioned in 2006 and brought on stream in 2009. No wells were drilled in 2013.

PRODUCTION

During 2013, production of crude oil decreased by approximately 6.5 per cent. Production for 2013 stood at 272,273 bbls while output decreased to 254,699 bbls. The decrease was attributed to wells requiring

work-over intervention and of new wells not on production. During the same period, natural gas production registered 757,488 mcf representing a 6.2 per cent decrease when compared with 807,978 mcf produced in 2012. There was no Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) production given that the LPG plant was out of commission from 2003.

OIL AND GAS SALES

During the review period, oil sales decreased by 9.0 per cent, to 251,075 bbls compared with 275,504 bbls in 2012. Alternatively, natural gas sales in 2013 totaled 528,159 mcf representing a 7 per cent increase when measured against the total sold the previous year (491,980 mcf). There was a decrease in gas sales. The NPC was unable to sell natural gas to Barbados Light and Power (BL&P), one of its commercial customers but the excess was sold to its increasing customer base. However, the value of sales decreased by 2.0 per cent to \$15.2 million in 2013 compared with the same period in 2012.

CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAMME

The National Petroleum Corporation's (NPC) expansion programme continued during 2013 as the network of mains increased by 2.3 miles. As a result, 698 new customers were gained.

ELECTRICITY

Electricity sales for 2013 decreased by 10.0 per cent to 912 million kWh compared with 1044 million KWh in 2012. The largest category of users continued to be the Domestic Sector, accounting for 33.0 per cent of total sales or 302 million KWh. The Barbados Light and Power Company Limited (BL&P) invested \$23.0 million to upgrade its capital infrastructure to accommodate forecasted demand for the period.

REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

In 2013, gasoline consumption decreased by 2.4 per cent to 748,593 bbls

from 767,036 bbls in 2012. Fuel Oil consumption decreased by 0.6 per cent to 1,475,892 bbls. Diesel consumption decreased by 5.0 per cent to 748,297 bbls compared to 786,944 bbls the previous year. Kerosene sales in 2013 declined to 59,708 bbls.

NATURAL RESOURCES

BARBADOS OFFSHORE PETROLEUM PROGRAMME

During 2013, the Offshore Petroleum Legislation, inclusive of the Offshore Petroleum Act 2007 and the Offshore Petroleum (Taxation) Act 2007 were proclaimed and enacted as law. Also, the Government of Barbados would have earned approximately \$400,000 USD when seismic data was purchased by Repsol and Cairn Energy, with numerous other companies (BPTT, Falklands Oil and Gas, Rockhopper, Apache, Noble, Karoon Oil and Gas, Stetson Oil and Gas, Pan Atlantic, Chevron, Clearview Oil and Gas and Premier Oil and Gas) expressing an interest in also purchasing data packages. Moreover, geological services companies involved in multi-client seismic acquisition campaigns have expressed interest. Thus far, formal proposals and requests have been received from ION GeoVentures, EMGS, WesternGeco (Schlumberger) and CGG Veritas.

In 2013, Norwegian Company Multi-Client Geophysical (MCG) conducted a speculative 2D multi-client seismic acquisition campaign collecting 6,876 km of seismic data. In the final quarter of 2013, they approached the Government with a view to acquiring an additional 600 km of data. This proposal is currently under negotiation and can lead to the ongoing development of the offshore petroleum programme in Barbados.

The NRD was also actively involved in the ongoing negotiations between the Government of Barbados (GOB) and international oil company BHP Billiton, regarding the granting of an offshore petroleum exploration licence. During 2013,

negotiations reached an advanced level with both parties set to sign the exploration licence agreement for Carlisle Bay and Bimshire by the end of the first quarter of 2014 with hopes that exploration activities will commence post-signing of the license agreement.

FUEL IMPORTS

For 2013, the fuel import bill was estimated at \$698.7 million which represented a decrease of 14.0 per cent when compared with that for 2012 which was \$807.8 million. 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 2013, there was an overall decrease in volume of 2.0 per cent. The volume of gasoline imported during 2013 stood at 744,998 bbls, representing a decrease in imported volume of 4.0 per cent when compared to gasoline imports for the 2012 which were 777,890 bbls. The imports of diesel for 2013 recorded 746,453 bbls, a decrease of 7.0 per cent when compared with diesel imported during 2012 which stood at 802,253 bbls. However, the imports of fuel oil decreased by 0.1 per cent to 1.47 million bbls for 2013, compared with 1.48 million bbls for 2012.

RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY

PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE BARBADOS GOVERNMENT PROMOTING RENEWABLE ENERGY

The Division of Energy invited tenders for the erection of solar PV systems on the roofs of nineteen (19) Government-owned buildings. The contracts were awarded in 2013. This project is being funded from the Barbados Light and Power Company Limited and European Investment Bank Interest Rate Subsidy Account at the Treasury.

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FRAMEWORK

The Public Sector Smart Energy (PSSE) Program, to expand Government's Energy Efficiency and Reduce Energy Programmes was implemented in 2013.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY INITIATIVES

In 2013, the full quota of 15,000 Compact Florescent Lamps (CFLs) were delivered and the contract for the supply of 2,000 power monitors was awarded.

THE ENERGY SMART FUND

During 2013, nine (9) applications under the Technical Assistance Facility were submitted of which seven (7) were approved. Bringing the overall total of applications approved to sixteen (16) grants totaling BDS \$218,649.50.

Additionally, there were five (5) applications for loans approved under the Energy Efficiency Retrofit and Renewable Energy Finance Facility. With respect to the Pilot Consumer Finance (PCF) Facility, two (2) firms were approved to partner with EGFL. Request for proposals for firms interested in partnering with EGFL with respect of the Energy Efficiency Lighting Distribution Facility was advertised.

LOCAL RETAIL PRICES

During 2013, the policy of monthly price adjustment for the major fuels, gasoline, diesel, kerosene and LPG was continued. In the case of gasoline, the average retail price for 2013 was \$3.27 per litre or 2.0 per cent below the average retail price for 2012, which was \$3.33 per litre. With respect to diesel prices, the average retail price for 2013 was \$2.80 per litre or -0.7 per cent below the average retail price during 2012 which stood at \$2.82. The average retail price for kerosene during 2013 was \$1.85 per litre or 2.0 per cent below the average retail price for 2012 which was recorded at \$1.89 per litre.

During 2013, in the case of LPG, the average retail price of the 100lb cylinder was recorded at \$180.8 which was 5.0 per cent below the average retail price for the previous year which stood at \$190.4. With regard to the 25lb cylinder, the average retail price for this volume of LPG was registered at \$50.3, a decrease of 5.0 per

cent when compared to 2012, which was \$52.7. The average retail price for the 22lb cylinder was \$43.9. It is to be noted that this cylinder was introduced in June 2013. The average retail price for the 20lb cylinder during 2013 was \$40.40 and was 5.0 per cent lower than the average retail price for 2012 which was recorded at \$42.32.

Table 4.6-1
Oil Gas & Utility Production & Consumption
2010 - 2013

PRODUCTION	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	JAN-DEC	OTAL	JAN-DEC	OTAL	JAN-DEC	OTAL	JAN-DEC	OTAL
Domestic Crude Oil (Bbls)	306,513		293,726		272,273		254,699	
Domestic Natural Gas (Mcf)	690,567		705,640		807,978		757,488	
Domestic LPG (Bbls)	-		-		4		-	
No. of wells drilled	-		-		-		-	
OIL SALES (bbls)	308,720		291,140		275,504		251,075	
GAS SALES (Mcf)	460,074		482,082		491,980		528,159	
NATURAL GAS SALES	VALUE\$	VOL.(CM)	VALUE\$	VOL.(CM)	VALUE\$	VOL.(CM)	VALUE\$	VOL.(CM)
Residential	3,797,592	2,567,595	3,768,269	2,550,283	3,964,265	2,681,111	2,599,446	3,844,395
Commercial	9,189,985	7,685,610	9,535,969	7,985,067	10,583,404	8,887,545	8,984,035	10,699,284
Industrial	767,972	757,907	901,245	710,579	930,524	661,173	522,068	688,043
Special Industrial	53,935	53,829	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	13,809,484	11,064,941	14,205,483	11,245,929	15,478,193	12,229,829	12,105,549	15,231,722
NEW GAS CONNECTIONS								
Residential	548		483		637		682	
Commercial	23		34		14		16	
Total Natural Gas Connections	571		517		651		698	
Mileage of Gas Mains Network	4.84		4.52		6.09		2.28	
Total to Date	322.14		326.67		332.76		335.04	
ELECTRICITY								
Gross Generation	178,300,000		1,033,920,324		1,024,291,588		1,012,846,088	
Net Generation	127,670,000		984,644,417		980,946,487		969,572,967	
Total Sales	158,122,597		934,605,362		1,044,046,750		911,982,180	
SALES (KWh)								
Hotel	39,635,576		139,309,136		137,101,275		131,229,923	
Commercial	17,694,270		198,163,222		200,881,235		198,687,700	
Public	50,429,736		138,820,623		147,494,956		150,041,307	
Domestic	108,374,981		301,476,498		300,610,897		301,773,066	
Industrial	62,763,151		80,962,071		71,905,982		69,879,777	
Other	79,224,882		75,873,812		186,052,405		60,370,406	
TOTAL	158,122,596		934,605,362		1,044,046,750		911,982,179	
Capital Expenditure (million)	155.68		26.76		12.44		23.00	
Average Cost of Electricity (cents/kWh)	51.77		64.70		64.77		0.63	
No. of Customers	124,990		125,907		123,935		-	
CONSUMPTION/SALES OF REFINED PRODUCTS (BBLs)								
Gasoline (Unleaded)	798,591		767,226		767,036		748,593	
Kerosene	211,681		178,340		-		-	
Diesel	817,919		847,929		786,944		748,297	
Fuel Oil	1,369,218		1,448,285		1,484,505		1,475,892	

SOURCE: Energy Division, Prime Minister's Office

G. COMMERCE AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

During 2013, 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 through the licensing system. In the review period, a total of 19,387 applications for import licences were processed for the importation of various items originating from within the region as well as outside the

region compared with 19,199 applications in 2012, a decrease by 188 or 0.9 per cent.

Import licences issued for regional commodities decreased by 476 or 14.7 per cent; and import licences issued for goods from extra-regional sources (excluding vehicles) increased by 1,019 or 7.6 per cent.

In addition, import licences issued for new vehicles decreased by 261 or 11.5 per cent; import licences issued for used/reconditioned vehicles decreased from 1,305 in 2012 to 1,208 in 2013, and import licences issued for temporary importation of vehicles remained the same in 2013. In addition, three (3) export licences were issued for live sheep.

Table 4.7-1
Import and Export Licences Processed
2013

Month	CARICOM	Extra-regional (excluding vehicles)	New Vehicles	Used/Recon Vehicles	Temporary Vehicle Imports	Exports	Total
Jan	224	1196	137	77			1,634
Feb	182	1251	99	65			1,597
Mar	234	1146	183	54			1,617
Apr	208	1329	99	100			1,736
May	272	1128	159	75	34		1,668
Jun	218	890	74	80	2		1,264
Jul	222	1122	317	120			1,781
Aug	213	956	173	133			1,475
Sep	190	942	261	151	1	2	1,547
Oct	316	1223	257	113			1,909
Nov	215	1182	147	94			1,638
Dec	275	990	109	146		1	1,521
Total	2,769	13,355	2,015	1,208	37	3	19,387
%	14.3	68.9	10.4	6.2	0.2	0.0	100

Source: Ministry of Trade and Commerce

Table 4.7-2
Number of Visits Undertaken to Perform Tasks
2013

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Monthly Totals
Inspections & Other Surveys Conducted	672	798	609	688	571	610	535	405	523	745	670	415	7241
Per cent	9.3	11.0	8.4	9.5	7.9	8.4	7.4	5.6	7.2	10.3	9.3	5.7	100

Source: Ministry of Trade and Commerce

PRICE MONITORING AND VERIFICATION OF ACCURATE CALIBRATIONS OF MEASURING DEVICES

The Trading Standards Inspectorate continued to verify the accurate calibrations of measuring devices used by businesses, enforce standards as it relates to pre-packaged goods and monitor the price movements of various food and non-food items within the Basket of Basic Consumer Items, on the mark-up mechanism, and price control.

During the review period, 137 verifications were carried out primarily in retail and industrial sectors and to a lesser extent in the manufacturing and construction sectors and the sugar industries compared with 298 verifications in 2012.

A total of fifteen (15) weighbridges and three (3) automatic weighting devices were verified in the manufacturing and construction sectors and the sugar industries. During 2013, 119 scales were verified in the retail and industrial sectors compared with 22 weighbridges, 248 scales and 28 calibrations during 2012.

CONSUMER CLAIMS TRIBUNAL

The Consumer Claims Tribunal (CCT) is a small Claims Court provided for under the Consumer Guarantees Act, Cap. 362E. It is designed to protect the rights of the consumers, and to offer redress where breaches of the guarantees, provided for under the Act, occurred. During the year 2013, the Tribunal held fifty-five (55) sittings and adjudicated in 106 cases compared with the forty (40) sittings held and the sixty-eight (68) cases adjudicated in 2012. A total of \$34,170.75 was awarded for twenty-seven (27) cases in 2013 compared with \$55,720.36 awarded for thirty (30) cases in 2012.

THE FAIR TRADING COMMISSION

FAIR COMPETITION

In 2013, the Commission conducted one (1) major merger investigation and a number of investigations into alleged anti-competitive practices. These covered a wide range of sectors including petroleum, recyclables, telecommunications, distribution and manufacturing and dealt with conduct such as refusal to supply and anti-competitive agreements.

The Commission also concluded the study on the features of the grocery retail market in Barbados. The report showed that the prices of selected products were synchronous and uniform, but noted that these features may be attributed to intelligent pricing where the prices of the perceived market leader were adopted as the benchmark to which the prices offered by competing retailers are aligned. While the study did not identify any breaches of the Fair Competition Act, the Commission will continue to monitor the distribution sector.

CONSUMER PROTECTION DIVISION

The Commission continued to examine Standard Form Contracts for unfair contract terms. Thirty-three (33) contracts were reviewed in areas such as finance, insurance, telecommunications, retail, education, and sports. These contracts contained 1,360 terms. Seventeen (17) terms were found to be in breach of the Consumer Protection Act (the Act) and the Commission required the businesses to either delete or amend the unfair terms. Businesses amended 13 of the terms that were contravening the Act, while the other four terms are being addressed.

The Commission visited 26 schools and made presentations to the teachers and pupils. Twenty-six (26) businesses were also visited and presentations were made to staff members. A total of 443 persons benefited from these presentations. Two

thousand, two hundred and one (2201) consumers contacted the Commission seeking advice on consumer matters. These included issues related to unfair trade practices by businesses such as misleading representation as to price, dual pricing, and misleading representation as to the right or remedy available.

The Commission continued to carry out inspections of stores to determine compliance with the Act and conducted unannounced visits to 137 stores. Thirteen (13) stores were found to be in breach of the Act by having the “No Exchange No Refund” statement displayed in their stores and on their invoices or receipts and they were advised to cease this practice. Monitoring of the print media revealed twenty-five (25) misleading advertisements which contravened the Act. These businesses were contacted in order to have the advertisements amended.

UTILITY REGULATION

The Commission issued its Decision on the Renewable Energy Rider (RER) and determined that the RER credit would be 1.6 times the Fuel Cost Adjustment (FCA) which is representative of the BL&P's avoided fuel cost when consideration is given to, among other things, the type, quantity and cost of the fuel utilised to generate electricity. The Decision also determined that the billing arrangement will be “sell excess”. There are approximately 200 customers on the RER programme.

The Commission and its external consultant commenced a review of the BL&P's Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). The objective of the 25-year IRP was to consider a full range of feasible supply-side and demand-side options in arriving at an optimum plan for improving energy security in a cost effective and reliable manner. The Commission identified areas of concern and the revised version of the IRP, submitted to the Commission for approval.

The Commission participated in the Telecommunications Unit's Stakeholder Workshop for the revision of the Telecommunications Act and subsequently reviewed and submitted comments on the first draft of the new Information and Communications Act. In respect of electricity, the Commission continued to provide comments on the revisions of the Electric Light & Power Bill.

ADVISORY AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Articles on utility regulation, consumer protection and fair competition were regularly published in both daily newspapers. These articles responded to specific questions from the public, provided short tips on consumer rights and responsibilities, featured interviews with senior officers of the Commission and also addressed issues relevant to the business community.

H. SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

During 2013, thirty-eight (38) new members joined the Small Business Association (SBA) employing some 128 persons. The general services sectoral group featured the most businesses followed by professional services accounting. New membership data for the past decade has shown a shift away from manufacturing and agriculture to services, averaging around 85 per cent of the membership.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

During the review period, the SBA hosted three (3) semesters of entrepreneurial training and organized several development workshops. A total of 171 students attended the courses which included: Quickbooks; introduction to computers; social media for small business; strategic planning; and custom services.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

During 2013, the SBA implemented capacity building and business development programmes for members in specific sectoral groups. Three clusters that supported local tourism were recipients of training and institutional strengthening programmes. During the review period, a capacity building project was designed to strengthen clusters in the tourism industry. The project focused on building capacity of firms in the agro-processing, wood-based arts and craft and small hotels cluster.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The SBA started a website development project during the review period for members titled "Tech Smart". The project provided free websites for some 50 members in an effort to assist them in improving their operational efficiencies and competitiveness.

During 2013, the SBA re-launched its signature marketing project, SME Smart to promote the goods and services offered by small business. A key feature of the project was the publication of the SME Smart Booklet to provide consumers with promotional information on the products being offered, as well as the various discounts and packages available. The booklet was made available as a flip publication via www.issuu.com and was distributed to approximately 10,000 persons.

ENTERPRISE IN ACTION (EIA) YOUTH PROGRAMME

During the review period, the Enterprise in Action youth programme was implemented in eight (8) schools. The SBA strategic intent of the EIA youth programme was to influence a more vibrant and innovative small and medium enterprise sector through the emergence of a strong entrepreneurial culture among the youth. The programme included the facilitation of business theory and development of

business projects which included breakfast parlour, cakes and pastries, plastic canvasses, woodwork, jewelry, smoothie bar and hanging herbal gardens.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION:

During 2013, the Rural Development Commission (RDC) provided loans to sixty-seven (67) businesses to the tune of \$556,423.15. In addition, 141 jobs were created through various initiatives. During the review period, the Commission held a number of workshops, seminars and training opportunities in an effort to facilitate further business creation within the sector.

I. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The NCST hosted the annual Science and Technology Summer Camp. The camp which accommodated eighty (80) children, focused on the practical aspect of science and technology. In an effort to achieve this focus the NCST continued to partner with the National Institute for Higher Education Science and Technology, NIHERST of Trinidad and Tobago. Through this partnership the NCST is able to access the services of a trained science demonstrator.

TECHNOPRENEURSHIP TRAINING

The NCST in collaboration with the Caribbean Council for Science & Technology hosted a three (3) day workshop in technopreneurship. The aim of the workshop was to develop a cadre of camp counsellors and coordinators trained to: - pilot national Technopreneurship camps for young people, and continue to lead/facilitate technopreneurship camps and workshops for young inventors and innovators.

The CCST provided two workshop facilitators from Trinidad and Tobago, National Institute for Higher Education, Science and Technology, NIHERST. Twenty-five (25) counsellors attended the workshop.

V. SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

A. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

OVERVIEW

Emphasis continues to be placed on human and social capital development in education through significant investment in education and related services. The Ministry continued to collaborate with educational institutions at all levels, in order to provide conducive learning environments to ensure the inculcation of appropriate knowledge, skills, and competencies among all learners.

During the review period, several initiatives executed included: human capital development through teacher training and other training initiatives; the financing of tuition-free education for Barbadian students at the University of the West Indies; the Barbados Community College and Erdiston Teachers' Training College, the expansion of pre-primary education; and infrastructural maintenance.

EDUCATION BUDGET

Approved expenditure of the Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation for financial year 2013/2014 totaled \$499.4 million, a decrease of 1.9 per cent when compared with the \$508.9 million approved for the financial year 2012/2013. Secondary education received \$127.4 million, an increase of 1.4 per cent compared with the allotment in 2012/2013. Tertiary Education was allocated \$145.0 million, a 3.7 per cent decline when compared with the previous year's figure. Pre-Primary and Primary Education received \$144.7 million representing a relatively stable budgetary allocation. Special Services decreased marginally by 0.7 per cent, receiving \$43.1

million in 2013/14 from the \$46.3 million allocated in 2012/2013. The allocation of expenditure to teacher training for the financial year 2013/2014 was \$4.3 million. Central Administration received \$19.0 million, a decrease of 1.9 per cent over the 2012/13 figure of \$19.3 million.

EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND MAINTENANCE

During the period under review, activities for the Education Project Implementation Unit (EPIU) included the completion of works at thirty-five (35) primary, twenty-two (22) secondary and four (4) private schools. Thirty-eight (38) primary schools were furnished with improved security of storage facilities and electrical upgrades conducive to efficient functionality of information technologies.

In 2013, infrastructural work continued at the Lodge School, where three (3) new classroom blocks were constructed and another three (3) blocks were refurbished. The Domestic Primary School Maintenance Programme continued with routine maintenance of public primary schools. Eighteen (18) schools were addressed in the annual summer programme of repairs. The \$19.8 million contract awarded to construct a new School Meals Centre commenced.

Efforts to expand accommodation for nursery stage education continued during the review period. Modifications were made to the original architectural design of the buildings. The Ministry and the Maria Holder Memorial Trust reached agreement on the construction of six (6) new nursery schools.

The construction of a new Industrial Arts Block at Parkinson Memorial School was completed in 2013.

The project was funded by the Government of Barbados/ Maria Holder Memorial Trust joint venture.

SKILLS FOR THE FUTURE

During the period under review, the A Ganar Barbados was officially started. Seven (7) implementing organizations including the Samuel Jackman Prescod Polytechnic (SJPP), Barbados Vocational Training Board (BVTB) and five (5) secondary schools are in the current pilot project. To date, a total of 155 youth are training under phase 1 of the project within the secondary school system and one (1) post-secondary institution.

STUDENT SUPPORT PROGRAMME

During 2013, 321 students were clinically evaluated for learning and behavioural problems and forty-one (41) students were outsourced for psychological assessments. A total of thirty-two (32) students were recommended for exemption from the Barbados Secondary School Examinations (BSSE) 2013.

Under the facilitation of the Special Education Placement Programme, forty-three (43) students in need of special education were suitably placed. The School Counselling Programme which provides support to students in need of emotional and behavioural counselling extended its services to twenty (20) primary schools with a total of 588 students being seen.

In 2013, a workshop for forty (40) parents was facilitated by the Family Empowerment Programme to teach parenting and behavioural skills to parents of at-risk children and also to offer support and coping skills to the same. Additionally, social workers conducted 156 school visits and ninety-nine (99) home visits to discover what social factors may negatively impact students' learning and behaviour.

EXAMINATIONS

In 2013, recorded sittings for females at the CXC/CSEC level stood at 11,670, an increase of 5.9 per cent when compared to 11,025 recorded sittings in 2012. Male sittings increased as well by 8.9 per cent to 8,334 sittings when compared to 7,653 recorded sittings in 2012.

TEACHER EVALUATION

In 2013, the monitoring of teaching practices was undertaken at twenty-two (22) selected primary schools. Mapping for school assistance was done in the North, East and South-East of the island.

INSTITUTIONAL INSPECTIONS

During 2013, an institutional inspection was undertaken at the Alma Parris Secondary School by a team of external inspectors. The report by the inspection team will be used to institute necessary improvements at this institution.

TRAINING

During the period under review, fifteen (15) teachers were certified after one (1) year of training in Health and Family Life Education at Erdiston Teachers' College. Three (3) persons, one (1) primary teacher, one (1) secondary teacher and one (1) guidance counsellor attended a Health Assessment Methodologies workshop in Trinidad and Tobago sponsored by CARICOM.

Additionally, sixteen (16) educators, including personnel from the Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation were trained in health assessment methodologies through a programme funded by UNICEF. Two (2) parent workshops on how to address sexuality issues pertaining to their

children were also held. Parents were engaged in sessions on how to address sexuality issues with their children. These workshops were sponsored by UNICEF.

MONITORING OF NURSERY AND PRIMARY EDUCATION

During the review period, the Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation continued its programme of monitoring the delivery of teaching in Nursery and Primary schools with a total of 515 visits being made by Education Officers.

EARLY CHILDHOOD ACTIVITIES

During 2013, the Ministry supported the delivery of classroom materials with the distribution of learning materials which included art supplies and outdoor equipment such as bicycles, cricket sets, basketball sets, balls and hoops for gross motor development.

BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL CARE PROGRAMME

Fifteen (15) schools continued to participate in the Before and After School Care Programme. The programme continued to be managed by individual schools.

SCHOOLS' POSITIVE BEHAVIOUR MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

During 2013, the Positive Behaviour Management Programme was implemented in twenty-five (25) schools; twenty-three (23) primary schools, one (1) nursery school and one (1) special needs school.

SPECIAL NEEDS EDUCATION

In 2013, through a partnership with the Sandy Lane Trust, construction work commenced at the Derick Smith Special School at Lears, St. Michael.

Through the stage referral process, forty-four (44) children were placed in special education schools/units.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Professional development activities were conducted for primary school administrators. These included: Principals Institute at the University of the West Indies for thirty-nine (39) newly appointed principals; Senior Teachers Workshop at SJPP for ninety-nine (99) Senior Teachers; Financial Management Seminar for new Principals; and two (2) Shelter Management Workshops for new shelter managers.

HIGHER EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

During the review period, the Higher Education Development Unit implemented the web-based ticketing system SmarterTrack version 9 and facilitated a one (1) year postgraduate Certificate in Early Childhood Education for a cohort of twenty-five (25) teachers from Barbados through Wheelock College. Additionally, the access roads and external design for the establishment of a national training institute for agriculture to serve as a catalyst for sustainable development of the sector were completed.

STUDENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

During the period under review, the Student Revolving Loan Fund fielded 437 loan applications; seventy-eight (78) more than the number recorded in 2011/12. Of this total received, 368 loans or 84.2 percent loan approval was recorded, compared to the 92.8 per cent of loans approved in the previous year.

SCHOOL MEALS DEPARTMENT (SMD)

During 2013, 4.9 million meals were prepared with an average 26,335 pupils taking meals each day. Efforts by the department to promote the benefits of

milk realised a 64.9 per cent participation rate in the school milk program, while the average pupil participation in the pasteurised milk programme was 73.6 per cent.

Additionally, the SMD undertook repairs to plant and equipment to ensure that acceptable sanitary standards required of the licensed food service provider were upheld.

CARIBBEAN CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY LEVEL COMPETENCE (CCSLC)

During 2013, the Science syllabus was completed in the modular format required by CXC. Discussions were held with personnel from CXC on the local CCSLC Integrated Science syllabus to share the re-formatted document inclusive of the formative and summative assessments. The committee from CXC accepted the proposal and endorsed the Barbados version. This was later distributed to all secondary schools.

Additionally, workshops and meetings were held with Heads of Departments and teachers in Science and Social Studies in preparation for implementation. Sixty-three (63) teachers, fifty-eight (58) public and five (5) private attended the sessions in Science.

CARIBBEAN VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS (CVQ)

During 2013, eleven (11) schools joined the programme increasing the total to sixteen (16). At present, there are approximately 400 students in the programme. Also, a meeting was held with the Barbados Cadet Corps to discuss the introduction of a Caribbean Vocational Qualification in Cadetting.

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL EXPOSURE FOR KIDS IN SCHOOLS (CHEKS)

During the period under review, the CHEKS programme continued at nine

(9) schools with approximately 320 students. The assessment instruments for the programme were implemented and schools were provided with objective information on the performance of students for the first time. Some schools used the data to enter marks/grades in students' reports.

NATIONAL ASSESSMENTS IN SCIENCE AND SOCIAL STUDIES

During 2013, this exercise was introduced for the first time as part of the policy and thrust of the government to ensure improved learning outcomes for all students at the primary level. The assessments were administered to approximately 4000 Class 3 students.

NATIONAL POLICY ON READING

During the review period, sensitisation meetings for principals and teachers were completed with 96.0 per cent of the principals and 100.0 per cent of the teachers targeted in attendance. A Reading Readiness Assessment Tool was administered to students of Infants B and discussions with teachers regarding students' performance revealed that most students demonstrated a lack of Phonemic Awareness skills that are critical to their success as readers. In addition, the National Committee on Literacy continued to meet to examine proposed literacy survey documents sent by the CARICOM Secretariat. A draft response with recommendations was submitted for consideration and for forwarding to the CARICOM Secretariat.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (PRINCIPALS/TEACHERS)

During 2013, workshops were held at four (4) primary schools on Formative Assessment – Questioning Techniques and Techniques for Sharing Objectives and sixty-five (65) teachers of Modern Languages prepared for the role of oral examiner for 1200 students at twenty

(20) centres. Also, ninety-one (91) teachers from twenty (20) secondary schools (16 public and 4 private) were trained in the revised assessment protocols for the three (3) discrete sciences at the CSEC level and ninety-three (93) teachers attended a CSEC Orientation Workshop for teachers in the discrete Sciences.

SYLLABUS REVIEW

During 2013, ninety (90) teachers from both public and private primary schools participated in an exercise to facilitate the revision of the Mathematics syllabus.

SCHOOLS INDUSTRIAL ARTS, CRAFT AND TECHNOLOGY EXHIBITION (SIACT)

In 2013, sixteen (16) schools participated in Schools Industrial Arts, Craft and Technology Exhibition (SIACT) which was sponsored by fourteen (14) private sector companies. Rebranded as

The Schools Craft and Industrial Technology Exhibition (SCITEX) the event was held with exhibits of an outstanding standard.

SUMMER SCHOOL (PRIMARY)

During the period under review, the annual Summer Camp was held with eighty (80) students attending. Special emphasis was placed on technology integration in the delivery of instruction. In keeping with proposals for addressing the social and emotional needs of students enrolled in this programme two (2) Social Workers and a Psychologist were employed.

TERTIARY ENROLMENT

During the review period, the total number of Barbadian students enrolled in undergraduate, postgraduate and diploma courses decreased by 52 or 0.7 per cent to 7,118. Of this figure, 2,320 were males and 4,798 females.

Table 5.1-1
Barbadian Students Enrolled at UWI by Faculty
2011/12-2012/13

Faculty	2011/12			2012/13		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Social Sciences	1,159	2,972	4,131	1,163	2,935	4,098
Science & Technology	537	447	984	558	405	963
Medicine & Research	42	126	168	35	113	148
Law	56	123	179	68	150	218
Humanities	261	724	985	228	639	867
Total	2,055	4,392	6,447	2,052	4,242	6,294

Source: Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development

BARBADIAN STUDENTS ENROLLED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES BY FACULTY 2012/2013

The faculty of Social Sciences enrolled a total of 4,098 Barbadian students, a decrease of 0.8 per cent or (33) students. Females enrolled were 2,935 or 71.6 per cent and males enrolled were 1,163 or 28.4 per cent of the overall total number of students enrolled. This faculty

recorded 65.1 per cent of the overall total number of Barbadian students (6,294) enrolled at the University of the West Indies during the review period. Humanities enrolled a total of 867 students, a decrease of 12.0 per cent, comprising of 639 females (73.7 per cent) and 228 males (26.3 per cent). This enrolment figure reflected 13.8 per cent of the overall total enrolment of students for the academic year. Science and Technology, recorded a total enrolment of

963 Barbadian students, Law (218), and Medicine and Research (148). Of these totals, the females dominated the ratio of male to female enrolment except for Science and Technology where there were 558 males to 405 females enrolled.

BARBADOS YOUTH SERVICE (BYS)

During the review period, sixty one (61) trainees, thirty-nine (39) males and twenty-two (22) females successfully completed the Barbados Coast Guard Maritime Training Course and were all awarded the Barbados Coast Guard Life Skills Certificates. Trainees received training in First Aid, Fire Fighting, Self-Rescue, Rescue Equipment and personal floating devices, and Basic Seamanship.

Sixty-two (62) trainees, thirty-nine (39) males and twenty-three (23) females participated in the Barbados Youth Service Job Attachment Programme. Also, sixty-five (65) trainees, forty (40) males and twenty-five (25) females successfully completed the Barbados Youth Service One Year Developmental Training Programme.

Graduates of the Barbados Youth Service October 2012 Intake took their final Caribbean Examination Council Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC) examinations in June 2013. Six (6) persons from that intake gained certification in English Language, Electronic Document Preparation and Management and Visual Arts

Additionally, twenty-seven (27) graduates, nineteen (19) males and eight (8) females enrolled in the Samuel Jackman Prescod Polytechnic and are pursuing studies in Networking Technologies, Computer Maintenance, Motor Vehicle Engineering and Nursing Auxiliary Studies among other disciplines.

In October 2013, the Barbados Youth Service hosted a residential camp. The Programme commenced with an intake of eighty (80) persons, namely fifty-

two (52) males and twenty-eight (28) females. The residential camp concluded on the 13th December 2013.

YOUTH MAINSTREAMING PROGRAM

During the review period, the Youth Mainstreaming Programme achieved many of its objectives. Through its Education Programme at the Hospitality Institute of the Barbados Community College (BCC), 336 students completed courses in the Home Makers Programme in the Advanced Culinary Diploma, Basic and Advanced Food and Beverage Services, Skills for Chefs (Intermediate), Events Management, Etiquette and Protocol Skills, Basic Trade Cookery, Introduction to Tourism/Hospitality Industry, Bar Operations, Applied Information Technology and Hotel Reception and Sales Procedures.

Additionally, fifty-six (56) students completed courses at the Barbados Vocational Training Board in Bobcat Operations, Horticulture, Advanced Nail Technology and Make-up Artistry. Seventy (70) students took part in the Digital Media Programme and twelve (12) persons were enrolled in the Advance Digital Media Programme at the UWI's Errol Barrow Centre for Creative Imagination.

In 2013, 285 students benefitted from studies at the Samuel Jackman Prescod Polytechnic in Basic Autobody Repairs, Basic Auto Mechanics, Basic Computer Repairs, Nail Care, Cookery, Electrical Installation, CXC Mathematics, CXC English, Child Care Management and Geriatrics Studies.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

In 2013, thirty (30) Community and twenty (20) HIV/AIDS projects were implemented. Also, 250 HIV/AIDS workshops were facilitated and 7,453 were trained and 1,937 persons registered for the Community Sports Training Programme.

NATIONAL SUMMER CAMP PROGRAMME

During the period under review, there were sixty-four (64) general camps and five (5) specialist camps which catered to approximately 11,160 Campers. The YES Juniors Business Education Programme expanded from seven (7) camps to twelve (12) camps targeting over 700; the Digital Media Film Programme expanded from four (4) camps to eight (8) camps targeting over 200 Campers.

Further achievements was the introduction of a specialised Cultural Arts for Development Programme in eight (8) camps to produce more acts to feed into NIFCA and the Community Dance Fest; the expansion of the agricultural programme to expose children at a younger age to the principles of agriculture and growing food; the piloting of a specialized Sports for Development Programme targeting Campers in the 13 - 15 age cohort in five (5) camps; the introduction of a core values curriculum; partnering with the National Council on Substance Abuse (NCSA) to pilot the Life Education Center Programme for children between ages 4 to 15; partnering with the Future Centre Trust Core Network Programme to launch a recycling programme in 64 camps; partnering with the Nation Publishing Company to deliver a Healthy Lifestyle programme in one camp; the launch of the inaugural draught project in the 64 camps in association with Pine Hill Dairy; and organising a major Inter-camp Athletic Competition.

SAMUEL JACKMAN PRESCOD POLYCLINIC

INDUSTRIAL ATTACHMENT

During the period under review, the SJPP was able to coordinate job attachment for 408 full time students as

part of the industrial attachment programme.

NVQ/CVQ PROGRAMME

During 2013, twelve (12) students were assessed in the Plumbing programme and fourteen (14) in the Cosmetology programme. These will be considered for awarding of the CVQ. Also, the staff of the SJPP participated in training conducted by the Technical and Vocational Training (TVET) Council and all Heads of Divisions were provided with TVET sponsored assessor training. Eight (8) instructors also participated in the TVET Council's Internal Verification Training.

INCREASE IN ENROLMENT

In 2013, a total of 1517 students enrolled in the Continuing Education programmes 180 students enrolled in the Open and Flexible Learning Centre; of which 136 were in online courses and 164 are in paper based courses. Some full time students were provided with a blended learning mode of delivery.

BARBADOS VOCATIONAL TRAINING BOARD

Males continued to dominate enrolment in the more traditional male oriented skill-training programmes. These included Automotive Trade, Machine and Appliance, and the other categories, which accounted for 40.8 per cent of the overall total number of persons enrolled. However, the females outnumbered the males in the areas of Hospitality, Apparel and Sewn Product, as well as Beauty and Care Services. The output to enrolment ratio in the skills programmes accounted for approximately 91.3 per cent, a decrease of 5.5 per cent when compared with 2012.

Table 5.1-2
Barbados Vocational Training Board
Skilled Manpower 2012/13

Skills	Enrolment			Output		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agricultural	1	13	14	4	0	4
Apparel / Sewn Product	26	161	187	26	149	175
Art / Craft	4	64	68	4	64	68
Automotive Trade	115	6	121	129	7	136
Beauty care and Services	26	256	282	26	276	302
Commercial	9	38	47	9	32	41
Hospitality	82	300	382	64	263	327
Information Technology	45	48	93	42	49	91
Machine Appliance	16	2	18	11	2	13
Other	688	106	794	579	96	675
All Skills Programme	1,012	994	2006	894	938	1,832

SOURCE: Barbados Vocational Training Board

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS

Academic achievements for the year 2013 were sixteen (16) Barbados Scholarships, eighteen (18) Exhibitions, and eight (8) National Development Scholarships.

YOUTH ENTREPRENEURIAL SCHEME (YES)

During 2013, the Youth Entrepreneurial Scheme (YES) continued to provide business counseling and mentoring, entrepreneurial development training, direct technical assistance and access to financial assistance despite challenges encountered.

During the period under review, YES assisted in the creation of twelve (12) new businesses and provided access to adequate early-stage traditional and non-traditional sources of financing for four (4) clients. In addition, the Youth Entrepreneurial Scheme provided access to marketing support for twenty (20) specific businesses and provided personal development and business management training for eighty-one (81) clients under YES Entrepreneurial Development Training.

B. POPULATION

The resident population was estimated at 277.5 thousand persons at December 31, 2013. This represented an increase of 500 persons when compared with 277.0 thousand in the previous year. There were 133.5 thousand males compared with 134.3 thousand males in 2012. Females accounted for 144.1 thousand, or 51.9 per cent of the resident population.

The birth rate for 2013 declined to 10.9 per thousand from 11.5 per thousand the previous year. There were 3,020 live births in 2013 compared with 3,185 in the previous year. Male births were 1,536 compared with 1,644R in 2012, while there were 1,484 female births compared with 1,541R in 2012.

The rate of population growth increased to 0.2 per cent in 2013 from 0.1 in 2012. The rate of natural increase declined to 2.7 per thousand from 2.8 per thousand in 2012. The natural increase in population, (the difference between births and deaths), was 744 persons compared with 782 for 2012.

In 2013, the death rate decreased to 8.2 per thousand of the population compared with 8.7 per thousand in 2012. There were 2,276 deaths recorded at the end of 2013, representing a decrease of 127 when matched with the 2,403 deaths recorded in 2012. Male deaths accounted for 1,119 (49.2 per cent of total deaths);

female deaths were 1,157.

Infant mortality declined in 2013 and was recorded at a rate of 7.3 per thousand births compared with 11.0 per thousand in 2012. There were twenty-two (22) infant deaths, thirteen (13) less than the previous year.

Table 5.2-1
Births, Deaths and Infant Mortality
1995- 2013

Year	Live No. of Births	No. of Deaths	Natural Increase	Infant Mortality
1995	3473	2481	992	46
1996	3519	2400	1119	50
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
2013P	3020	2276	744	22

Source : Barbados Statistical Service Figures are collected as registration occurs

C. HEALTH

OVERVIEW

During 2013, the Ministry of Health (MOH) continued to develop and design policies to ensure the provision of quality health services to the public of Barbados. The MOH also placed greater emphasis on strengthening its stewardship function to provide leadership in setting the health policy agenda, enacting and enforcing regulations, monitoring and evaluating the performance of the sector

and building capacity and enhancing collaboration with international agencies, the private sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

The MOH received a donation of medical equipment from the Barbados International Business Association (BIBA) to be utilized within the Primary Health Care System. The equipment will serve to improve obstetric care, care delivered to asthma patients and those with respiratory conditions within the polyclinics. The MOH remains committed

to the strengthening of its Primary Health Care services through continued partnerships with the private sector and NGOs to adequately address the varying health needs of citizens.

Work continued at the St. John Polyclinic; it is expected that the facility will be completed and commissioned for operation in 2014. The polyclinic will facilitate further decentralization of the Emergency Ambulance Service through the provision of an ambulance bay and basic diagnostic services. In addition to providing health services, the facility will also provide accommodation for social service activities provided by the Welfare Department, the St. John Constituency Council and the National Library Service.

Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) continued to be a priority for the MOH. In light of this fact, the Ministry partnered with faith-based organizations and supported the launch of the Barbados Better Health Weekend Initiative at the Breath of Life Seven Day Adventist Church. The aim of the initiative was to expose Barbadians to concepts of healthy living and the need for community based institutions to contribute to improvements in health. The adoption of healthy lifestyle behaviours by the Barbadian population remains vital at this time.

The MOH also collaborated with the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) on the occasion of a 'Public Discussion on Childhood Obesity. According to the report of the Caribbean Commission on Health and Development, 2006, childhood obesity in Barbados stood at 3.9 per cent and Jamaica at 6.0 per cent exceeded average global pre-school obesity rates of 3.3 per cent. The Adolescent Health and Fitness Study, showed that 29.0 per cent of the Barbadian adolescent population between eleven (11) to sixteen (16) years old, were overweight/obese and lacked regular physical activity. The Ministry reiterated its position of prevention, diagnosis and

treatment for the proper management of this NCD.

In June 2013, the MOH in collaboration with the Caribbean Broadcast Media Partnership on HIV/AIDS (CBMP) and Scotiabank launched its Regional Testing Day which serves to heighten public awareness of HIV and the importance of getting tested. The Regional Testing Day assisted the National HIV Programme to achieve its strategic objectives by increasing the number of persons being tested for HIV.

In October 2013, the Queen Elizabeth Hospital (QEH) hosted a Health Financing Conference. The reform of health financing is timely as countries are faced with declining revenues and rising deficits. In light of these developments, there is a critical need to ensure sustainable financing of the Barbados health care system to satisfy the growing demands and expectations of the Barbadian population.

The MOH is committed to the identification of alternative health financing mechanisms in order to strengthen the delivery of healthcare within the context of universal health coverage. In designing or adopting any health financing model, efforts will be made to ensure that coverage is equitable, access to care is improved and the appropriate tools are in place to monitor and evaluate progress.

The MOH participated in the Caribbean Climate Change and Human Health Workshop which was held in November 2013. Global climate change has become one of the most notable environmental concerns of the 21st century. Climate change will worsen health inequalities and place additional stress on the poorest countries and groups. To protect the health of the most vulnerable regions and people, tackling climate change is now an imperative and not a choice.

PAHO/WHO continued to be a regional and international partner in creating awareness of the issues as they relate to climate change. An example of this commitment is the Global Environment Facility Project, 'Piloting Climate Change: Adaptation to Protect Human Health' currently being undertaken in Barbados.

HEALTH BUDGET

For the period 2007-2012, public health expenditure ranged between 3.8 per cent and 4.4 per cent of Barbados' Gross Domestic Product (GDP) while out of pocket health expenditure was estimated at 2.0 per cent of GDP¹³. For the fiscal year 2013/2014, the Ministry of Health's expenditure was estimated to be 4.0 per

cent of GDP. Per capita public health expenditure was estimated at \$1,300 in fiscal year 2011-2012. These indicators demonstrate the Government's continued commitment to financing health services and ensuring quality health care services are accessible to the population of Barbados.

The allocation to the Ministry of Health for the fiscal year 2013/2014 was \$342.5 million, which represented 8.8 per cent of Government's projected total expenditure for the period. This allocation represented a 1.5 per cent reduction (\$ 5.2 million) in allocation to the Ministry compared to the previous period 2012/2013, when the allocation was \$347.7 million

Table 5.3-1
Health Expenditure by Programme Head
2011/12 - 2013/14

Programme Head	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Direction and Policy Formulation Services	25,735,115	26,650,597	19,860,592
Primary Health Care	31,095,078	29,811,429	29,728,640
Hospital Services	188,542,316	185,470,228	188,331,624
Care of the Disabled	3,033,328	2,802,477	2,832,340
Pharmaceutical Programme	41,004,281	29,198,417	29,683,315
Care of the Elderly	39,869,501	39,277,838	39,560,312
HIV/Prevention and Control Programme	12,223,797	14,698,592	13,658,201
Environmental Health Services	20,032,665	19,796,186	18,859,511
Total	361,536,081	347,705,764	342,514,535

Source: Ministry of Health, Planning Unit

Note: Allocation figures exclude personal emoluments and any supplementaries received.

As indicated in Table 5.3-1. Hospital Services continued to account for the largest share of the budgetary allocation. This programme area, which included emergency, acute and secondary care, at the QEH as well as mental health services at the Psychiatric Hospital, received approximately 55.0 per cent of total allocation. The second largest allocation was assigned to the Care of the Elderly Programme, which received 11.5 per cent and the third largest allocation 8.7

per cent was assigned to the Primary Health Care Programme.

Further budgetary allocations were as follows: Direction and Policy Formulation Services \$19.8 million or 5.7 per cent; Care of the Disabled received \$2.8 million or 0.8 per cent; the Pharmaceutical Programme received \$29.6 million or 8.6 per cent; HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Project received \$13.6 million or 4.0 per cent; and

Environmental Health Services received \$ 18.8 million or 5.5 per cent of the budget.

HEALTH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Health Information Systems provide the basis for evidence based decision making and resource management within the health sector. An assessment of the Health Information Systems within the MOH was conducted in 2010. In light of that assessment, efforts are on-going to address some of the weaknesses identified. Greater focus has been placed on the collection of accurate and timely data as close to the point of care as possible. This initiative, though driven at the Ministry level is being championed across all public primary care facilities, with the goal of expanding into public secondary and tertiary care institutions and eventually into private medical facilities.

In December 2013, a bid document was issued for the procurement of a National Health Management Information System. The bid process and implementation of the procured Health Information System is expected to be completed by November 2014. The Ministry of Health also participated in a working group meeting with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), which sought to establish a policy framework for Information Systems across the region. It is anticipated that the completion of this framework will inform a policy for a National Health Information System in Barbados in the future.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems are a critical component to the development of comprehensive national

health sector strategic plans. In recognition of this fact, the MOH identified M & E as an area for capacity building and strengthening. To facilitate this development, the MOH partnered with the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) to conduct training in this area. The objectives of the training were to increase the availability and quality of strategic information and to increase evidence based decision making. The first in a scheduled series of training sessions was held November 13 - 15, 2013. Twenty-five (25) persons representing various programme areas within the MOH were trained in the basic principles of monitoring and evaluation.

BARBADOS DRUG SERVICE

During the period under review, the Barbados Drug Service (BDS) continued its policies as they related to the enforcement of the criteria for beneficiaries of the Special Benefit Service (SBS) and the requirement for payment of a dispensing fee in the private sector. As shown in Table 5.3-2, at the end of the fiscal year 2012-13, a prescription volume of 864.3 thousand was recorded at a cost of \$10.6 million in the private sector. This represented a 2.6 per cent decline in prescription volume and a 1.3 per cent reduction in expenditure recorded over the previous year. In the public sector the number of prescriptions filled in 2012-2013 increased by 11.3 per cent, while at the same time expenditure increased to \$13.5 million from \$11.8 million in 2011-2012. This increase can be attributed to the continued exodus of prescriptions from the private sector. The prescription cost in the public sector has shown a steady decline from \$17.68 in 2008-2009 to \$11.18 in 2012-2013. This can be attributed to the review and rationalization of the Barbados Drug Formulary.

Table 5.3-2
Expenditure on the Number of Prescriptions Filled
2008/09 - 2012/13

Year	Public Sector			Private Sector		
	No. Rx's	Expenditure (\$)	\$/Rx	No. Rx's	Expenditure (\$)	\$/Rx
2008/09	731,637	12,932,110	17.68	N/A	36,633,590	N/A
2009/10	778,267	12,150,516	15.61	N/A	40,561,950	N/A
2010/11 ^R	814,400	12,451,937	15.29	N/A	34,574,833	N/A
2011/12 ^R	1,083,082	11,765,288	10.86	887,249	10,787,176	12.20
2012/13	1,206,351	13,481,501	11.18	864,335	10,636,688	12.31

Source: Ministry of Health, Barbados Drug Service, 2013

With the implementation of the financial strategies, the BDS was successful in reducing its spending from 11.3 per cent of health care expenditure in 2011-12, to 8.6 per cent in 2012-13.

HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

AMALGAMATION OF LABORATORY SERVICES

There is a growing demand for medical laboratory services due to new and re-emerging disease agents, and the challenges associated with acquiring and utilising appropriate laboratory technologies. In light of this fact, the MOH has proposed that the current laboratory services be unified, and that a new amalgamated laboratory be constructed in order to optimize operations and achieve economies of scale.

The total construction cost of the laboratory has been estimated at BDS\$18.2 million. The MOH, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the State Department of the U.S. Government (USG) have agreed that a grant in the sum of BDS\$12.0 million will be allocated for the construction of the laboratory, while the Barbados Government will allocate BDS \$6.2 million towards the cost. This budget allocation was based on a similar facility constructed in Guyana with support from the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). The new

amalgamated reference laboratory will be located at the Enmore site. Planning approval was received, and it is anticipated that construction will begin in mid-2014.

The U.S. based architectural and engineering firm – Swanke Hayden Connell Architects prepared the design for the new laboratory. The laboratory is envisioned to include Biosafety Level 3 capabilities, providing the following departmental services: Hematology, Serology, Molecular Biology, TB, Bacteriology, Chemical Pathology and Quality Assurance.

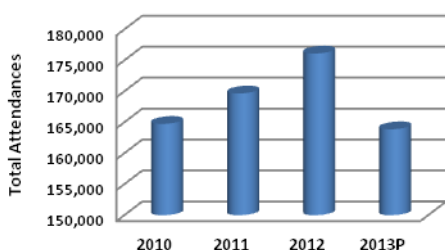
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PROGRAMME

The Primary Health Care Programme continued to provide care through comprehensive clinical and community services. The services provided in the polyclinics catered to all family members. These services are provided to improve the quality of life for each individual, whether men, women, adolescents or children. The overall attendances for clinics recorded at the eight (8) polyclinics at the end of December 2013, were approximately 425.8 thousand. Provisional data indicated that the three (3) main reasons for attendance were: Diabetes Mellitus, Hypertension and Asthma.

The extended general practice clinics at two (2) polyclinics continued along with the fast track at Winston Scott Polyclinic. These clinics allowed the public

to access GP services beyond the traditional 4:30 pm hour. There was a steady increase in attendances at General Practice clinics over the years from 164.8 thousand in 2010 to 176.1 thousand at the end of 2012, with a moderate decline in 2013, as shown in Figure 13.

Figure 12
Total Attendances, General Practice Clinic



*P-Provisional
Source: Planning and Research Unit, Ministry of Health

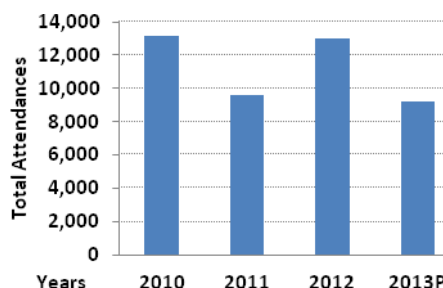
EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION

In 2013, the MOH was awarded the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) shield for excellent surveillance for immunization diseases. Barbados continued to maintain zero cases of polio, neonatal tetanus, measles, rubella, yellow fever and congenital rubella syndrome for the period under review. At the end of December 2013, there were approximately 9,230 attendances for immunization as shown in Figure 14. Training of health care providers in cold chain management and on the soon to be introduced HPV vaccine was also conducted. A debate and a skit were used to disseminate information on immunization in a non-traditional way and was part of the activities held to celebrate immunization week of the Americas.

All front line workers were offered immunization against seasonal influenza; these included the members of the forces, workers at the ports of entry and health care workers. The elderly in government nursing homes were also included. During the period January to March 2013, Health Sisters also conducted immunization

outreach activities in their respective catchment areas.

Figure 13
Total Attendances, Immunizations



*P-Provisional
Source: Planning and Research Unit, Ministry of Health

ADOLESCENT HEALTH

Two (2) workshops were held during the year to update nursing and medical staff on new initiatives relating to Adolescent Health. The results of the global adolescent survey, which was conducted in private and public secondary schools, were analyzed and disseminated to all stakeholders. It is hoped that the results of this survey will be taken into consideration when developing programmes and services for adolescents.

WOMEN'S HEALTH

New guidelines for the treatment of abnormal pap smears were introduced in all polyclinics after a comprehensive review by all stakeholders. It is expected that these guidelines will encourage more women to be tested for cervical cancer and foster more efficient use of the scarce resources that are available.

MEN'S HEALTH

Men's health education continued to be the focus at each polyclinic on a monthly basis. A consultant was recently engaged to evaluate the polyclinic Men's Health groups. This evaluation took place

during the period September to December 2013.

NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES PROGRAMME

In 2013, a draft strategic plan to guide the work of the National NCD Commission was completed utilizing expertise from the University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus. It is anticipated that the plan will be fully operational in 2014. The National NCD Commission in an effort to strengthen the national response in the fight against NCDs engaged the Sub Committee on Social Policy of Cabinet and the meeting of Permanent Secretaries and Similar Grade with respect to harnessing an all-of-government response to the epidemic. In this regard, the Cabinet approved the CARICOM standard on packaging and labelling as the standard for Barbados. In September, the Chief Parliamentary Counsel commenced drafting legislation to adopt the standard for national implementation.

The second annual report of the Barbados National Registry, for the period January to December 2010 was officially handed over to the Ministry of Health in September, 2013. This report provided information on the incident cases of stroke and cardiovascular disease in Barbados. In addition, the contract for services with the University of the West Indies (the Chronic Disease Research Centre) and the Ministry of Health for continued provision of services by the registry was signed in December 2013.

Data collection was completed for the Global Youth Tobacco Survey and the results of the Global School Health Survey (GSHS) were published in 2013. The GSHS provided up-to-date data with respect to obesity in children, use of alcohol, tobacco and marijuana and the level of disruptive behaviours in schools. The survey involved twenty-six (26) public and private secondary schools targeting pupils between the ages of thirteen (13) years to

fifteen (15) years. A cohort study was commenced in November 2013, to determine the incidence of non-communicable diseases in a representative sample of this population.

HEALTH PROMOTION

The role of health promotion has been heightened in view of the rising level of NCDs, which remain the major cause of morbidity and mortality in Barbados. These disorders are on the increase, although in many cases, (up to 80.0 per cent) are preventable. It is estimated that one (1) in four (4) adults currently have a chronic disease and this is expected to rise to one (1) in three (3) by the year 2030.

Under the Health Promotion Programme, the MOH continued to promote the adoption of healthy lifestyle behaviours and wellness among the population. Health Promotion is an integral part of any health service and the work of the Health Promotion Unit embraces almost all areas within the MOH. These include: chronic disease, mental health, maternal and child health, road safety, environmental health, surveillance and communicable diseases. Health promotion is a core function of public health. It focuses not only on disease prevention and control, but on health and wellness and advocates that people's health is a positive resource for their living, which enables their full participation in all areas of social and economic development.

The Health Promotion Unit in the MOH, functions as the Secretariat for the National NCD Commission of Barbados, as well as the National Task Force on Physical Activity and Exercise. The Commission has been mandated to develop and implement policies and programmes to address the rising level of NCDs, while the Task Force focuses on innovative ways to encourage Barbadians to be more physically active.

During the period under review, population based guidelines on physical activity were produced by the National Task Force on Physical Activity and Exercise and disseminated to the public. The guidelines were launched on Caribbean Wellness Day, 2013. The Get Healthy Barbados television series continued to promote the programmes and policies of the Ministry of Health and gave Barbadians information on healthy living. An innovative approach for teaching children about good nutrition was developed through a theatre in education project, which was conducted in eight (8) primary schools.

The MOH through its Health Promotion Unit also coordinated a number of community outreach activities such as health fairs and presentations that included activities for May Day, Glaucoma Week, Public Health Nurses Week, Agro-fest, World Health Day, World Hypertension Day and World No Tobacco Day. In addition, the MOH partnered with the Barbados Chamber of Commerce to participate in a workplace wellness initiative, "Walk the Talk", which encouraged workers to walk at least 10,000 steps per day.

During the latter half of 2013, outbreaks of Dengue Fever and Influenza A H1N1 necessitated the enhancement of risk communication strategies to fully mobilise members of the public to adopt preventive measures. Support was also provided to the Barbados National Registry to mount two (2) continuing education sessions for health care staff and a public lecture to present the findings of the 2010 Report.

Priority attention was given to the development of a communication campaign to support the introduction of the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccine, which will be offered to girls in the first form at secondary schools.

NUTRITION PROGRAMME

During the period under review, the National Nutrition Centre (NNC) continued to collaborate with the Ministry of Agriculture Food and Fisheries and Water Resource Management to develop a National Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Plan for Barbados, with technical assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The development of this policy will guide current activities and future strategies that are pursued by government to improve the food security status of the Barbadian population. The NNC as part of the technical working group continued to implement activities towards the development and implementation of this policy.

The National Nutrition Centre continued to be an advisory and resource centre providing current nutrition information to medical, paramedical, dietetic, academic students and the wider public. The Centre also continued to offer technical advice to various national agencies on nutrition matters with a view to influencing policy.

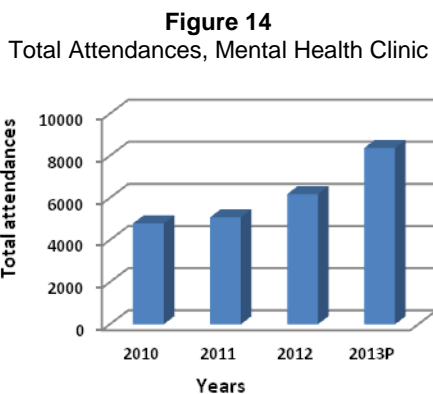
The NNC collaborated with the Health Promotion Unit and the Ministry of Education towards the adoption of guidelines for healthy and nutritious foods in schools. A consultation on the development of a school policy and an effective surveillance system was held with technical assistance from the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI) and a draft school policy was developed.

The NNC held a week of activities in June 2013. The focus was on the theme "Eating for Less, Plan, Produce, Prepare". In addition, a food and nutrition fair was held; lectures were conducted at schools; nutrition promotion activities were conducted at supermarkets and the National Food Based Dietary Guidelines were widely disseminated. It is anticipated

that these activities will support and encourage the public to maintain a healthy diet.

MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

The Mental Health Reform Programme was instituted to modernize the national mental health care system and to deliver mental health services on the same level of that delivered by other health care services. The programme is focused on enhancing system capacity and reorienting service delivery to comprehensive, promotional, preventative and curative care within the community. There was a steady increase in attendances at Mental Health clinics over the years as shown in Figure 15. At the end of December 2013, there were 8,378 attendances recorded for the period, while total attendances for 2012, was 6,181.



*P-Provisional

SOURCE: Planning and Research Unit, Ministry of Health

The MOH held an inter-sectoral consultation and workshop in January 2013 to review and redesign a Draft National Mental Health Reform Plan. At the conclusion of these meetings a revised Draft National Strategic Mental Health Plan 2013-2020 was submitted for the Ministry's approval.

The priority areas identified in the revised draft plan are in keeping with the global action plan, Comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020, that was

adopted by the World Health Assembly at its General Assembly held in May 2013. The National Mental Health Commission which was established by the Cabinet in 2005 to facilitate the implementation of the mental health reform programme, as part of its community thrust, held a Christmas Concert to raise awareness of the needs of children, especially those living in institutions.

Special emphasis was also placed on acknowledging the health and social needs of children in penal institutions and the need to provide children with the care, love and support that is required for them to reinforce self-esteem, build resilience, and make good choices. Such positive reinforcement is directed at enhancing protective factors which facilitate healthy growth and development of children.

MENTAL HEALTH LEGISLATION

Modernization of mental health must be supported by appropriate legislation. To this end, the Cabinet approved a proposal for the amendment of the Mental Health Act, 1985. During 2013, the proposed amendments were reviewed by the Chief Parliamentary Counsel and plans for consultations with stakeholders to formulate the legislative framework for the amendment of the Act were made.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The second cohort of an inter-sectoral substance abuse pilot project for children and adolescents was held from May to July 2013. The programme was based on the Strengthening Families Programme, an evidenced-based intervention for at-risk youths and their parents geared towards strengthening parenting skills, improving communication and building resilience in youth.

An evaluation of the programme indicated that it was successful in reinforcing the protective factors associated with preventing substance

abuse among children and adolescents. Given the increasing incidence of drug use, it was recommended that the Strengthening Families Programme be implemented through a national public health initiative, utilising multiple sites including polyclinics, schools, churches, and community centres.

Additionally, in an effort to strengthen existing substance abuse services, regulations for the operation and management of substance abuse facilities were prepared for inclusion into the Health Services Act. The drafting of the Health Services Amendment Bill 2013 and the Health Services (Substance Abuse Dependency Treatment Facilities) Regulations 2013, were completed for the finalization of the regulations.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HOSPITAL

For the period under review, the leading in-patient services being utilized at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital (QEH) continued to be medicine, obstetrics and gynaecology, surgery and paediatrics. The average length of stay for January to June 2013 was 6.9 days, while the total number of admissions for the same period was 10.4 thousand. For January-May 2013, there were 36.0 thousand out-patient visits and out-patient activity continued to be centered on medicine, obstetrics and gynaecology, ophthalmology, surgery, orthopaedics and ear, nose and throat services.

The QEH continued its model of governance, which is 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 continued to focus on strengthening operating systems, improving performance

management, communications and clinical services, with the goal of moving away from a functional alignment, to aligning business processes around Patient Care Services, Ancillary Services, Support Services, Engineering Services and Corporate Administration.

RE-CAPITALIZATION PROGRAMME

The Hospital's Recapitalisation Programme was built around a "Stabilization Framework" that addresses the Hospital's physical, financial, service/operational and development needs. The last capital loan of BDS\$35 million, which was facilitated through the National Insurance Scheme (NIS), was fully utilised. The funds were used to ensure the execution of operational improvements, which focused mostly on direct patient care and addressed any operational exigencies that emerged during the expenditure period.

The Hospital's future considerations for the implementation of a strong Stabilization Programme and consequential success at modernisation continued to be: exploring alternative financing mechanisms, cost recovery, cost control, embracing innovation, re-defining the essential packages of services, capacity building and elective care strategies.

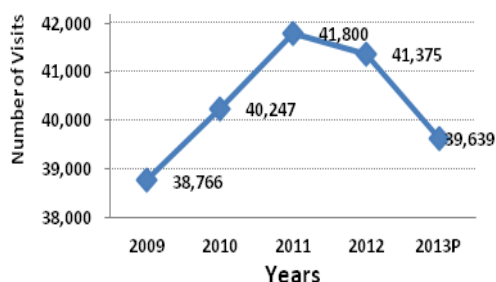
COMPREHENSIVE REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

A Steering Committee was established to provide oversight for the planning and execution of the New Hospital Project. A broad based QEH team was deployed under a services sub-committee with the remit of defining the size of the new hospital and services to be provided over the next fifty (50) years. The sub-committee continued to review a number of previous studies and recommendations on hospital construction with a view to making a final recommendation to the oversight committee.

ACCIDENT & EMERGENCY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

The A&E department over the past five (5) years saw an average of 40,000 patients a year, as shown in Figure 16. As a result of the Rapid Improvement Project, which was implemented to improve the overall experience in the A&E, there was some service delivery progress.

Figure 15
Accident and Emergency Visits QEH



*P-Provisional

SOURCE: Planning and Research Unit, Ministry of Health

An initial evaluation of the project has identified the integration of additional staff, as well as, improved bed management and the education of the public on the appropriate use of hospital emergency services, as critical factors for sustainability of the project.

EMERGENCY AMBULANCE SERVICE

Emergency Ambulance Service (EAS) statistics over the last seven (7) years showed that the service was responding to approximately 15,000 emergency calls per year which approximated to forty (40) to fifty (50) calls in a twenty-four (24) hour period. Trends indicated that the number of calls was increasing yearly. The Ministry, in 2013, continued to examine the option of decentralization of the ambulance service in an effort to address concerns relating to: prolonged response times, maintaining the chain of survival links of early access to

ambulance services, early cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, early defibrillation and early advanced care.

CLINICAL & NURSING SERVICES

A Clinical Strategy Redevelopment Programme was designed to allow for clinical services and departments to be grouped into project teams and led by Clinical Directors. The main focus of Directors was to share objectives, define operational plans and goals, risk management and the improvement in the provision of services. The strengthening of clinical services and management functions continued to be driven by the need to implement a Discharge Planning Policy, strengthen risk management functions and services and the strengthening of nursing services. A discharge planning committee was convened to review and address the process for admissions and discharges from the hospital into the community. To date, satellite discharge lounges were implemented on a number of wards with financial assistance from an external donor.

The QEH nursing staff audit was completed and placed in directorates. A Nursing Man-Power Needs Assessment focusing on priority areas was undertaken. Training needs were identified for critical care, paediatrics and midwifery. To this end, the Ministry collaborated with the Barbados Community College and the Ministry of Education to re-establish a certified course in critical care for nurses.

HIV/STI PROGRAMME

HIV morbidity and mortality was significantly reduced since the introduction of Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART). HIV has therefore become a manageable chronic disease for which life expectancy and quality of life of Persons Living with HIV (PLHIV) has improved significantly.

In 2013, the HIV/STI Programme continued to make progress in the expansion of HIV/STI services. The Programme encompasses disease surveillance, blood safety, management and control of STIs, HIV testing, prevention of mother-to-child transmission and comprehensive HIV treatment and care.

Given the critical role of HIV testing in the prevention and control of the HIV epidemic, HIV testing policies and practices were evaluated, and as a result a National HIV Testing Policy was developed. The policy was launched in February 2013 and disseminated to all relevant stakeholders.

A Rapid Testing Pilot Project was implemented to expand access to HIV testing services in Barbados. The piloting phase was completed at the Winston Scott Polyclinic with Rapid Testing currently being offered as a routine service. The service was expanded to the Branford Taitt Polyclinic in January 2013.

A study published in 2013 by Landis et al, 'Ten Year Trends in Community HIV Viral Load in Barbados: Implications for Treatment and Prevention' showed that clients achieving a HIV viral load level of 200 copies/ml (viral suppression) or below increased from 33.6 per cent in 2002 to 70.3 per cent in 2011. This data demonstrated that there was a trend of viral suppression at population levels comparable to developed countries. This trend towards optimal suppression in clients accessing HIV treatment services illustrates the preventative benefits of ART.

STI SURVEILLANCE AND MANAGEMENT

An assessment of the Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) Programme in Barbados was conducted by the STI branch of the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta, Georgia. A key output of this evaluation was a report on STI surveillance in Barbados. This report was submitted in October 2013 and

its recommendations to improve STI surveillance in Barbados are being implemented.

In 2013, an increase in syphilis cases prompted the strengthening of syphilis surveillance and case management. In addition, a STI health promotion campaign was developed and implemented, during the period under review. The campaign included a series of radio interviews and television interviews on the topic of STIs.

THE WORLD BANK HIV/AIDS PROJECT

Barbados embarked upon a second HIV/AIDS Project with the World Bank. The project followed a Sector Wide Approach. One main activity under the project was the procurement, development and implementation of a National Health Information System (NHIS). The NHIS will allow health statistics from various sources to be shared and combined to derive information about health status, health care provision and use of the health services. It will also allow for improved management and planning of health programs, policies and strategies. The procurement process was completed in 2013.

SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMME

Enhanced surveillance systems continued for Influenza and Dengue. During the year under review, Seasonal Influenza A/H3N2 was the most common respiratory virus isolated. From January 2013, respiratory outbreaks were recorded at four (4) public institutions and one (1) private sector location. During the month of September, there was a national outbreak of Influenza A/H1N1 with laboratory confirmed cases and one (1) death. In light of these developments the public was sensitized on control and prevention measures.

Other outbreaks included: two (2) gastrointestinal outbreaks at one (1) public and one (1) private institution; the

infection control outbreaks among adults and neonates at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital and dengue outbreaks. During the period under review, the number of cases recorded exceeded the epidemic threshold. At the end of December 2013, there were 1,138 confirmed cases of dengue and four (4) deaths. This compares to 430 cases and one (1) death in 2012.

In an effort to improve awareness and management of the afore mentioned, the MOH conducted Infection Control Workshops with the Barbados Elderly Care Association, QEH, Geriatric Hospital and Psychiatric Hospital staff. Dengue, Respiratory and Infection Control Bulletins and other supporting documents were also circulated to medical practitioners.

In 2013, there were thirty-four (34) cases of Leptospirosis and no deaths. This is compared to fifty-four (54) cases of Leptospirosis in 2012 and one death. Statistics also indicated that more males than females contracted the disease.

For the period January to June 2013, with the exception of the month of March, the number of leptospirosis cases exceeded the epidemic threshold, while from July to December 2013, cases fell below the threshold. 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

FOOD SAFETY

In an effort to strengthen its food safety management, the Ministry of Health continued to collaborate with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and Water Resource Management regarding the establishment of the National Agriculture Health and Food Control Agency, and the associated National Agriculture Health and Food Control Systems. The Ministry has developed standard operating procedures for poultry processing operations and food

service establishments and has implemented a dairy farm inspection and monitoring programme to enhance the quality and safety of raw milk. Additionally, the MOH has developed a level 1 Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCAP) Programme with the University of the West Indies (UWI) which is expected to be implemented in 2014.

VECTOR CONTROL

Emphasis continued to be placed on rodent and mosquito control activities during the year. Vector control personnel, in addition to their routine duties relative to rodent control, distributed rodenticide on weekends to members of the public at specific localities. Rodent control activities were aimed at reducing the rodent population as well as associated rodent borne-diseases.

The Ministry continued its programme on mosquito control with routine house inspections, community mobilisation, and inspection of manholes by utility companies' personnel to ensure that underground chambers were kept free from vectors. Additionally, the MOH sponsored the National Mosquito Eradication Week, held November 25th-29th 2013, with the slogan "Search and Destroy".

HEALTH EDUCATION

For the period under review, the Ministry continued to strengthen its Environmental Health Education Programme in an effort to induce positive attitudes and practices among members of the population. The five (5) training courses developed in collaboration with the Barbados Community College were fully implemented. These included, Food Safety, Swimming Pool Inspection, Vector Control, Institutional Hygiene and Dog Care and Welfare.

The Geographic Information System (GIS) with global positioning compatibility was developed in an effort to

facilitate the control of mosquitoes and rodents by tracking and spatially displaying critical variables, thereby allowing for specific deployment of resources. The Ministry is expected to expand the programme through implementation of a pilot project relating to the use of handheld devices for the collection and collation of data. The handheld devices were secured and the programme should be piloted at two polyclinics. Its success is expected to play a pivotal role in the further expansion of programmes into other environmental health related activities.

PORT HEALTH

Barbados along with other countries of CARICOM secured an extension until 2014 to implement measures required for full compliance with the World Health Organization's (WHO) International Health Regulations (IHRs). To this end, a review of the existing Quarantine Act was conducted in an effort to ensure that the enabling regulatory framework was in place to support the full implementation of the IHR.

The Ministry also sought to strengthen the core capacities in the areas of vector control, water quality, food safety and quarantine services at both air and seaports. The full compliance with the IHR is expected to play a significant role in preventing the transmission of diseases into the island. Other areas addressed related to the building of core capacity in response to nuclear and radiation threats and chemical and biological threats.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND HEALTH PROJECT

The Government of Barbados approved the project "Piloting Climate Change: Adaptation to Protect Human Health". The project is being funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and is being executed in seven (7) pilot countries. During 2013, a number of studies were conducted in Barbados to move the process forward. A study entitled 'Analysis of Dengue Cases in Barbados (2004-2012)' conducted by UWI is of particular interest. This study sought to determine the feasibility of establishing a Dengue Early Warning System and was able to retrospectively predict the 2008 and 2010 dengue outbreaks in Barbados.

Two (2) other studies conducted included: Report on Baseline Knowledge, Attitude and Practices Study, "Climate Change Adaptation to protect Human Health in Barbados"; and "Analysis of the Relationship between Meteorological Variables and the Incidence of Dengue in Barbados". It is anticipated that these studies will provide valuable data to inform policy development in this area.

Public health education and health sensitization continued during the period under review. A climate change and health edutainment video was produced on dengue and gastroenteritis by the cast of "Keeping up With the Joneses". Additionally, a series of articles entitled, "Climate Change and Health" were published in the Sunday Sun newspaper. The MOH also conducted lectures and workshops with a number of community-based organizations.

Table 5.3-3
Summary of Public Health Care Attendances at Polyclinics
2010-2012

Diagnosis	Years		
	2010	2011	2012P
Asthma	4,661	5,166	5,677
Diabetes Mellitus	23,273	24,667	24,292
Hypertension	39,774	42,518	41,381
Ischemic Heart Disease	793	854	896
Lipid Disorder (High Cholesterol)	9,335	11,089	11,814
Stroke/Cardiovascular Event	224	246	348
Respiratory Infections	1,774	1,579	1,760
Malignant Neoplasm of the Breast	52	72	67
Malignant Neoplasm of the Cervix	0	7	6
Malignant Neoplasm of the Prostrate	191	330	418
Malignant Neoplasm of the Colon/Rectum	27	0	44

Source: Ministry of Health, 2013

D. SOCIAL SERVICES

The period under review witnessed a continued commitment to provide quality personal social service programme, which would provide citizens with the ability to achieve 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.

The resoluteness of the Government to provide an effective and efficient social protection framework was tested within the context of sustained economic recession being experienced. Given the constrained economic and fiscal position facing the country, it must be appreciated that the capacity of the state to provide the customary level of personal social services has the potential to be affected. The protracted recession has prompted a reduction in the allocation of government finances to social protection programmes. In the same instance, the prevailing economic environment has resulted in increased public utilization of these social protection programmes.

BUDGET

The budget allocated to the Ministry of Social Care, Constituency Empowerment and Community Development (MSCD) for the Financial Year 2013/2014 was \$87.7 million, 33.0 per cent more than the allocation of \$58.9 million for Financial Year 2012/13. The Welfare Department accounted for the largest share of the budgetary allocation with \$25.8 million.

PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES

The mandate of personal social services was borne primarily by the Welfare Department. Other specific services targeting specialised populations such as the elderly, children and the disabled were undertaken by the National Assistance Board, the Child Care Board and the National Disabilities Unit respectively.

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 includes the offering of monetary assistance and relief in-kind and the counselling and rehabilitation of persons affected by family dysfunction, limited life chances, crises and natural disasters.

Table 5.4-1
Budgetary Allocations in the Ministry of Social Care FY2013/2014

Department	Bds\$M	%
HIV prevention/ care & support	1.5	1.7
General Management	3.3	3.7
Welfare Department	25.8	29.4
National Assistance Board	11.2	12.8
Community Development	6.8	7.7
Dept. for Constituency Empowerment	4.2	4.8
Poverty Alleviation	3.9	4.5
National Disabilities Unit	1.7	1.9
Bureau of Social Policy	0.4	0.4
National HIV/AIDS Commission	4.8	5.5
Family Affairs	0.2	0.2
Child Care Board	22.5	25.7
Bureau of Gender Affairs	1.0	1.1
Subventions	0.4	0.5
Total	87.6	100

Source: Bureau of Social Policy and Research

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (MONETARY)

During the period January 1 – December 31, 2013 1,235 new applications for monetary assistance were received by the Welfare Department. This represented a decrease of 225 persons or 15.0 per cent over applications received during the 2012. The Department processed 1,322 applications which included new applications as well as applications brought forward from the previous period. A total of 71,007 persons received monetary assistance at a cost of \$14.9 million at the end of 2013. The expenditure spent in respect of monetary assistance increased slightly by \$0.7 million when compared with the previous year.

Table 5.4-2
Applications for Monetary Assistance
2012 –2013

Monetary Assistance	2012	2013
New Applications	1,460	1,235
Applications outstanding at end of period	212	225

Source: Welfare Department

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (RELIEF IN-KIND)

Relief In-Kind covered several areas including the payment of utility bills, food vouchers, payment of house rents etc. During 2013, assistance continued with expenditure totaling \$5.4 million compared with the \$6.6 million disbursed for 2012.

FOOD VOUCHERS

The Department noticed a decrease in the dispensation of vouchers by 990 vouchers or 13.0 per cent when compared with the corresponding period last year.

UTILITY BILLS

The Energy Grant introduced by Government in 2011 officially came to an end in 2012 and saw a reduction in the number of persons receiving ongoing assistance with the payment of their electricity bills. However the department continued to receive a number of requests for one off payments during 2013. At the end of 2013, expenditure for the payment of electricity and water totaled \$1.2 million and \$0.5 million respectively.

During the period under review, there were 521 applications in respect of water bills and 1,267 for electricity payments.

HOUSE RENTS

The payment of house rent continued to be the highest consumption of expenditure under Relief in Kind

utilizing a total of \$1.9 million in respect of private house rents and \$0.7 million in respect of rents owing to the National Housing Corporation.

FAMILY SERVICES

During the review period, the welfare officers prepared eighty (80) reports which were integral to court proceedings. Forty-eight (48) of these represented new cases; twenty-five (25) for investigation and psychosocial reports and seven (7) court cases were reopened. Maintenance of children continued to be the heaviest segment of this Section's work load. Child support by non-custodial fathers by way of cash payments continued to be facilitated through the Accounts Section of the Welfare Department after the appropriate social work intervention by the Welfare Officers of the Section.

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.

During the period January to December 2013, an average of 1,060 clients benefited from the Board's Home Care Services; 692 females and 386 males. The Board received 560 referrals and approved 329 applications.

COMMUNITY NURSING PROJECT

During the period under review a total of 435 clients were assessed and 423 persons received assistance.

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 350 persons participated in this programme, all of whom were female. The Board operated the programme from sixteen (16) recreational centres located in various community facilities across the island. No costs are incurred for the use of these facilities. The National Assistance Board was responsible for the administrative costs of the programme which is staffed by four wardens (full-time) and three part-time instructors. All other costs associated with the programme were borne by the participants. These include the provision of all craft materials as well as payment for all tours and social activities.

RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES

CLYDE GOLLOP NIGHT SHELTER FOR HOMELESS MEN

The Clyde Gollop Night Shelter was a thirty-four (34) bed facility offering nightly accommodation to homeless men who were displaced due to economic and social factors such as unemployment, poor family relations, fire, the inability to pay rent, incarceration and mental health issues. For the reporting period, the occupancy rate was an average of twenty-four (24) men nightly; the age of occupants ranged from 25 to 84 years. To ensure consistency in the provision of a nightly meal, support was solicited from various entities for in-kind donations. Private individuals as well as businesses continued to make donations of food items.

A high percentage of occupants had no source of income and were therefore unable to meet their basic needs. To reduce the operational costs of maintenance, efforts were made to forge partnerships with private and governmental entities to assist with any remedial work to the physical structure of the building. Social work intervention was provided for occupants who needed to

access services from social services and other human services organizations.

VAUXHALL SENIOR CITIZENS' VILLAGE

At December 2013, the Vauxhall Senior Citizens' Village accommodated a total of thirty-nine (39) persons. There were two (2) new admissions, one (1) death and one (1) transfer to the Geriatric Hospital, during the reporting period.

Though initially established to provide accommodation for persons capable of independent living and who could pay rent, the facility currently also provides residence to persons who require assisted living. The latter persons were transferred to the Village following the closure of the Black Rock Hostel and the Jorris Dunner Senior Citizens' Home.

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 279 individuals.

EXTERNAL BEAUTIFICATION PROJECT

The National Assistance Board offers de-bushing maintenance to its clients. In addition, the external environment of the National Assistance Board; the Jorris Dunner Senior Citizens' Home, the Clyde Gollop Night Shelter for Homeless men and the Vauxhall Senior Citizens' Village received de-bushing maintenance services as well.

VULNERABLE PERSONS COMMITTEE

The Vulnerable Persons Committee functions under the authority of the Emergency Management Act 2006. The Vulnerable Persons Committee operated to ensure the well-being of

vulnerable persons in the event of a major disaster or hazard.

The Vulnerable Persons Committee submitted a list of 143 persons who were considered to be vulnerable. This group of persons consisted of those who resided alone, had disabilities or were located in flood prone areas.

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 2013 period saw 106 home care recipients utilize this service.

Almost fifty per cent of home care recipients live alone and do not interact with others regularly. As a result, these persons show signs of loneliness and look forward to home care workers' visit. However, due to limited resources and time constraints, home care workers can only remain with their clients for as long as it takes them to complete their duties, then they are required to proceed to the next recipient. There are currently thirteen (13) volunteers who provide this service.

THE NATIONAL DISABILITIES UNIT (NDU)

In 2013, the NDU was able to loan or provide 170 persons with Aids to Daily Living (ADL) equipment, such as canes, shower chairs, shower extensions, cushions, raised toilet seats and grab bars. Of this total approximately 72.3 per cent (123) were females and 27.8 per cent (47) were males. In addition, 132 persons were loaned wheelchairs from the NDU's appliance bank; ninety two (92) were females and forty (40) males. In terms of infrastructural improvements to persons dwelling facilities sixty-four (64) persons benefited from the construction of ramps and bathroom adjustments; fifty (50) were females and fourteen (14) were males.

Table 5.4-3
Accessibility Programme
2012 - 2013

Year	Wheelchairs (WC)		Aids-to- Daily-Living (ADL)		Ramps		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
2012	50	88	105	171	28	57	499
2013	40	92	47	123	14	50	366

Source: National Assistance Board

SUBVENTIONS TO ORGANIZATIONS

Given the prevailing economic circumstances there was a 12.0 per cent reduction in the subventions provided to NGOs by the NDU during 2013 with organizations such the Barbados National Organization of the Disabled, Barbados Association for the Blind and Deaf, Multiple Sclerosis Society, Organization of Parents of the Disabled and the Autism Association of Barbados among those being affected.

SIGN LANGUAGE CLASSES

The National Disabilities Unit (NDU) was sponsored Sign Language Classes for the community since 2002. These classes were held in association with the Irving Wilson School (IWS). Courses were completed for six (6) adult classes during the review period. Seventy-one (71) students graduated during 2013. The Unit also conducted sign language classes at twenty-five (25) primary schools.

RESPIRE CARE

The NDU continued to contribute to the well-being of parents who were in need of respite care for their children. At present there is a Respite Care Programme administered by the Challenor School. This operated during the vacation and on some weekends. The NDU provides the costs for payment of staff and cost of food for five (5) weeks. During 2013, eight (8) families

were assisted with the care of eight (8) children.

TRANSPORTATION

The free transportation system for Persons with Disabilities (Call-A-Ride) continued to be in demand. The NDU provides the expenses for the attendant and the cost of the rides. For 2013, there were 11,182 commuters which represented a decrease of 3,309 persons or 23.0 per cent when compared with 2012.

THE POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND REDUCTION PROGRAMME (PARP)

During the period January to December 2013, The Poverty Alleviation and Reduction Programme (PARP) Section of the Ministry of Social Care, Constituency Empowerment and Community Development continued to oversee those activities that had a direct focus on poverty reduction at the household level. The Programme also facilitated the management of the Poverty Eradication Fund which provided financial assistance to redress socio-economic issues confronted by vulnerable, poor and indigent persons and the implementation of poverty reduction programmes and projects executed by NGOs, CBOs and FBOs.

During the reporting period, the following main activities undertaken were the continuation of the implementation of the I.S.E.E Bridge Pilot Project, facilitation

of requests for assistance from the Poverty Eradication Fund and continued efforts to act on areas of interagency collaboration as they relate to national poverty reduction efforts.

FACILITATION OF REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE - POVERTY ERADICATION FUND (P.E.F.)

ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUALS

Both male and single female headed households and other individuals continued to seek assistance from the Poverty Eradication Fund during the reporting period. These persons either contacted the PARP Section to determine the type of services provided by the Ministry of Social Care, Constituency Empowerment and Community Development (MSCD) or were referred by public and private sector organizations for financial assistance. The analysis showed that approximately 90.0 per cent of the clients were living below the poverty line.

During the referenced period, a total of 155 persons sought assistance from the P.E.F. for a range of services. The main ones included:

- the payment of the National Housing Corporation and private house rental arrears;
- the payment of mortgage arrears; and
- House repairs/construction.

The programme approved eighty-three (83) applications; approximately forty-six (46) were waiting for a final decision while fourteen (14) were still to be assessed.

ASSISTANCE TO GROUPS

Non-Governmental Organizations, Community-Based Organizations and Faith-Based Organizations also continued to seek assistance from the P.E.F. for their varied social development programmes geared toward poverty reduction. Seven

(7) organizations with activities in areas such as basic skills, community projects, breakfast programmes and assistance to children of incarcerated parents benefited from the P.E.F programme totaling \$0.4 million at the end of 2013.

INTER-AGENCY COLLABORATION

Collaborative work between the PARP Section and the Bureau of Social Policy, Research and Planning intensified during the reporting period as the technical skills within the Bureau were required to facilitate the progress of the I.S.E.E. Bridge Pilot Project.

Assistance to the Ministry of Housing and Lands' "Housing and Neighbourhood Upgrading Programme" abated during the review period since the programme was reaching its "closure-stage". The PARP Section cross-checked a total of forty (40) applicants compared with 1,007 applicants in the previous year.

The PARP Section, on behalf of the Ministry, also participated in three (3) Steering Committee Meetings of the Government of Barbados/Caribbean Development Bank Low Income Housing Project also being co-ordinated by the Ministry of Housing, Lands and Rural Development/National Housing Corporation.

During the review period, the PARP Section recorded a 22.0 per cent increase in requests for assistance. Approximately 90.0 per cent of the clients assessed were unemployed for a long period or were recently made redundant by their employers.

THE ISEE BRIDGE PILOT PROJECT

The implementation of the project continued throughout the reporting period; 246 households received support from the programme. The support provided mainly assisted with the provision of food vouchers, educational

assistance for children, and payment of utility bills

THE BUREAU OF GENDER AFFAIRS

The mission of the Bureau was to ensure the integration of gender and development into all areas of national development, plans and policies so that women and men can benefit equally from existing opportunities. Amongst the functions of the Bureau was the facilitation of gender mainstreaming of national development policies and programmes so that equality and equity between men and women can be achieved. The Bureau also facilitated the preparation and dissemination of information on gender and development issues and the provision of reference services through a Documentation Resource Centre.

THE SIXTEEN DAYS OF ACTIVISM

The Bureau of Gender Affairs and its stakeholders organised a number of activities to mark the annual celebration of the Sixteen Days of Activism. The Bureau, in conjunction with the Business and Professional Women's Club and the Men's Health Group sought to increase awareness of and sensitivity to gender based violence. The Bureau displayed featured literature on gender based violence, multimedia presentations as well as painted T-Shirts from the Clothesline Project which related the experiences of victims. A White Ribbon Campaign, which sought to involve males in the fight against gender based violence was launched. The display was well received and more than 100 persons took part in the Campaign.

GENDER AND HIV/AIDS PROGRAMME

The Bureau of Gender Affairs (BGA) continued its efforts at exposing as many persons as possible to an awareness of the gender dimensions of HIV/AIDS. In an effort to engage men on how they could assist in the response to HIV, the BGA staged a Men's Forum. Approximately 50

males from various non-governmental organisations (NGOs) attended the Forum.

The National Strategic Plan 2008-2013 identified the youth as one of the vulnerable populations for HIV. It was against this backdrop, that the Bureau staged a two (2) day workshop entitled "The Future of a Brighter Tomorrow". The workshop targeted students from secondary schools and provided valuable knowledge in the areas of health and sex practices. The Bureau also sought to address public health issues as it relates to gender. With this in mind, the Bureau staged a one (1) day workshop for community mental health nursing students; eighteen (18) participants attended the workshop.

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

In 2013, Intake statistics received by the Board indicated a total of 1,619 referrals which represented an increase of thirty-eight (38) referrals when compared with the previous period. Of this total, 861 were non-child abuse matters impacting on 790 children.

In the category of non-child abuse matters, the months April, July and November recorded high scores. In November 2013, a total of eighty-six (86) cases were received impacting on ninety (90) children. The months of February and June registered the least number of referrals made to the Board during 2013.

GOVERNMENT DAY CARE

During the calendar year under review, January to December 2013, the total capacity in the fifteen Government Day Nurseries was 1,056 children. There was an average of 861 children between the ages of three (3) months and four (4)

years in attendance.

The lowest attendance was registered during the month of August, which recorded a total of 803 children. The month of May recorded the highest number of children in attendance with a total of 922 during 2013.

Table 5.4-4
Referrals for January-December 2013

Month	Total No. of Cases	Total No. of Children	No. of New Cases	No. of New Children	Total No of Reassigned Cases/Officers Cases	Total No. of Reassigned / Children
January	125	145	95	105	30	40
February	122	155	101	120	21	35
March	127	143	98	103	29	40
April	142	151	101	99	41	52
May	147	158	107	107	40	51
June	114	118	78	76	36	42
July	145	170	125	140	20	30
August	136	159	107	114	29	45
September	146	152	121	112	25	40
October	149	175	117	133	32	42
November	146	166	116	126	30	40
December	120	134	94	97	26	37
Total No. of Cases & Children 2013	1619	1826	1260	1332	359	494
Total No. of Cases & Children 2012	1579	1757	1231	1376	344	471

Source: Child Care Board

Table 5.4-5
Average Attendance for Males and Females
January–December 2013

Month	Babies		Toddlers		Average Attendance
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
January	178	147	270	267	862
February	186	148	289	292	915
March	172	145	279	280	876
April	184	145	277	269	875
May	190	154	287	291	922
June	184	158	278	289	909
July	170	147	251	240	808
August	170	141	252	240	803
September	161	151	275	243	830
October	161	158	298	246	863
November	157	165	299	261	882
December	151	149	266	224	790
Total	2,064	1,808	3,321	3,142	10,335
Average/day	172	151	277	262	861

Source: Child Care Board

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

During 2013, children were discharged and subsequently admitted to the nurseries at different times throughout the year. There was a total of 368 children admitted in the Day Nurseries.

FIELD TRIPS

Children, staff and some parents attended forty-eight (48) field trips during the year to places of interest such as: Agro-Fest Exhibition; Barbados Public Library; G.A.I.A Fire Station and the National Conservation Commission.

WAITING LISTS

The waiting lists for the placement of children into the Government Day Nurseries exceeded the total capacity. There are presently 3,394 children registered and awaiting entry into the Government Day Nurseries. From requests made, it became evident that some nurseries were more in demand than others. Day Nurseries such as Eden Lodge, Joan Arundell, John Beckles, London Bourne, Marion Hall, and Nightingale all recorded more than 200 requests for placements.

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 145 registered Centres;

the table below represents the parochial distribution. The Board received 115 documents for registration; however, ninety-nine (99) centres received registration approval, while sixteen (16) centres were refused registration for various reasons.

Table 5.4-7
Registered Private Day Care
Centres

Parish	Number of Centres
Christ Church	21
St Andrew	1
St. George	5
St. James	16
St. Joseph	1
St. Lucy	3
St. Michael	78
St. Peter	4
St. Philip	13
St. Thomas	3
Total	145

Source: Child Care Board

ENQUIRES

During 2013, there were ninety-six (96) cases recorded on Intake.

NEW APPLICATIONS AND CLOSURES

The year under review saw an increase of six (6) additional centres coming to the Board's attention while six (6) centers closed during the year.

Table 5.4-6
Waiting Lists
2013

Name of Center	No. of Children		Capacity	Waiting Lists
	Toddlers/Preschoolers	Babies		
Bagatelle	24	30	54	63
Colleton	40	30	70	35
Delores "Ma" Worrell	32	30	62	168
Eden Lodge	72	30	102	389
Farm	40	18	58	96
Geoffrey Morris	24	18	66	152
Grazettes	36	24	60	169
Haynesville	36	24	60	136
Joan Arundell	44	18	62	243
John Beckles	80	30	110	695
London Bourne	36	18	54	338
Madam Ifill	48	18	66	171
Marion Hall	72	30	102	252
Nightengale	48	36	84	300
Sayes Court	36	30	66	187
TOTAL	674	383	1057	3394

Source: Child Care Board

Table 5.4-8
Enquiries and Complaints
2013

Month	Enquiries	Complaints	Total
January	6	6	12
February	3	4	7
March	8	3	11
April	5	6	11
May	5	2	7
June	5	1	6
July	7	2	9
August	10	6	16
September	3	1	4
October	1	1	2
November	3	4	7
December	2	2	4
TOTAL			96

Source: Child Care Board

RESIDENTIAL CARE

The Board operates the following nine (9) Children Homes:

- Farris, St. Peter
- Sayes Court, Christ Church
- Campwood, St. Philip

- Stirling, St. Philip
- Nightengale Complex

During the period under review Farris Children's Home remained closed for renovations while the previous residents were housed at the Stirling Children's

Home. Sixteen (16) children, six (6) girls and ten (10) boys were relocated to the Farris Children's Home in December 2013. This refurbished facility features a building retro-fitted to address the needs of the adolescents in Care.

OCCUPANCY

There were ninety-two (92) children in Residential Care; this number represented fifty (50) males and forty-two (42) females. Of this number, ten (10) children were on extended leave; these were mainly monitored with a view towards permanent re-integration with family members. During the period under review there was an average of ninety four (94) children in Residential Care, fifty-four (54) were males and forty (40) were females.

The months of February, April and November registered the highest number of children in Care, ninety-eight (98) while the month of June registered the lowest with eighty-seven (87). An estimated twenty-five (25) children were assessed with special needs inclusive of psychiatric needs.

Table 5.4-9
Residential Home Monthly Occupancy
2013

Month	Males	Females	Total
January	54	40	94
February	57	41	98
March	55	41	96
April	58	40	98
May	53	37	90
June	51	36	87
July	49	41	90
August	52	40	92
September	53	42	95
October	53	42	95
November	54	44	98
December	52	40	92
Total	641	484	1125
Average	54	40	94

Source: Child Care Board

ADMISSIONS & DISCHARGES

Sixty-one (61) children were assessed as being in need of Care and Protection and were subsequently admitted into Residential Care. Thirty-six (36) children were discharged for the period under review.

During the period under review a total of six (6) children were re-admitted into Residential Care. Of this number, two (2) were re-admitted due to a breakdown in their foster placements and one (1) because his mother was hospitalized. The final one was because his attempt at community reintegration broke down. Children are generally re-admitted because efforts at reintegrating them into the community may prove unsuccessful because of the high level of dysfunctionality within their respective families.

During this period a total of eleven (11) residents were transferred from one Home to another. It is of interest to note that sixteen (16) residents were further transferred from the Stirling Children's Home and Cottages at the Nightengale Complex to the newly renovated Farris Children's Home.

Table 5.4-10
Residential Care Admissions and Discharges
2013

Month	No. of Admissions	No. of Discharges
January	3	4
February	7	0
March	5	0
April	6	0
May	7	0
June	3	0
July	8	18
August	3	7
September	4	5
October	5	1
November	5	1
December	5	0
TOTAL	61	36

Source: Child Care Board

REFERRALS

During the period under review the Officers in Residential Care made a total of seventy-eight (78) Court appearances to address various matters relating to children in Care.

A total of seven (7) children, three (3) males and four (4) females were admitted into Residential Care by Orders of the Court; this figure represents a slight decrease when compared with the referrals from 2012. In some cases, these children were previously remanded to the Government Industrial School after having committed some offence.

During the period under review, there were a total of nine (9) children, five (5) males and four (4) females admitted into Residential Care at the request of the Immigration Department. The stay in Care was estimated to be for an average of seven (7) days; this number represented a minimal decrease when compared with the amount registered for 2012.

A total of three (3) children were referred by the Queen Elizabeth Hospital for admission into Residential Care to be placed for adoption. A total of five (5) children, including a fourteen (14) year old

male were processed by the Residential Officer and transferred to the Adoption and Foster Care Programme for adoption.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Eight (8) children, six (6) females and two (2) were remanded to the Government Industrial School. Five (5) of these children were later committed to the Government Industrial School.

TRANSFERS

Four (4) residents of the Violet Gittens Centre formerly the Haynesville Home were transferred to the Elaine Scantlebury Wing at the St. Lucy District Hospital. These residents, two (2) males and two (2) females were all over thirty (30) years of age. The Residents of the Haynesville Home were relocated to the Nightengale Complex and the Home renamed the Violet Gittens Centre.

COURT APPEARANCES

During 2013, the Child Care Officers made sixty-eight (68) appearances in court, an increase of thirty-five (35) for the corresponding period 2012. The most frequent appearances were for the category of Care and Control registering fifty-three (53) referrals and Custody registering eighteen (18) referred cases.

Table 5.4-11
Court Appearances
2013

Month	Sexual Abuse	Care & Control	Custody	Access	Total
Jan	1	0	3	0	4
Feb	0	3	2	0	5
Mar	0	0	4	0	4
Apr	0	3	0	1	4
May	0	3	1	0	4
June	0	8	0	1	9
July	1	2	0	1	4
Aug	0	0	0	0	0
Sept	0	4	4	0	8
Oct	0	7	3	0	10
Nov	0	9	1	1	11
Dec	0	5	0	0	5
TOTAL	2	44	18	4	68

FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION

There were sixty-eight (68) adoption enquiries and nineteen (19) for foster care in 2013. In total, there were eighty-seven (87) enquiries pertaining to Adoption and Foster Care.

PLACEMENTS

Only two (2) baby boys were placed into Foster Care and Adoption. One (1) teenager was placed on external leave for Foster Care pending recommendation by the Adoption and Foster Care Committee and approval by the Board.

STATUTORY SUPERVISION

For the period under review, fourteen (14) children were in foster care at the end of January, while at the end of December the numbers were reduced to six (6) children with five (5) foster parents. Officers assigned to the Adoption and Foster Care team carried out 550

monitoring and supervisory visits with the children as stipulated by the legislation.

ADOPTION ORDERS

Six (6) adoption orders were completed during the period.

ASSESSMENTS

Thirteen (13) assessments were approved by the Board; eleven (11) of these pertained to Adoption and two (2) pertained to Foster Care.

CHILD ABUSE REPORTS

During the review period, there were a total of 758 cases reported which impacted on 1,036. During the previous period, there were 772 referrals which impacted on 1,274 children. This represented a decrease of fourteen (14) cases and a decrease of thirty-eight (38) children.

Table 5.4-12
Abuse: New Cases & New Children
January-December 2013

Month	Physical Abuse		Sexual Abuse		Neglect		Emotional		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	11	13	19	21	24	40	9	11	63	85
February	20	33	15	15	31	53	5	8	71	109
March	16	17	16	17	30	48	6	7	68	89
April	10	12	16	16	30	47	6	6	62	81
May	16	21	19	19	31	57	1	1	67	98
June	16	18	12	13	21	28	5	5	54	64
July	16	19	20	21	21	39	5	5	62	84
August	15	25	10	10	33	52	7	7	55	81
September	18	23	10	10	33	52	7	7	68	92
October	23	28	12	12	32	52	6	9	73	101
November	10	11	28	31	19	30	3	4	60	76
December	16	19	19	20	15	30	5	7	55	76
Total	187	239	196	205	311	513	64	79	758	1036

Table 5.4-13
Abused - Children
2013

Month	Physical Abuse		Sexual Abuse		Neglect		Emotional		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	5	8	2	19	19	21	3	8	29	56
February	17	16	0	15	28	25	4	4	49	60
March	9	8	0	17	25	23	4	3	38	51
April	8	4	4	12	25	22	2	4	39	42
May	15	6	0	19	26	31	0	1	41	57
June	7	11	2	11	13	15	1	4	23	41
July	8	11	3	18	23	16	1	4	43	49
August	15	10	1	9	18	19	2	7	36	45
September	13	10	2	8	26	26	2	5	43	49
October	13	15	0	12	33	19	4	5	50	51
November	6	5	0	31	15	15	2	2	23	53
December	13	6	1	19	16	14	3	4	33	43
Total	129	110	15	190	267	246	28	51	439	597

Table 5.4-14
Abuse - Total Number of Children
2013

Ages of children	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Neglect	Emotional	Total
0-4	59	30	207	21	317
5-11	113	50	205	35	403
12-16	65	121	100	23	309
16+	2	4	1	0	7
TOTAL	239	205	513	79	1036

CHILD ABUSE AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

For the period January to December 2013, a total of 225 children benefited from the child abuse and prevention programme within primary schools. Sessions were conducted at three (3) rural schools and one (1) urban school. Ninety-eight (98) boys and 127 girls benefited from these sessions.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

There were eighty-nine (89) referrals for the period April-December 2013. Fourteen (14) of the cases referred were by the Court; sixty-six (66) cases were referred by Child Care Officers, five (5) cases were referred by the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, and two (2) by the Police Victims' Unit. One (1) case was also referred by a Polyclinic and one (1) by a primary school. Referral reasons included sex abuse (25); emotional problems and

neglect (20); behavioral problems (23); psychological assessments (10); individual counseling for removal from foster home (3) and counseling for potential foster parents (3). Fifty-six (56) of the referrals were non-residential clients while thirty-three (33) of the referrals were children from within the Residential Centres.

THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

HOUSE REPLACEMENT/REPAIR PROGRAMME

The Commission continued to receive housing and housing related requests. During 2013, services provided 300 types of services to the public which totaled \$4.6 million, a significant increase from the \$2.8 million spent on the 244 services provided in the previous period.

During 2013, the Commission received requests for a total of 371 services totaling \$8.7 million.

Table 5.4-15
RDC Services
2013

Project	Beneficiaries	Paid'
Aux Works	34	\$77,104.31
Electrical	9	\$60,422.84
House repairs	70	\$1,983,153.003
LPO house repairs	18	\$113,993.17
New house	27	\$1,926,564.00
Painting	1	\$9,500.00
Pest Control	34	\$3, 500.00
Plumbing	5	\$8,417.08
Ramp	1	\$16,667.00
Tank	11	\$72,284.46
Utilities	15	\$2, 342.73
Water	21	\$6,200.35
Well	54	\$274,127.16
Total – 2013	300	\$4,585,051.43
Total - 2012	244	\$2,790,203.64

Source: Rural Development Commission

Table 5.4-16
Requests Made to the RDC
2013

Project	#	Estimate	Total
Aux Work	1	\$1,764.00	\$1,764.00
Bath facilities	14	\$87,557.83	\$87,557.83
Electrical	3	\$6, 500.00	\$19,500.00
House repairs	246	\$57,285.50	\$1,409,224.72
New house	73	\$85,000.00	\$6,205,000.00
Ramps	4	\$5,000.00	\$20,000.00
Water	1	\$350.00	\$350.00
Wells	26	\$3,400.00	\$884,000.00
LPO	2	\$20,000.00	\$40,000.00
Well & tank	1	\$7,900.00	\$7,900.00
Total	371	\$274,757.33	\$8,675,296.55

ACCOMMODATION WORKS

Accommodation works continued during the review period with the RDC completing major works at ten (10) key locations around the island costing a total of \$2.7 million.

CAPITAL PROJECTS

The Commission undertook four (4) capital projects totaling \$88,291.20,

and the amount disbursed was \$173,029.22. The capital projects were undertaken at: Stroud Bay, St. Lucy (\$443,394.57); Taylor's Gap, St. James (\$95,000); Redman village, St. Thomas (67,765.63) and Hoyte's Village, St. James (\$282,131).

OUTSTANDING COMMITMENTS

During the year in review, the Commission was able to satisfy some

previous outstanding commitments to engineers and road contractors to the sum of \$190,130.14.

Table 5.4-17
Accommodation Works Completed
2012

Project	Estimated
Well Road, St. Lucy	\$7,000.00
Risk Road, St. Lucy	\$19,240.63
Cave Hill, St. Lucy	\$83,000.00
Cave Hill, St. Lucy	\$9,946.38
Archer Bay Development	\$95,684.95
Cuff, St. Lucy	\$143,325.00
Lamberts, St. Lucy	\$16,394.31
Philip Road	\$14,988.09
Retreat, St. Lucy	\$1,760.00
Cole's Cave, St. Lucy	\$2,700.00
Grand Total	\$265,039.36

Table 5.4-18
Outstanding Commitments
2013

Project	Disbursement
Well Road, St. Lucy	\$7000.00
Cave Hill, St. Lucy	\$30,472.40
Cave Hill, St. Lucy	\$9,946.38
Archer's Bay, St. Lucy	\$93,246.05
Cuff, St. Lucy	\$11,000.00
Lamberts, St. Lucy	\$16,394.31
Philip Road, Cleaver's Hill	\$17,611.00
Retreat, St. Lucy	\$1,760.00
Cole's Cave, St. Lucy	\$2,700.00
Total	\$190,130.14

RURAL ENTERPRISE LOANS PROGRAMME

For the period under review, sixty-seven (67) loan applications were approved, to the sum of \$556,423.15 of which \$462,020.82 was disbursed.

Table 5.4-19
Rural Enterprise Loans Approved
2013

Categories	Loans Approved	Amt. Approved
Aromatherapy	1	\$10,000
Auto Repairs	1	\$10,000
Baking Businesses	1	\$8,367.81
Banana Production	1	\$10,000
Catering	1	\$6,000
Equipment rental	1	\$ 3,500
Fish Farming	1	\$10, 000
Fishing	1	\$8,000
Forensic Consultancy	1	\$10,000
Goat Production	1	\$5,000
Manufacturing	2	\$ 18,087.18
Mixed Farming	1	\$ 20,000
Nursing Home	2	\$15, 000
Pig Production	7	\$66, 000
Pig, Sheep and Goat	1	\$10, 000
Poultry Production	12	\$113,500
Poultry and Pig Production	2	\$16,000
Retailing	17	\$124,152.35
Tyre Repair	1	\$10,000
Vegetable Production	11	\$ 84,082.68
Well Digging	1	\$8,733.13
Total as at 2012-13-31	67	\$556,423.15

DEVELOPMENTS

The year 2013 showed moderate improved growth over the previous year with the fund remaining relatively healthy.

Sixty-seven (67) loans were approved in 2013 compared with sixty-three (63) in 2012. The amount of funds approved for 2013 stood at \$556,423.15 an increase of \$42,709.53 or 8.3 per cent when compared with the previous year.

Driven by a strong first and second quarter, an increase in loan repayments were recorded in 2013. Loan repayments increased by \$11,839.94 or 2.8 per cent when compared with the previous period. The Commission continued to improve and implement new systems and procedures in response to the prevailing economic climate to maintain the integrity of the loans portfolio whilst responding to the needs of entrepreneurs in rural Barbados.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

In 2002, the Department became an executing agency under the umbrella of the National HIV/AIDS Commission (NHAC) with responsibility for administering HIV/AIDS Education Committees for promoting the prevention and control of the spread of the HIV virus.

The Department's performance during this period was affected by staff limitations compounded by having no staff replacements and by the reduction in budget allocation. Consequently, the National Lessons Assistance Programme (NLAP) and the Christmas Programmes were not implemented during this period.

COMMUNITY DANCE FEST

This zonal dance competition was executed among four zones covering the entire island, namely St. Michael North, St. Michael South, Northern and Southern Zones; and was implemented in 3 phases i.e. Preliminaries, Zone Finals and Grand Finals. For the 2013 competition there

were twenty-three (23) groups with a total of 206 participants taking part.

COMMUNITY IMPACT PROGRAMME (CIP)

The Community Development Department through its CIP offers a variety of educational, recreational, skill building and cultural activities to persons across all age groups. This programme assisted in achieving full utilisation of community resources – including community centres that provide a nucleus for community activity for all ages. During 2013, activities under this programme were conducted at twenty-two (22) centres across the island.

The Community Development Department held twenty-five (25) classes in aesthetics, cake and pastry making; English, mathematics; steel pan and wig making. Approximately 500 persons were trained over the review period; this represented a 20.0 per cent decrease in persons trained over 2012.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SUMMER TEENS

In 2013, the programme trained 219 persons which represented a significant increase in participants and led to the increase in number of centres being used by three (3).

THE COMMUNITY ART PROGRAMME (CAP)

The CAP, was restructured in 2010 to reduce costs. Five (5) community centres offered courses in: Drawing and Illustration; Computer Graphics and Airbrushing. During the year under review, the CDD sought to further maximize the programme's effectiveness and efficiency by offering advanced training to a selection of pat students.

The Advanced classes introduced catered to thirty (30) persons. The aim was to produce more highly skilled artists who would coordinate their own exhibitions and penetrate existing markets. Classes were offered at three (3) locations: Speightstown; Haggatt Hall and

St. Christopher. The classes were conducted over twenty-six (26) weeks with two exhibitions being mounted at Hero's Square.

COMMUNITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME (CTP)

CTP offers the following components within communities at no cost to residents:

- General IT Training -Level I (3 months); Level II (3 months)
- ITS for TEENS all modern applications with projects. (6-week summer course; adolescents only)
- Computer Repair and Networking-Hardware Fundamentals (6 months)

In 2013, the CTP trained a total of 1,476 persons in the above mentioned areas.

THE FAMILY UNIT

PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE (PFP) PROGRAMME

During the period under review, the officers coordinated two (2) cycles of the Partnership for Peace programme which is a psycho-educational violence intervention targeting male perpetrators. Gentlemen are referred from the various Magistrates' Courts across the island, and are mandated to participate in this programme for sixteen (16) weeks.

CYCLE TWO & THREE

In 2013, Cycle Two (2) of the programme assisted twenty-two (22) men, with thirteen (13) men graduating. Cycle Three (3) of the PFP programmed assisted eight (8) men with seven (7) men graduating.

POSITIVE PARENTING SKILLS - TRAINING OF TRAINERS

The Family Unit also offered a Training of Trainers course in Positive Parenting Skills working with those

interested persons drawn from various Civil Society organizations to build awareness and new skills and knowledge in parenting. The intention being at the completion, those persons would help in the dissemination of the information in their respective organizations and communities.

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF FAMILIES

The unit continued with its efforts to promote quality family life and cohesiveness, particularly in recognition of International Day of Families. An essay competition was held targeting Primary School students at the level of Class 3; twenty (20) Schools and one (1) home school student participated in the essay competition. A total of sixty-seven (67) essays were submitted.

RETURN TO HAPPINESS WORKSHOP

The Family Unit in collaboration with the Child Care Board convened a half day workshop to sensitize stakeholders on the importance of the Return to Happiness Programme. Return to Happiness is a psychosocial recovery programme for children who have experienced the trauma of natural disasters, conflicts or violence. Participants came from the following agencies: the Royal Barbados Police Force, the Barbados Defence Force; the Barbados Red Cross; the Department of Emergency Management and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

LEGISLATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS AND POLICY INITIATIVES

CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (UNCRPD)

Barbados ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) in 2013. Preparations were made for the setting up of a Committee to monitor the rights of Persons with Disabilities and to advise Government on matters relating to

the preparation of the Barbados National report to the United Nations. The National Disabilities Unit (NDU), in collaboration with the United Nations, hosted a Workshop “Understanding the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Importance of State Reporting.” This Workshop was to improve public knowledge about the (UNCRPD).

NATIONAL POLICY ON GENDER

The development of the National Policy on Gender gained momentum in the year under review. In order to gain feedback from the various stakeholders, the Bureau staged a National Consultation on Gender workshop during 2013.

The Consultation on the policy was followed by a number of focus group discussions which were undertaken by the Consultant, to do an in depth analysis of the findings of the National Consultation. From these focus groups there was the emergence of a Project Advisory Team (PAT) whose role is to provide technical input and guidance to support the development of the policy.

CONVENTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW) REPORT

During the year in review, the Memorandum of Understanding and the agreed Terms of Reference to guide the preparation of the Report to the Commission for the Elimination of all forms of Violence against Women (CEDAW) were both completed with the Consultant. In order to reach a wide audience, a virtual town hall meeting was televised, where the panellists shared information on CEDAW. In 2013, the Bureau held a town hall meeting at the Alexandra School, to solicit the views of the public on the thematic areas for inclusion in the report.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

During 2013, the area of human trafficking continued to be one of the priority areas for the Bureau of Gender Affairs. Following the launch of the Task Force on Human Trafficking in 2012, a protocol on human trafficking was developed in 2013.

A series of workshops were conducted with thirty (30) Immigration Officers and twenty-five (25) Health Care Providers to provide training in the area of human trafficking. These workshops sought to increase the capacity of Immigration Officers to understand the basic concepts of HIV and the laws of Barbados, therefore equipping them with the knowledge and skills to be active in Barbados’ national response to human trafficking.

BARBADOS SOCIAL POLICY FRAMEWORK

The period under review saw significant progress towards the elaboration of the Barbados Social Policy Framework (SPF). During the year, a number of activities related to the preparation of a draft policy frame work were undertaken.

These included:

- An extensive literature search and review to obtain information related to the major areas of focus
- The organization and conduct of in depth interviews with a number of key informants across governmental, non-governmental and civil society sectors
- Institutional assessments of the above mentioned sectors
- The conduct of Focus Groups with various social protection agencies
- The conduct of ‘visioning and scenario building’ exercises with social workers and other related personnel
- Collection , collation and compilation of financial and budgetary information from various governmental entities

A first draft of the Social Policy Framework was received by the Ministry of Social Care, Constituency Empowerment and Community Development in 2013 and was subsequently sent on to stakeholders in the government, non-governmental and international development spheres for review and comment.

THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION (UDC)

The Urban Development Commission (UDC) focused on its Community Roads, Transfer of Titles and Housing Programmes during 2013

UDC PROGRAMMES

TRANSFER OF TITLE

At the start of the implementation of the programme, there were 250 tenancies with approximately 3,750 household heads, for which physical appraisals were prepared. As the programme got underway, the number of tenancies identified, grew in number to reach 570 tenancies at the end of 2013.

Lack of financing, land surveying issues, increase in land values and the process for effecting Form (1) approvals slowed the execution of this programme in 2013. The Commission received \$3.0 million during 2013, to fund this program; the Commission disbursed \$2.2 million for 110 tenants during the review period.

HOUSING

The Commission undertook 380 housing and housing related projects during 2013; the total project costs totaled \$4.2 million.

Table 5.4-21
Housing and housing related projects
2013

Item	Number	Costs
New Houses	24	1,325,705
Wells	79	293,134
Repairs & Renovations	132	1,829,685
Septic Tanks	17	104,010
Ancillary Works	99	225,899
Sewage Connections	3	9,100
Bathrooms	23	309,779
Relocations	3	142,031
Total	380	\$4,239,343

Table 5.4-20
Outstanding Commitments
2013

	Tenantry / Area of Land	Address	No. of Lots	Selling Price per sq. ft. \$	UDC Subsidy Total
CITY	Beckles Land	New Orleans, St. Michael	40	10	\$491,064.44
SMWC	Hackett Tenantry	Yearwood Road, Black Rock, St. Michael	10	12	\$302,438.25
SME	Esther Gittens Tenantry	1st Ave. Rouen Road, Belle Gully, St. Michael	14	10	\$225,064.48
SMNE	Reece Tenantry	Bush Hall, St. Michael	14	10	\$205,351.21
SMS	Ursula Griffith Tenantry	Brathwaite's Gap, Dayrrell's Road, Christ Church	12	12	\$310,241.67
SMWC	Murray Land Tenantry	Clevedale, Black Rock, St. Michael	17	12	\$510,548.77
Total			107		\$2,044,708.82

COMMUNITY ROADS PROGRAMME

At the end of the year, three (3) community roads were completed; the expenditure for this programme was \$1.8 million. The three (3) roads completed during the period were President Kennedy Drive #1 and #2, and Fitts Village, St James; the expenditure of these roads totaled \$1.1 million. The Commission commenced road works at Danesbury #1 during 2013, but was unable to complete the works. The Commission has spent \$145,952.05 on this project thus far with an undisbursed amount of approximately \$0.6 million. A total of \$230,143.07 was paid to compensate land owners who were affected by the road construction.

GARDEN BEAUTIFICATION INITIATIVE:

The Commission's Annual Garden Beautification Initiative continued in the urban corridor. This initiative is in its second year and is mainly focused on encouraging urban dwellers and the UDC's clients to take pride in the care of their homes by beautifying their surroundings and creating awareness of their immediate environment and of their communities.

The Commission also encourages its clients by facilitating a garden competition. The judging panel comprised staff from the National Conservation Commission and Urban Development Commission. The level of participation in the initiative and competition increased from last year and is an indication of increased awareness on environmental issues.

E. ENVIRONMENT

OVERVIEW

During 2013, the Ministry of Environment and Drainage continued to forge ahead with its mandate to advance an effective transition to a sustainable

development and green economy agenda for Barbados.

THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND DRAINAGE

During the period under review, the Ministry of the Environment and Drainage continued to execute its mandate and achieved its objectives through the following initiatives over the reporting period.

- A proposal to conduct an Environmental Fiscal Policy Review for Barbados was analysed in Consultation with The Green Economy Technical Steering Committee, the UWI and the Ministry of Economic Affairs.
- The PRPIU, in collaboration with the Barbados Agricultural Society (BAS), sponsored a Sustainable consumption and Production (SCP) 'inspired' dinner course at Agro-fest 2013 and participated in a television series discussing SCP.
- The PRPIU reviewed a Proposal from UNEP ROLAC entitled "Concept Note Partnership on Environmental Data and Information Strengthening the Collection, Management and Use of Environmental Data and Information to Support Decision Making on Environment and Sustainable Development in Caribbean SIDS".
- The second phase of meetings of the Technical Working Groups on Indicators of Sustainable Development was convened with the draft report being circulated for comment and feedback. The Second Phase of meetings was convened on December 17th 2013 and involved approximately thirty (30) persons separated into six (6) Technical Working Groups.
- The PRPIU and the Consultant worked together to fill in all the gaps identified in the Draft ILAC Barbados Report on Indicators of Sustainable

Development and to incorporate and the additional information provided by the TWGs.

- Environment Month 2013 was successfully celebrated. Activities for the month included: 2 Green Readings; Submarine Dive on Atlantis Submarine; Brandons Beach Fringe Reef cleanup; Girl Guides' Boardwalk Tour; DeHuB Annual Walk and Run; Drainage Schools' presentations; Drainage Division Annual Awards; Presentation of Funds to Non-Profit Organisations; 4H Clubs' 40th Anniversary Hike and Tree Planting Ceremony; numerous schools' presentations by MED departments.
- 147 environment month-related articles were carried by the Nation and Advocate newspapers, including Minister's messages.
- Launch of the "Think, Eat, Save Campaign" with Bellairs Research Institute took place on World Environment Day and saw six (6) entities exhibiting natural products. There was also a presentation by the Grapefruit and Molasses Foodies of Sturges, St. Thomas.
- Ten sessions of the post-graduate training module on "Education for Sustainable Development" were delivered to sixty (60) Teachers at Erdiston Teacher's Training College.
- An interactive presentation on Environment was made to forty (40) Cubs at the Milton Lynch School.
- The Tourism Advisory Council was reactivated by the Ministry of Tourism. The SEO was appointed to sit on the TAC with EO Singh as alternate. The PRPIU provided input to the TAC as to a methodology to mainstream its advisory outputs into the national development agenda. The PRPIU also participated in a stakeholder meeting to discuss the Draft Tourism Master Plan
- The PRPIU participated in the Validation Workshop entitled "Workshop on the evolution of

BARNUFO and its future in fisheries governance".

- The PRPIU provided input to the Economic Affairs Division on elements of Environment Policy to be incorporated into a brief for the Minister of Finance and the Governor of the Central Bank.
- The PRPIU participated in meetings of the coastal risk assessment and management programme (CRAMP) and the first working meeting of the Emergency Management Advisory Council [EMAC].
- The PRPIU submitted formal comments on the Draft Environmental Management Bill to the PS MED.

TO PROMOTE THE SIDS AGENDA IN GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS

- The meeting report of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), held in Brazil in June 2012 was prepared and submitted to Prime Minister's Office (PMO).
- The MED participated in the 5th Meeting of the Reconstituted Inter-Governmental Task Force dealing with the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas (specifically contingent rights, OECS Amendment to the Revised Treaty and Draft Protocol on Government Procurement)
- The First Edition of the Barbados National Assessment Report for the Third International Meeting on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States was prepared and circulated broadly to stakeholders for comment.
- The National Validation Workshop on the Barbados Assessment Report was convened on July 24th 2013. The Workshop was addressed by the Minister, Permanent Secretary and the Acting Resident Representative UNDP, and attracted over fifty

- representatives from government, community groups, business, non-governmental organisations, the unions and youth.
- The finalized Barbados National Assessment Report was submitted to and was approved by Cabinet in August 2013.
 - The PRPIU represented the Ministry of Environment and Drainage on the technical team which also comprised the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the office of Barbados' Permanent Representative to the United Nations (PRUN), to spearhead the preparations for the Inter- Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Third International Conference on Small Islands Developing States (SIDS).
 - The Inter- Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Third International Conference on Small Islands Developing States (SIDS), was convened August 24-26th, 2013 and attracted over 250 participants drawn from the three SIDS Regions, the International Community and Civil Society.
 - During the SIDS -IPM the PRPIU facilitated Side Events for the SIDS-IR in collaboration with key national, regional and international stakeholders. The hosting of Side Events also allowed for a wider cross section of national participants who were not delegates to the Conference, an opportunity to get involved. Major partners involved in developing, financing and advertising the Side Events included the Caribbean Development Bank, UNDP, UNDESA, UN-OHRLS, PAHO, MFA, and Ministry of Health. The Side Events convened were as follows:
 - Sustainable Energy: Placing Renewable Energy/energy efficiency at the Centre of the Sustainable Development of SIDS (UNDP/GOB)
 - Fostering Private Sector Partnerships for SIDS (UNOHRLS/ CDB/GOB)
 - Towards the Sustainable Development of SIDS: Addressing the threat of Non-communicable Diseases (GOB/PAHO)
 - Building Climate Resilience and Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction Knowledge Management (UNDP/GOB)
 - Addressing Structural Deficiencies in Knowledge Gaps on Vulnerabilities in SIDS-Investing in Statistical, Human and Institutional Systems towards enhanced information for decision-making (UNDP/GOB).
 - The PRPIU collaborated with the MFA and PRUN to complete the Outcome Document of the SIDS-IPM via a negotiation process based in New York.

CONTINUE TO ENHANCE THE REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

- The amended document entitled "Analysis of Existing Institutional Frameworks Governing the Environment and Natural Resources of Barbados-As part of the Diagnostic and Analytical Review of the Environmental Governance Framework", a requirement for the completion of Component 310 of the CARICOM-CIDA Trade and Competitiveness Project (A-32281) was reviewed and comments provided.
- The PRPIU and MFA worked closely with the regional sub-office of UNECLAC to prepare the Regional Synthesis Report for the Inter-regional preparatory meeting for the Third International Conference on Small Islands Developing States (SIDS-IPM). The GOB also chaired a regional caucus meeting on the eve of the SIDS-IPM.

- The PRPIU participated in the 2nd CARICOM Working Group on Environment held in Barbados on September 30th 2013, to streamline the CARICOM's position on environment in the negotiation of the CARICOM-Canada Trade Agreement.
- The PRPIU compiled video presentations and other educational materials and produced the MED's inter-active exhibit for the 7th International Waters Conference (IWC7).

SOLID WASTE PROJECT UNIT

During the review period, the Solid Waste Unit set about its objectives of developing a modern, dependable and efficient waste management system for Barbados while minimizing the quantity and toxicity of waste generated on the island and reducing our dependence on land-filling as a waste treatment option. As a result the Unit would have seen successes in diverting approximately 70.0 per cent of waste away from the landfill, thereby extending the lifespan of several waste disposal facilities across the island especially the Mangrove Pond landfill where municipal solid waste is disposed.

The Unit also carries responsibility for Project Management and Coordination of the following though the Sanitation Service Authority and the Drainage Division are the executing agencies. For the SSA these infrastructural projects are:

1. The Administration Building
2. The Leachate Treatment Plant

For the Drainage Division the project is the Water Resource Management and Flood Resilience Climate Change Adaptation Programme. The Programme seeks to develop adaptation measures to counter the effects of climate change with a focus on water resources management and flood resilience. The focus areas were identified and preliminary meetings were held to initiate stage one of the programme

which includes data collection and studies on the areas identified.

BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION WORK PROGRAMME

In 2013, the work conducted in the biodiversity programme was aimed at continuing the achievement of the programme's general objectives of increasing the awareness of the Barbadian public of the importance of local biodiversity and land resources, their conservation and management and the development and implementation of programmes and projects to facilitate effective conservation and sustainable utilization of Barbados' biodiversity.

PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

International Day for Biological Diversity was celebrated globally on May 22nd and the theme for 2013 was Water and Biodiversity. The Biodiversity Programme of the Ministry of Environment and Drainage hosted a field trip to the Harrison's Cave for approximately 200 children from Wesley Hall Infants School Environmental Club, Ellerton Primary School, St Bartholomew's and St. Christopher's Primary Schools. The objective of the tour was to highlight the importance of biodiversity to water management and conservation in general and Barbados in particular.

World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought was celebrated on June 17, 2013, Barbados, along with the rest of the World, observed World Day to Combat Desertification under the theme 'Don't let our future dry up.' The Ministry of Environment and Drainage used the week following the 17th of June 2013, to raise awareness of the significance of healthy soil and human life, its advantages and threats and to increase practical action, in select primary schools across the island.

As part of the awareness efforts, approximately 160 students of the Wesley

Hall Infants School, Ellerton Primary, St. Christopher and St. Bartholomew's Primary School, visited the Scotland District and Soil Conservation Unit to view a practical example of the relationship between biodiversity, particularly our trees and a healthy environment. Children took away the important environmental message of the conservation of trees and their importance to sustainable land management. The importance of sustainable land management to Barbados' economic development in the Scotland District was also emphasised.

Arbor Day Expo was organised by the NCC as part of the annual celebration of Arbor Day on September 22nd, the Expo was organised to promote the importance of trees and their impact on the environment and this year also featured energy saving techniques. For the first time the Expo was expanded to two (2) days to encourage the participation of schools on the Friday. The Biodiversity Programme hosted over 400 children from its adopted schools.

The dissemination of information on biological diversity to students at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels by way of interviews and the distribution of information packages were also conducted.

LOCAL BIODIVERSITY AND MANAGEMENT

Local Biodiversity Conservation and Management are of great importance to the work of the programme and focused in 2013 on the review of Research Request. Barbados' biodiversity has the potential for revenue generation and it is therefore important that the Ministry of Environment and Drainage monitor its use to ensure that the country is in a position to benefit from any research or commercialisation.

The Biodiversity Programme reviewed nine (9) requests, which included request to conduct research and remove specimens of Barbadian birds,

spiders, monkeys and corals. Six (6) permissions were issued with conditions.

MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS

Barbados is Party to a significant number of Biodiversity related Multilateral Environmental Agreement, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES); Ramsar Convention on Wetland and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought (UNCCD).

Membership in the MEAs commits Barbados to implement national activities towards their implementation, but also provides an opportunity to source grant funding.

The issuance of permits under the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Permits and the inspection of housing facilities were conducted. In 2013, a total of eighty-eight (88) permits for international trade of endangered species were issued; and of this total, seventy-two (72) were export permits, fifteen (15) were import permits and one (1) was a re-export permit. The international trade of endangered species as it relates to income generation is an important economic activity for a number of persons and companies in Barbados. However, to ensure that trade does not negatively impact on the global populations trade is regulated.

Table 5.5-1
Number of CITES Permits issued by Category
2013

Imports	Exports	Re-exports
15	72	1

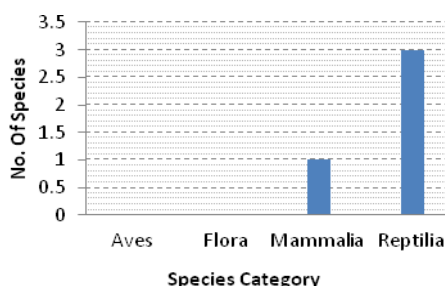
The International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2006 was passed in Parliament on February 7, 2006 and provided for the implementation of the provisions of the

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in Barbados.

The Fourth Schedule of the Act (121/1) provided for the constitution of a Scientific Authority of not less than five (5) or more than twelve (12) members appointed by the Minister by instrument in writing.

During this period the Cabinet at its meeting of July 18, 2013 agreed to the appointment of the Scientific Authority and one (1) meeting of the group was convened. The group undertook a significant portion of its work by electronic mail.

Figure 16
Number of CITES Listed Species Exported by Category for 2012.



Endangered species can attract a high price in trade, The Biodiversity Programme therefore works to ensure that trade is undertaken in compliance with The International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2006.

The CITES Biennial Report covers the period from 1 January of the first year to 31 December of the second year covered by the report. The format allows Parties to present information in a standard manner, so that it can be easily computerized, to enable monitoring of the implementation and effectiveness of the Convention; the identification of major achievements, significant developments, or trends, gaps or problems and possible solutions; and provide a basis for substantive and procedural decision-making by the

Conference of the Parties and various subsidiary bodies.

Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity are required to report to the Conference of the Parties in compliance with their obligations under Article 26 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Barbados submitted its First National Report in 2000, its Second National Report in 2005 and its Third National Report in 2006.

The Fourth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity was prepared with the financial support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and provides an important source of information for review and decision-making processes under the Convention.

The Fourth National Report to the UNCCD represents a new and improved system of reporting progress of the Convention's implementation. Country Parties develop their reports based on a series of indicators which are then uploaded into a global database.

The 4th NR was prepared with the financial support from the GEF in the amount of USD50,000.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

Project Development and Implementation particularly in the current economic circumstance, projects represented an opportunity to undertake national priorities and fulfil international obligations through project utilising grant funds.

Closing activities for the Capacity Building and Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management in Barbados Project were completed the closing activities for the Barbados was subject to an external audit of the project and a terminal evaluation of the project by UNDP consultants.

In 2013, the Biodiversity Programme initiated pre-project activities on the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity called for the development of a NBSAP, assisted by finances from the GEF.

The NBSAP defined the current status of Barbados' biodiversity resources, the threats leading to its degradation and the strategies and priority actions to ensure its conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity. It is designed to provide the framework for effective management of native biodiversity and guide future activities of the biodiversity work program.

The project entitled "Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in the Conservation of Biodiversity and Participation in the National Clearing House Mechanism" was approved by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) which is the implementing agency for the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The project has three (3) objectives of: the assessment of the capacity required to implement an efficient access and benefit sharing system; the assessment of the capacity required to implement an efficient system to mitigate against the establishment of alien invasive biological diversity; and the development of a Clearing House Mechanism which is an internet based information repository.

This project will assist the fulfilment of conservation and sustainable use of the resident biological diversity therefore having economic and social importance.

Under the National Action Plan Alignment to the UNCCD 10 year Strategy

Project Parties to the United Nations to Combat Desertification and Drought were asked to align their completed or incomplete National Action Plans (NAPs) to this Strategy.

Barbados has received grant funding from UNEP to undertake this alignment of its NAP as well as to undertake the 2nd leg of the 4th National Report.

The Committee for the execution of the project was convened and met to review solicited proposals, select a consultant and review the inception report of the consultant.

Barbados was a Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) since the Protocol entered into force on September 11 2003, and completed its National Biosafety Framework (NBF) through a Global Environment Facility (GEF) project in September 2005. To facilitate national implementation of NBFs a regional project was approved by the GEF in September 2010 and was to be completed by September 2014. Barbados is one of the 12 countries to participate in the regional project (1).

Officers under the program participated in the Regional Project Steering Committee Meeting which was held at the University of the West Indies, 6-9 November 2013.

The main objectives were to discuss the implementation of this project as well as to agree on a regional strategy for managing living modified organisms (LMOs), identify gaps and capacity needs in each country and develop strategies for addressing these gaps.

Table 5.5-2
Biodiversity Management & Conservation Program Activities
2013

Project Name	Value			Status
	Grant Funding	GOB Contribution		
	Cash (USD)	Cash (USD)	In-Kind (USD)	
SLM	500,000	0	534,717	Closing Activities
4 th NR & NAP	50,000	10,000	50,000	In-Progress
BEA	286,800	10,000	57,000	Pre-project Activities
NBSAP & NR	350,000	20,000	111,000	Pre-project Activities

TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Officers under the programme participated in training throughout the reporting period focusing on strengthening the capacity of countries to develop and implement project and source fund internationally.

This training was primarily local training in the following areas:

1. Biodiversity Multilateral Environmental Agreements Harmonisation and Mainstreaming
2. Barbados Leaf-Toed Gecko Action Planning Workshop held August 9, 2013
3. The Future of Reefs in a Changing Environment (FORCE) Project Consultation held January 17, 2014
4. GEF International Workshop
5. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) Workshop Forum
6. Biosafety Project Steering Committee held in Barbados, 6-9 November, 2013
7. SIDS Meeting held at the Barbados Hilton, August 26-28, 2013
8. Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC)
9. GEF International Waters Conference held at the Hilton Barbados, Sept 28-31, 2013.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND CO-ORDINATION UNIT

SUB-PROGRAMME AREAS

- Climate Change Coordination
- Ozone Depleting Substances Phase-out Management Programme
- Global Environment Facility (GEF) Coordination

CLIMATE CHANGE COORDINATION NATIONAL

- Delivered presentations on climate change to –
 - the national hazard mitigation workshop being convened by the Department of Emergency Management.
 - the climate change adaptation workshop by the Red Cross Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Resource centre.
- Convened a meeting of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCCC) on 18 July 2013. This reported on the status of consideration for approval of the National Climate Change Policy, reviewed the range of national climate change response activities, and presented on the ongoing international dialogue.
- Several meetings held with key public sector stakeholders to identify

the scope of a "Coral Reef Rehabilitation Programme" requested by the Minister. A first draft of the Programme document was provided to the Minister as an information note in advance of his recent trip to Canada.

- National Communications Project
 - Convened several meetings of the project evaluation committee to review Technical Reports submitted by the consultants and consider for acceptance.
 - Final Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory Technical Reports received, reviewed and approved.
 - Training Workshop on Long-range Energy Alternative Planning (LEAP) convened on October 15-17. The workshop was attended by public and private sector stakeholders.
- Participated in several other ad-hoc meetings on matters germane to the sub-programme area. These include
 - Meeting with the Chinese Ambassador to Barbados to discuss the Cooperation Agreement between the GOB and Peoples Republic of China - Climate Change goods. Meetings were convened on June 26 and 28, 2013 by the Permanent Secretary for the Energy Division.
 - UK Foreign Office Economics Team at the Energy Division
 - Ms. Ilse Kwaaitaal, Norwegian M. Sc. Student.
 - Mr. Ronald Jackson, Executive Director, CDEMA.
 - Japanese mission to Barbados on December 06, 2013. The Mission Team included Ms. Maki Terada - Director, Caribbean Division, Latin America and Caribbean Affairs Bureau, Ministry of

Foreign Affairs; and Ms Matsui, Deputy Director. This meeting was chaired by the Deputy Permanent Secretary and included representatives from the CZMU, Biodiversity Sub-Programme, and Drainage Division.

REGIONAL

- Participated in the CCCCC/CARICOM Climate Change Negotiators meeting, St. Lucia Apr 15-16; 2013 and submitted the required travel report.
- Participated in the First Meeting of the "Mainstreaming Climate Change in Disaster Risk Management for the Caribbean Region Phase II (CCDM-II) Project as a Steering Committee Member. The meeting was convened at the Accra Beach Hotel on July 15, 2013.

INTERNATIONAL

- Prepared and submitted reports on participation in the following international meetings under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change -:
 - 2nd Session of the AWG 9 (Durban Platform) ADP, Apr26-May 03, 2013; Bonn, Germany.
 - 38th Meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 38), and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice (SBSTA 38) - May 30-Jun 04; Bonn Germany 38th Meeting of the Subsidiary bodies .
 - Expert Meeting to consider future needs, including capacity needs associated with possible approaches to address slow onset events, Nadi, Fiji, 12-14 September 2013.
 - Green Climate Fund Board Meeting, Paris, France, 7-10 Oct. 2013.

OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PRO- GRAMME

NATIONAL

- Spreadsheet for tracking licences for ODS imports/exports developed for Department of Commerce as well as a poster displaying how the licence must be completed.
- Training delivered to six (6) frontline officers of the Customs and Excise Department on April 10, 2013
- National quota system for the Import/Export of HCFC Refrigerant gases defined and formally communicated to importers and regulators.
- Barbados HPMP approved by the MP Multilateral Fund with support in the amount of US\$280,000 for activities over 2013-2020. HPMP Small Scale Funding Agreement developed with UNEP (US\$75,000) to cover planned activities for 2013-2015.
- Finalized the Small Scale Funding Agreement (SSFA) with UNEP to support Phase Five of the Institutional Strengthening Project under National ozone Depleting Substances Phase-out Programme. The SSFA is in the amount of US\$117,000 and to cover activities over the 2013-2015 periods.
- Published six (6) notices informing refrigerant importers and the general public that the HCFC Quota System is in effect in The Barbados Advocate on the 17th & 21st of July and on the 2nd of August, 2013 and in the Nation on the 14th, 26th and 31st of July, 2013.

REGIONAL

- Regional activities were limited to
 - liaising with UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC) on the development of the two SSFAs

referenced above, and on general programming matters.

- Consulting with Ozone Officers across the region on matters of common interest.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF) COORDINATION

NATIONAL

- During the GEF coordination provided GEF Endorsement letters to
 - The Energy Division in support of the US\$2 million project with UNDP entitled "Promoting Solar Photovoltaic Systems in Public Buildings for Clean Energy Access, Increased Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Management."
 - The Ministry of Agriculture in relation to a Regional FAO project entitled "Disposal of Obsolete Pesticides including Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS), Promotion of Alternatives and Strengthening Pesticides Management in the Caribbean." The project will be supported by a US\$3.9 million GEF grant.
 - The Coastal Zone Management Unit (CZMU) for the UNDP Regional project entitled - Catalyzing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the sustainable Management of Shared Living Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf. (GEF CLME SAP). The project will be supported by a US\$13.9 million GEF grant.
- Supplied GEF policy information to key stakeholders involved in the GEF Focal areas of Climate Change, Biodiversity, and Land Degradation.
- Contributed to the development of the Barbados Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF-SGP) country strategy as a

member of the National SGP Committee.

- Attended several meetings of the National Small Grants Committee and contributed to the evaluation of SGP project submissions made against the Country strategy.

REGIONAL

- Participated in GEF Extended Constituency Workshop (GEF-ECW) in Santo Domingo on July 01-03, 2013.
- Reviewed and updated output document from the GEF-ECW on the GEF-5 Replenishment process.

INTERNATIONAL

- Barbados hosted the 7th Global Environment Facility (GEF) Biennial International Waters Conference at the Barbados Hilton on over October 26-31, 2013. The Conference attracted 203 participants most of whom (> 80.0 per cent) were from regional and international territories.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

The mission of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is to promote sustainable practices through control, regulation and enforcement. In so doing, the Department will enable future generations to inherit an environment that is healthy, productive and enjoyable.

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 achievements of the Department during the review period are:

- The Ambient Air Quality Policy Paper was amended using stake-

holders' comments that were submitted to the Ministry of Environment. The updated document was forwarded to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment for review and further action.

- The Indoor Air Quality Policy Paper was also updated in order to remove the duplication of services particularly given the proclamation of the Safety and Health Act which had implications for the management of indoor air quality in Barbados. This revised document was also submitted to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment.
- The development of the proposed regulations for vehicle maintenance facilities (VMFs) has been deferred until the assessment of VMFs has taken place. This assessment involves the development of an inventory of substances such as paints which have the potential to release volatile organic compounds through their usage.
- A technical brief making recommendations for a cost recovery monitoring system to be used in the Derelict Building Programme was prepared and is being reviewed internally. An initial review indicates that insufficient information was collected to adequately inform the drafting of the Cabinet Paper so further work will be done on the technical brief prior to submission to the Permanent Secretary.
- The activities related to the management of wastewater are to be dealt with under the Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management (CReW) project. The Small Grant Funding Agreement was signed by the Barbados Water Authority to allow for the release of funds for the relevant project activities. The project has commenced with the drafting of the terms of reference and the

invitations for tender for the various aspects of the project.

- The ambient air quality assessments involve the determination of the concentration of air pollutants in the outdoor air using passive monitors. These monitors are shipped on a monthly basis overseas for analysis. The sampling phase of the Bridgetown ambient air quality assessment was completed in May 2013. The associated report was drafted and was being reviewed and revised internally. The ambient air quality assessment of Oistins and Speightstown started in June 2013 and is expected to be completed in May 2014. Initial work on the Hometown and rural areas air quality assessment commenced with the surveying of suitable locations for sampling.
- The environmental noise assessment of Bridgetown continued in 2013 with the completion of sampling and the drafting of the assessment report. The purpose of the project was to determine the sound levels present within the Bridgetown environs and to identify the main contributing sources to those emissions. The report of the findings is undergoing internal review prior to submission to the Permanent Secretary. In relation to the Oistins and Speightstown noise assessment, the project proposal was drafted and a survey of potential site locations was conducted. Meetings were held with the owners of identified properties.
- A total of ninety-two (92) samples were collected from the Belle catchment, eighty-two (82) from the Hampton catchment, seventy-eight (78) from the West Coast and sixty-four (64) from Springs. The nitrate concentration for all potable supply wells complied with the World Health Organization (WHO) guideline of 10mg/l. From January through to September 2013, the Trents public supply well exceeded the 250 mg/l WHO guideline value for chlorides.
- A total of six hundred thirty-five (635) samples were collected on the west coast while 1,141 samples were collected from south coast beaches. Most of the beaches were compliant with the ambient concentrations of the proposed Marine Pollution Control Act (MPCA). Accra in March and Pebbles site 1 in August both exceeded the Faecal Coliform standard of 200 colony forming units per 100 millilitres (cfu/100ml). While in August sample site Amaryllis 2 and in November sample sites Amaryllis 2 and Brownes 1 exceeded the Enterococci standard of 35 cfu/100 ml.
- With regards to in situ ground water and near shore testing, samplers were purchased in 2013. Calibration and testing of these devices commenced in the latter half of 2013.
- The ten year review of trends in groundwater monitoring for all catchments has commenced with data validation, the data assessment and report preparation is scheduled to be completed for internal review by the end of the 2013-2014 financial year.
- The Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria Study was undertaken to determine the distribution of antibiotic resistant micro-organisms in the environment. A total of six hundred and seventy-two (672) samples were taken from bathing beaches, surface waters, ground waters and municipal sewage treatment plants. The initial report was submitted to the Department for review with further analysis. Samples were preserved to conduct an assessment for Carbapenem resistant Klebsiella species this assessment is scheduled for 2014.
- The Revised National Oil Spill Contingency Plan was approved by

Cabinet in Note (12) 1048/MED41. Barbados hosted a Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Information and Training Center for the Wider Caribbean (REMPEITC-Caribe) three-day workshop on International Liability and Compensatory Regimes for Pollution Damage. The fourth day of the visit by REMPEITC-Caribe was used to render assistance to Barbados with the development of the Oil Spill Contingency Fund. The workshop outcome report was submitted to the Ministry for onward submission to Cabinet.

- Additionally, the annual update of the oil spill response equipment was completed in the first quarter of 2013. The area response plan for Oistins and an appendix to the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan were reviewed and are being finalized. Research is ongoing into the Oil Spill Contingency Fund. The EPD participated in a training course on Oil Spill Preparedness and Response in November 2013 and a Tier I Oil Spill Response course in October 2013.
- Thirty-two (32) applications for the importation of pesticides were reviewed during the year, recommendations were made to approve thirty-one (31) of these applications and to refuse one (1) respectively.
- The Department undertook regulatory inspections at Trowel Plastics, HIPAC and Supercentre Meat Facility (formerly Peronne). A compliance inspection was conducted at the Mount Gay Rum Refinery.
- Three hundred and eighty six (386) derelict vehicles were removed and thirty-eight (38) derelict buildings were demolished through the Department's Derelict Vehicle and Buildings Programme.
- The Department received seventy-six (76) complaints during 2013. Table 2 shows the distribution of

complaints amongst the respective sections.

Table 5.5-3
Total Number of Complaints by Type
2013

Section	Count
Air	49
Noise	6
Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste	10
Marine Pollution	21
Total	86

- The Building Development Section received 1,762 applications in 2013 and processed 1,439 applications, which included those received during and prior to 2013. The section also received and processed ninety-four (94) consultation files from the Town and Country Development Planning Department.
- On request, the officers in the asbestos management programme conducted eight (8) inspections to identify asbestos containing materials. The officers also processed and supervised the removal and disposal of asbestos and fibre glass in seventy-one (71) removal projects.
- As part of the Wastewater Treatment Plant monitoring programme, the EPD sampled thirty-two (32) of the intended fifty-one (51) treatment plants. This programme involves the comparison of selected bacteriological, chemical e.g. chemical oxygen demand and physical chemical parameters with the proposed Marine Pollution Control Act (MPCA) end of pipe discharge standards. None of the plants tested complied with the standard of 5 mg/l for total nitrogen. Four of the thirty two wastewater plants sampled complied with the total phosphorous standard of 1mg/l.
- The Solid and Hazardous Waste section conducted monthly visits to government operated disposal sites,

- assessed one hundred and two (102) requests for the disposal of liquid waste and twenty-five (25) requests for advice on disposal of hazardous waste, processed eighteen (18) applications for the importation of radioactive materials and conducted routine inspections of known recycling preparation companies.
- The Building Development Section continued work on the finalisation of the section's standard operating procedures (SOP) and the SOPs for the Air and Noise Pollution Sections were revised. SOPs were also prepared for Financial and Personnel Matters. These documents are all undergoing internal review prior to finalisation.
 - The process of developing a comprehensive environmental management database has commenced with the preparation of the statement of works and the subsequent commencement of the bidding process.
 - The Terms of Reference for the Storm Water Quality Assessment Project as well as the Work Plan and the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan were prepared and submitted to the Permanent Secretary.
 - In order to facilitate cost recovery in Derelict Programme, a form was designed so that field data would be inputted and thus enable an accurate record of information to be kept.
 - The distribution of the "Marine Monster of Morgan Island Colouring and Activity Book" to primary schools to be used by students in the 8-9 age range continued during the first quarter.
 - The EPD hosted two (2) interns of the Barbados Community College Environmental Science programme. The internship period was June 17 to August 9, 2013. A noise fact sheet was developed by the interns and was distributed to bandleaders and entertainment facilities during Crop Over 2013.
 - Environment Month (June) activities included the airing the Department's commercial during the CBC Evening News and environmental tips on VOB 92.9 FM. Also in June, the Department participated in the University of the West Indies (UWI) Health Fair.
 - The March and September issues of the Envirofocus newsletter were prepared with the March issue distributed to the public while the September issue has been sent to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment for approval. The Best Management Practices for Construction booklet was printed during the third quarter of 2013. A draft of the handbook "Guidelines for Recycling Entities" was completed and reviewed with revisions expected to be completed in the first half of 2014.
 - The annual Morgan Lewis Beach Cleanup was conducted on September 21, 2013 with six hundred and eighty one (681) pounds of marine litter collected. The corresponding report has been prepared and is being reviewed internally.
 - The students of the Graydon Sealy Secondary School attended a trip on the Atlantis Submarine during October 2013. The Department participated in an infomercial regarding the introduction of low sulphur diesel.
 - The booklet entitled "Guidelines for the Submission of Building Development Applications to the Environmental Protection Department" has been reviewed and revisions to the document commenced in 2013.
 - In 2013, the EPD submitted a proposal entitled "Building Capacities for Strengthening the Management of Heavy Metals in Barbados" to the SAICM Quick Start Programme. The purpose of the project is development of a

management strategy for the sound governance of cadmium mercury and lead.

- The project to develop a National Implementation Strategy for the Global Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals is being funded through a grant from the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management. In 2013, a workshop was held in association with UNITAR to raise awareness among representatives from government, industry and academia about the GHS, its methodology for classification and its communication tools. The project deliverables were finalized which included the final monitoring and evaluation report, draft final of the national implementation strategy and the final financial report. The National Implementation Strategy along with the other deliverables have been submitted to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment for onward submission to the Cabinet for approval.
- In 2013, revisions on the Cabinet Paper which is seeking approval for the placement of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) on the Import and Export Licensing System were carried out.
- In the first quarter of 2013, the interns funded under the Internship Facility provided by the Caribbean Hub - Capacity-Building Related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements in African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries Project continued to update the inventories under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.
- The technical brief on a proposed bilateral agreement between Barbados and the USA was completed and submitted to the Permanent Secretary for review and approval prior to submission to the Ministry

of Foreign Affairs. The proposed Agreement is expected to provide an additional opportunity to dispose of hazardous waste which cannot be disposed of locally pursuant to the requirements of the Basel Convention.

- Quarterly samples were sent to the Environment Canada as part of the GAPS programme. The project aims to determine the quantities of selected substances in the atmosphere and by so doing contributes, in part, to evaluating the effectiveness of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.
- A technical brief summarizing the convention text of the Minamata Convention, the implications to Barbados and making recommendations to guide Cabinet on its decision regarding signing the Convention was submitted to Permanent Secretary.

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT UNIT

BEACH PROFILE MONITORING

The Coastal Zone Management Unit (CZMU) continued with the following initiatives during 2013:

- The CZMU performed beach profile monitoring during the months of March, June, September and December at seventy (70) locations island wide. Profile monitoring included three beaches (i.e. Rockley, Holetown and Welches) associated with the Coastal Infrastructure Programme (CIP). The beach profile monitoring program enables the CZMU to have an understanding of the state of islands' beaches. The CIP beach profile data was submitted as part of a report to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in fulfillment of CZMU's obligation to satisfy the five-year post construction maintenance program.

- The CZMU also performs beach profile monitoring on a monthly basis of the beach south of the Six Men's Marina (i.e. Port Ferdinand) due to the construction of the buried revetment and the construction of the breakwater. The Unit also undertook monthly photo-monitoring of the "buried" revetment. This data allowed the unit to determine if these two structures changed the coastal processes in the area south of the Marina at Six Men's and to ensure that the buried revetment remained buried. The data collected shows that the buried revetment was exposed throughout 2013 following a swell in January 2013.
- The CZMU also performs beach profile monitoring on a monthly basis of the Holetown Waterfront Improvement Project (HWIP) Phase 1 site. One (1) of the seven (7) available Inter Ocean S4ADW wave recorders was deployed and retrieved monthly in the near shore of Holetown.

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

- Water quality at twenty-four (24) reef sites on South and West Coasts of Barbados was tested for temperature, salinity, turbidity, dissolved oxygen, nitrates, phosphates, ammonia, total suspended solids and Enterococcus.
- Continuous temperature loggers deployed at eight (8) sites on the South and West Coasts of Barbados were periodically retrieved for data download and redeployment.

OTHER RELEVANT MONITORING PROGRAMMES

- Tide monitoring: - the CZMU has responsibility for four (4) tide monitoring stations with two (2) in operation at the moment. Tide data

was used by the CZMU to assess short term and long term sea level changes within our waters. It can be used to conduct storm surge and tidal constituent analysis which can be used in models by the CZMU and consultants. The real time data from the sea level station was entered into the regional tsunami warning system.

- Wave monitoring: - the CZMU has eight Inter Ocean S4ADW wave recorders and four Nortek ADWC Doppler Current profilers. These instruments were used in the collection of wave data at selected locations around the island. The data from this device allows the CZMU to have a correlation of shoreline response during swell and storm events. This data was used in wave analysis reports relating to storm damage and erosion. During the reporting period there were a total of seven (7) Inter Ocean A4ADW wave recorders deployed at Brandons, Crane, Hastings, Holetown, Speightstown, Welches and Worthing.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

- Monthly checks of permanent moorings were performed at dive sites. By the end of 2013, thirteen (13) moorings were deployed along the South (6) and West (7) coasts.
- The Unit continued to manage and maintain buoys within Carlisle Bay.
- The five-year National Coral Reef Monitoring Programme and Coral Recruitment investigation continued to monitor aspects of coral reef health around the island.
- Periodic culls were undertaken to remove lionfish from coral reefs around Barbados.
- Coastal Surveillance: - surveillance of the coastline for unapproved physical development continued. Surveillance ensures compliance to the conditions of approval issued by

the Town and Country Development Planning Office and identifies illegal development.

REGULATORY SUPPORT TO THE TOWN AND COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICE

- The CZMU continued to receive and assess a diversity of applications to develop coastal lands referred by the Town and Country Development Planning Office (TCDPO). The CZMU assessed and issued the Chief Town Planner with comments and recommendations regarding 74 applications to develop coastal lands during the reporting period. The most significant of these proposals were as follows:
 - Proposed Sugar Point Cruise Terminal, Princess Alice
 - Port Ferdinand Marina
 - Construction of a Tourism Resort at Whitehaven, St. Philip
 - Constitution River dredging and related engineering
- Hearings: - the Unit also provided support to the TCDPO at scheduled hearings. The recommendations of the CZMU were defended in the interest of sustainable development of the coastal zone. The removal of an extension to the Copacabana property on Bay Street is a recent example of the Unit's efforts.

INFRASTRUCTURAL INVESTMENT PROJECTS

- The CZMU performed maintenance checks on the coastal infrastructure and landscaping of the CIP sites, and also carried out minor works. There was no structural maintenance works conducted at either Holetown or Welches. However there are plans to carry out minor structural works in 2014 at the Holetown site as required.
- The HWIP was at 95.0 per cent completion as of December 31, 2013.

EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION INITIATIVES

- Consultations: - the Unit has been facilitating consultation meetings with developers in an effort to enable the submission of applications that are compatible with coastal development guidelines.
- Internship Programme: - the intern under the guidance of hired consultant librarians from the Barbados Community College (BCC), assisted the Library Assistant with the process of upgrading the operations of the Unit's library in accordance with international library standards within the reporting period.
- CZMU Library: - Continued upgrade of the CZMU library international library standards continued.
- CZMU Website: - The proposal to upgrade and merge the CZMU websites was put forward and a "terms of reference" (ToR) was produced. The objective was for the new combined website to be the premier location for all information, and media related to the coastal zone of Barbados.
- Lionfish: - Public outreach programs included presentations to educate the public regarding the invasive lionfish and the training of NCC staff members (park rangers, lifeguards, etc). Members of staff of the CZMU collaborated with members of the Mustardseed project. The Mustardseed group is a local theatre group featuring children of all ages and they are currently producing a short children's documentary on lionfish. The Unit's staff participated in interviews on camera and educated the participants about lionfish
- Harmful Algal Blooms: - There was an initial attempt at mobilizing the relevant government agencies and

departments re Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs). The CZMU, therefore, began the process of revising its approach to developing a HAB programme in Barbados in order to sensitize the relevant government agencies, decision makers and the general public about the realities of this problem in Central and South America, and how it relates to environmental, economic and human health concerns here in the Caribbean region.

SENSITIZATION TOURS FOR CZMU STAFF AND STRATEGIC PARTNERS

Coastal Boat and Bus Tours: - the staff of the Unit and representatives from the Unit's strategic partners (e.g. Town and Country Development Planning Office, Ministry of Housing and Lands, Environmental Protection Department, Department of Emergency Management, etc.) participated in two sensitization tours (i.e. terrestrial and marine). The first tour was via boat, starting from the Shallow Draught and terminating at Ragged Point. The coastal bus tour followed with strategic stops along the coastline. The tours served to update the participants on the state of the coastal zone and essential issues for consideration.

INFRASTRUCTURAL INVESTMENT PROJECTS

During the period under review, work continued on the construction of the Barclays Park Restaurant Complex, at Barclays Park, St. Andrew, which is anticipated to be completed by March 31, 2014. When completed, the Complex will include a main restaurant (which will be leased), an area for Vendor's Kiosks and other commercial activities. This project it is envisaged will be a major source of additional revenue for the Commission.

Substantial work was also carried out at Folkestone Marine Visitor Centre. The Museum building (formerly

Folkestone House) was completely renovated, with new offices constructed on the top floor, the exhibits were relocated to the ground floor and the Dive Shop was relocated to the area next to the Souvenir Shop.

The other building which housed the Manager's Office and other exhibits was gutted with the intention of reverting it back into a Restaurant. This process should be completed by March 31, 2014, when the restaurant will be advertised for Public Tender. Similarly to Barclays Park, this restaurant will be a source of additional revenue to the NCC. With the coastal infrastructural work undertaken by the Coastal Zone Management Unit in the area, Folkestone Terrestrial Park will be transformed and will become a major focal point for recreational activity on the West Coast, similar to Hastings Rocks on the South Coast.

BAY STREET ESPLANADE BANDSTAND

The Bandstand at Bay Street was completely renovated. The work included the following:-

- Reshingling of the roof.
- Installation of a one kilowatt photovoltaic system to power the lights in the band stand and some street lights.
- Repaving of area around the bandstand.
- Installation of additional seating and garbage bins.
- Construction of an entrance for the physically challenged, and the creation of two (2) parking spaces for them.
- Re-landscaping of the area around the bandstand.

RECREATIONAL AREAS

During the period under review, construction work was carried out on the following recreational/open areas.

WANSTEAD PARK, ST. MICHAEL.

Further development work was carried out in this area as follows:-

- Installation of eight (8) bench tables and four (4) seats
- Installation of paving stones around the 3W's busts and the creation of a pedestrian footpath from the road leading to the busts.
- Landscaping of area around the busts.

This recreational area is becoming very popular especially amongst residents of Wanstead and the surrounding districts, and students from the nearby Cave Hill Campus of UWI.

NORTH WALK PROJECT AT CODRINGTON.

Work on this project included the following:-

- Construction of a compost area.
- Construction of a Koi pond, and a waterfall.
- Construction of an apiary and pagola to cover the bee hives. The objective of this project at the Commission's Headquarters is to provide members of the public and schools in particular with an opportunity to view the Conservation programmes of the Commission by the provision of guided tours, exhibitions etc. Most of these projects will be powered where possible by the use of alternative energy, particularly solar power.

The Commission's Artisan staff also supplied and installed play equipment at the following schools:-

1. St. Judes Primary
2. Milton Lynch Primary
3. Irvine Wilson School
4. Eagle Hall Primary

Play Parks were also constructed in the following communities:-

1. Flat Rock, St. George

2. Mount Poyer, St. Lucy
3. Kendal, St. John

CONSERVATION PROJECTS USING SOLAR ENERGY

The Commission as part of Government's commitment to promoting sustainable energy practices particularly as it relates to energy conservation as a means of reducing the country's dependence on fossil fuels entered into an Agreement with the Division of Energy to install photovoltaic systems on several of the buildings under its control.

These buildings include the following:-

- Artisan Workshop at Codrington, St. Michael.
- Folkestone Marine Park, St. James
- River Bay Beach Facility, St. Lucy.
- Speightstown Esplanade, St. Peter
- Silver Sands Beach Facility, Ch. Ch
- Dover Beach Facility, Ch. Ch.
- Browne's Beach Facility, St. Michael.
- Pebbles Beach Facility, St. Michael
- Three Houses Facility, St. Philip.

The main objective of this programme is to effect energy savings derived from the production of solar electricity, and also any surplus power could be sold to the Barbados Light & Power Co. Ltd.

To date the system at Pebbles Beach Facility was installed and is to be handed over to the Commission.

SANITATION SERVICE AUTHORITY

The Government of Barbados, through the Sanitation Service Authority has developed a greening initiative in its Mangrove Pond Green Energy Complex & Beautification Programme. The project will be established at Mangrove Pond, Vauclose, St. Thomas.

The Project will utilize existing energy resources at the Mangrove Pond solid waste management site to generate electricity for sale to the Barbados Light & Power Co. Ltd. The project will consist of the following components:

- Project Component A (i)-Landfill Gas Utilization
- Project Component A (ii)-Landfill Cover and Beautification Programme
- Project Component A (iii) -Solar Power
- Project Component A (iv)-Wind Energy
- Project Component C-Waste to Energy Facility (including an Equipment Maintenance Facility)

The above noted project components (except the Equipment Maintenance Facility) will be procured using a private-public-partnership arrangement where the successful proponent will be responsible for the design, construction, operation, financing and transfer of the works. However, the Equipment Maintenance Facility will be procured using a private-public-partnership arrangement where the successful proponent will be responsible for the design, construction, financing and transfer of the works. The Government agency responsible for the execution of this project is the Sanitation Service Authority (SSA) via the Projects Implementation Team (PIT).

LEACHATE AND LIQUID WASTES TREATMENT FACILITY RFP BAR LTP #2011-01

The Government of Barbados, through the Sanitation Service Authority is in the process of developing a Leachate and Liquid Wastes Facility to treat leachate from the Mangrove Pond Landfill and wastewater streams coming from the other Sanitation Service Authority's infrastructure at Vacluse, as well as from private haulers. The project will be established at the Vacluse Solid Waste

Management Complex, Vacluse, St. Thomas.

5 STOREY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, RFP BAR BUILDINGS # 2010-01

The Government of Barbados, through the Sanitation Service Authority is in the process of developing a Five Storey Administration Building to provide accommodation and infrastructure for the Sanitation Service Authority's personnel to effectively implement their designated assignments. The project will be established at the Vacluse Solid Waste Management Complex, Vacluse, St. Thomas.

F. LAW AND ORDER

OVERVIEW

During 2013, the force pursued its mission of providing a safe and secure environment for all. The activities necessary to the fulfillment of these objectives were affected by challenges such as limited financial resources, a continued human resource deficit, the influence of cultural assimilation and the changing nature of crime. Nevertheless, the Force set itself a number of targets that included an overall reduction of crime, a decrease in fatal accidents, improvement in police public relations and a renewed sense of safety and security for all who enjoy Barbados' public spaces.

CRIME TRENDS

According to the National Overview on Reported Crimes for 2013, a total of 8,709 cases were reported. This represented a 4.8 per cent decrease in reported crimes over that reported in 2012. Major crimes against the person accounted for 11.0 per cent or 930 cases. Minor crimes against the person accounted for 23.0 per cent or 1,714 reported cases, an increase of twenty (20) cases compared with 2012 figures. Major crimes against property accounted for 2,516 reported

cases whilst minor crimes against property accounted for 2,033 reported cases during the review period. The category of Other Crimes accounted for 17.4 per cent of reported crimes or 1,516 cases, a decrease of 11.2 per cent over 2012.

JUVENILES

During the review period, the number of crimes committed by juveniles increased to 165 from ninety-six (96) recorded in 2012. Increases were noted in all categories of offending with minor assaults and other offences being the major contributors with forty-one (41) and fifty-two (52) reports, respectively. Also, there were fifteen (15) drug related offences recorded, in comparison to five (5) for the previous year. Twelve (12) reports of serious bodily harm and one (1) report of murder were recorded in 2013.

DRUG CRIMES

During 2013, collaborative efforts between local and regional counterparts enabled local law enforcement to continue to disrupt the drug trade. However, trend analysis indicated an increase in the local cultivation of cannabis by forty-five (45) per cent. Drug related offences increased by eighteen (18) per cent, with 879 crimes

recorded in comparison with 745 cases for 2012. A review of available statistics indicated that in 2013, 562 persons were charged for possession of cannabis, whilst fifty-six (56) persons were charged for trafficking; and thirty-six (36) persons charged for the importation of this illegal substance. During the review period, twenty-nine (29) persons were charged with possession of cocaine and twelve (12) were charged for importation of this drug.

FIREARM ENABLED CRIME

The illicit trafficking and use of firearms continued to be source of concern. Some of the strategies engaged to militate against these threats included enhanced collaboration between the Force and Customs and Excise Department, the monitoring of prolific offenders and stop and search operations. These initiatives contributed to the seizure of forty-four (44) firearms.

In 2013, 235 crimes were committed through the use of firearms compared with 228 in 2012, an increase of 3.1 per cent. Of this figure, robberies accounted for 104 cases, aggravated burglaries twenty-one (21) cases and nine (9) murders were committed through the use of firearms.

Table 5.6-1
Cannabis and Cocaine Drug Offences
2011-2013

Category	2011	2012	2013	Category	2011	2012	2013
Cannabis				Cocaine			
Possession	445	387	562	Possession	35	26	29
Cultivation	30	50	49	Cultivation	0	0	0
Importation	54	64	36	Importation	3	6	12
Exporting	0	1	1	Exporting	0	1	2
Trafficking	58	62	56	Trafficking	5	7	9
Supply	56	57	53	Supply	2	6	7
Possession of apparatus	0	2	1	Possession of apparatus	65	76	62

Source: Research Department, Royal Barbados Police Force

Table 5.6-2
Cases Involving Firearms
2010-2013

CRIME CLASSIFICATION	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Murder	9	10	14	6	9
Robbery	102	128	93	112	104
Assault w/i Rob	4	9	8	2	4
Aggravated Burglary	48	30	39	32	21
Endangering Life	9	14	39	22	22
Other Crimes	35	57	56	54	75
TOTAL	207	248	249	228	235

SOURCE: Research Department, Royal Barbados Police Force

CRIME AGAINST THE PERSON

In this category of crime, robbery decreased by 33.0 per cent to record 372 cases in 2013 as compared with 555 cases recorded in 2012. During 2013, serious bodily harm crimes increased by seven (7) cases to record 212 cases, indecent assault increased by five (5) to record sixty-six (66) cases, whilst assault with the intent to rob decreased by twenty-two (22) cases to record thirty-eight (38) cases. There were fifty-one (51) reported cases of aggravated burglary, a decrease of nineteen (19) cases when compared with 2012. During the review period, twenty-four (24) murders were committed in contrast to twenty-one (21) in the previous year.

CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY

During 2013, the management of burglary related incidents continued to be one of the major challenges to the Force. Preliminary statistics indicated that during the review period, 1,601 residential burglaries were reported as compared with 1,548 in 2012. Other categories of crime against property which recorded increases were: fraud related crimes which recorded 108 cases in 2013 compared with fifty-one (51) in 2012; and commercial burglaries 397 cases compared with 396 cases in 2012.

However, there was a significant decrease of 60.0 per cent in incidents of theft from the person which recorded 210 cases in 2013 compared with 523 cases in 2012, and an equally significant decline of 59.0 per cent in handling stolen property which registered twenty-two (22) cases in 2013 compared with fifty-four (54) in 2012. Decreases were also recorded in criminal damages 471 cases, compared with 486 cases in 2012, and theft of motor vehicle which registered sixty-three (63) cases in 2013 compared with sixty-eight (68) cases in 2012.

CRIME AGAINST VISITORS

During 2013, 283 offences were committed against visitors. This represented a decrease of 7.8 per cent or twenty-four (24) offences when compared with the previous. Burglaries at dwelling houses remained the most prevalent crime committed against tourist, which recorded 140 crimes, an increase of thirty-one (31) crimes when compared with the similar period for 2012. During the review period, the number of robberies committed was thirty-one (31), five (5) cases less than that recorded in 2012. There were twelve (12) thefts from beaches and twenty-seven (27) cases of theft from persons. There were no murders committed against visitors during 2013.

Table 5.6-3
Serious Crimes
2008-2013

Crime Classification	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	No. DIFF	% DIFF
Murder	23	19	31	27	21	24	3	14.3
Manslaughter	1	1	2	2	2	1	-1	-50.0
Serious Bodily Harm	211	200	235	177	205	212	7	3.4
Sex with a Minor	30	28	21	19	28	31	3	10.7
Indecent Assault	50	46	59	61	61	66	5	8.2
Robbery	394	383	487	471	555	372	-183	-33.0
Assault w/ Intent to Rob	36	28	42	45	60	38	-22	-36.7
Aggravated Burglary	103	77	70	97	70	51	-19	-27.1
Drug Related Crime	949	830	830	754	745	879	134	18.0

Source: Research Department, Royal Barbados Police Force

Table 5.6-4
Crime against Visitors
2009-2013

Crime Classification	2009R	2010R	2011	2012	2013
Murder	1	0	0	0	0
Serious Bodily Harm	1	2	2	1	2
Wounding(Minor)	2	3	3	2	1
Harassment	0	0	1	1	0
Rape	0	3	3	1	0
Other Sex Crimes	0	3	3	0	6
Robbery	13	22	28	36	31
Assault w/ Intent to Rob	5	6	10	5	1
Aggregate. Burglary	4	3	5	5	3
Burglary Hotels Etc.	68	59	100	109	140
Burglary Other	0	7	0	0	0
Theft From M/V	5	0	4	10	11
Theft From Person	12	20	33	47	27
Theft From Beaches	33	31	39	31	12
Other Theft	18	22	28	47	38
All Other Offences	9	4	5	12	11
Total	171	185	264	307	283

Accommodation includes hotels, apartments, guest houses, villas etc.

Source: Research Department, Royal Barbados Police Force

TRAFFIC

For the period under review, there was a 2.7 per cent increase in total accidents recorded. The category of accidents without injury increased by 256 cases or 5.1 per cent and accounted for

71.0 per cent of all reports. Serious accidents decreased by 6.9 per cent to record ninety-five (95) cases whilst accidents with slight injuries fell by 2.2 per cent to record 1,992 cases. Fatal accidents declined by seven (7) cases to record eighteen (18) cases in 2013 compared

with twenty-five (25) in 2012. The total number of road accidents at the end of 2013 stood at 7,405 cases.

POLICING INITIATIVES

During 2013, the Royal Barbados Police Force remained committed to the further development of human resource capital through training and other interventions; the pursuit of opportunities to further develop strategic linkages with external customers; and the continuation and expansion of joint operations between the RBPF and other law enforcement agencies.

Focus on initiatives to disrupt the illicit trade and trafficking of drugs and firearms and the enforcement of legislation remained priorities during the review period. Some of the initiatives, which had positive outcomes, would be further developed in the year 2014. Included among these will be the building of investigative capacity through the use of tools such as the identification of suspects with technology (PROMAT); the electronic recording of interviews; the use of polygraph testing; exploitation of the Regional Integrated Ballistics Information Network (RIBIN); the pursuit of investigations in cyber related crimes through the use of Cyber Crimes and Digital Evidence Unit; and the promotion of community well being through early intervention in incidences of domestic violence.

In addition, use of the Family Conflict Intervention Unit in providing interventions in domestic violence and dysfunctional families as well as the continuation of Operation Road Order Maintenance and other initiatives for the purpose of making public roads safe for all will be sustained.

Efforts to divert youth from crime and other forms of deviance and the use of partnerships such as Neighbourhood Watches, Consultative Committees and

other community based programmes will also continue during 2014.

Table 5.6-5
Road Accidents
2010 - 2013

Category	2010	2011	2012	2013
Fatal	22	20	25	18
Serious	113	118	102	95
Slight	2453	2226	2036	1992
W/O Injury	5945	5259	5044	5300
Total	8533	7623	7207	7405

Source: Research Department, Royal Barbados Police Force

MONITORING REPORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 19-MONTH PROGRAMME FOR 2013

The 2013 Financial Statement and Budgetary Proposals (FSBP) which were announced on August 13, 2013 provided a policy framework as explained in the Barbados Medium Term Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) 2013-2020 to make adjustments and reforms in the Barbadian economy based on measures to enhance revenue, reduce government expenditure and stimulate growth. In addition, the proposals are geared towards enhancing local and foreign investment, protecting and generating foreign exchange and debt consolidation.

The Economic Affairs Division of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs undertook the task of monitoring implementation with a view to have the first report on progress prepared by November 2013. During the period November 4-11, 2013, the Economic Affairs Division formed a consultation team led by Parliamentary Secretary Senator Jepter Ince and conducted a series of consultations with ministries, state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and the private sector. These consultations were aimed at estimating progress on the adjustment measures in order to ascertain achievability of policy objectives expressed

in the MGDS 2013-2020 and the 2013 Financial Statement.

Some of the main findings from the consultations are summarised as follows:

- Information collected during the consultations suggested a significant momentum in the pace of policy implementation.
- From fifty (50) announced policies in August 2013, fifteen (15) strategies were completed at November 2013, while significant action has started on the remaining policy portfolio.
- Being more focused and strategic with data and analytics can deliver significant benefits to the bottom line. Reflecting adjustments in Programme Budgets as well as per item cost/benefit analysis, institutional assessments, Key Performance Indicators and the reporting on movement and status of implementation as part of the quarterly mechanism can improve financial inputs, expected outcomes and remove overlaps.
- The adjustment strategy for State-Owned Enterprises in the 19-month period is to be finalised.

- Expenditure cuts in the 102 vote should be based on institutional assessments so that human resources critical to the implementation of potential growth areas are not affected.
- Fiscal adjustment targets for the 19 month programme are realistic but may be more difficult to achieve without additional adjustment measures. Expenditure targets for fiscal year 2013/2014 can be achieved by the end of the fiscal year March 31st, 2014. These targets can be met under conditions of accelerated cuts which can have an overall positive impact on the achievement of other targets. Revenue and fiscal deficit targets may be more difficult to attain in fiscal year 2013/2014.

• **SUMMARY OF BUDGETARY MEASURES**

The below tables describe the current status of implementation as set out in the 2013 Financial Statement and Budgetary Proposals. From fifty (50) announced policies, fifteen (15) strategies are complete, while significant action has started on the remaining policy portfolio.

Table 5.6-6
Crimes against Persons and Property
2010 - 2013

	2010R	2011	2012	2013
Murder	31	27	21	24
Attempted Murder	-	-	0	1
Manslaughter	2	2	2	1
Serious Bodily Harm	235	177	205	212
Endangering Life	37	28	25	25
Kidnapping	12	13	9	8
Robbery	487	471	555	372
Assault With Intent to Rob	42	45	60	38
Aggravated Burglary	70	97	70	51
Other major crimes Against the Person	7	7	2	15
SUB TOTAL	923	867	949	747
Sex Related Crimes				
Rape	63	70	53	62
Assault With Intent To Rape	1	7	7	2
Sex With Minor	21	19	28	31
Indecent Assault	59	61	61	66
Serious Indecency	15	19	14	12
Other Sex Crimes	10	8	2	10
SUB TOTAL	169	184	165	183
Minor Crimes Against The Person				
Fear of Violence	118	59	62	78
Threats	147	130	107	144
Harassment	15	14	9	16
Assaults/Wounding (Minor)	1,505	1,369	1498	1439
Other minor crimes Against the person	21	26	18	37
SUB TOTAL	1,806	1,598	1694	1714
Major Crimes Against Property				
Residential Burglary	1,580	1,441	1548	1601
Commercial Burglary	321	317	396	397
Other Burglary	18	4	10	8
Sacrilege	19	28	11	16
Arson	22	10	16	22
Attempted Arson	-	-	0	0
Criminal Damage	512	434	486	471
Other Crime (Attempts)	-	1	0	1
SUB TOTAL	2,472	2,235	2467	2516
Thefts and Related Crimes				
Theft of Livestock	29	30	40	34
Theft of Agricultural Produce	39	31	44	64
Theft of Postal Packet	-	-	1	1
Theft of Use	10	14	2	10
Theft of Motor Vehicle	113	91	68	63
Theft From Motor Vehicle	289	333	380	335
Theft of Bicycle	57	60	64	54
Theft from Person	342	517	523	210
Theft From Shops/Stores	188	180	199	181
Other Thefts	972	1,058	1074	931
Handling Stolen Property	33	40	54	22
Unlawful Possession	1	1	0	0
Going Equipped	20	11	12	20
Fraud Related Crimes	149	124	51	108
Attempts	2	5	0	0
SUB TOTAL	2,244	2,495	2512	2033

Table 5.6-6
Crimes against Persons and Property
2010 - 2013

TOTAL CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY	4,716	4,730	4979	4549
Other Crimes				
Drug Crimes	830	754	745	879
Firearms Crimes	78	107	120	119
Escaping	14	22	15	12
Explosives	1	1	0	0
Public Order Breaches/Other Summary Crimes	457	517	483	506
SUB TOTAL	1,380	1,401	1363	1516
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST PERSON	2,898	2,649	2808	2644
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST THE PROPERTY	4,716	4,730	4979	4549
TOTAL OTHER CRIMES	1,380	1,401	1363	1516
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CRIMES	8,994	8,780	9150	8709

VI. ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR 2014

Looking forward, Barbados will need to continue to focus on the right adjustment and reform measures geared towards reducing current vulnerabilities. Given the deterioration in the fiscal deficit immediate strategies should be taken to remove any impediments to growth. However, global activity strengthened during the second half of 2013 and is expected to further improve in 2014–15 with much of the impetus coming from advanced economies. Global growth is projected to strengthen from 3.0 percent in 2013 to 3.6 percent in 2014 and 3.9 percent in 2015 (IMF World Economic Outlook April 2014). Given the nexus between the domestic and the international economy, this will have positive implications for Barbados' growth targets.

Remaining optimistic, growth is estimated to move from less than 1.0 per cent in 2014 to lie between 1.0 per cent and 1.5 per cent in 2015. However, there is the possibility that growth could be higher if the Private Sector and the Government are able to get critical projects and programmes up and running/operational. This would mean that stalled private sector construction projects would have to be restarted and driven by the appropriate enabling facilitation environment from the Government.

With regards to the Public Sector it will

mean fast tracking, evaluating, and monitoring its PSIP programme with the intention of smoothing out all existing kinks. This process is essential and includes the Sandals Resort, Sugar Point Cruise Pier and the Pier Head Marina among other projects which are estimated to generate financial inflows of over \$2.0 billion over the next few years.

Likewise, investment in the vital sectors such as Tourism, International Business, Agriculture, Manufacturing and Alternative Energy will have to be boosted. In addition, more investment will be needed in non-traditional growth areas such as eco and sports tourism, and also health and culture. Furthermore, investment will be required to market International Business and Financial Services, and to increase the capacity in agro-processing and alternative energy. Efforts must therefore be redoubled and strengthened to remove barriers to Barbados' competitiveness, both in the Public and Private Sectors.

With this outlook in mind, the fiscal position should see some improvement by the end of the FY 2014/2015. Moreover, the unemployment rate should reflect a gradual reduction over the next few years. With regard to prices, there was some ease in inflationary pressures at the end of 2013 as the average rate of inflation fell to 1.8 per cent. Accordingly, once the current trends in international food and oil prices continue, then it is expected that domestic prices will remain stable and lie between 1.0 per cent and 3.0 per cent.

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APPENDIX 1
ESTIMATES OF REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
 1986-2013
 (1974 Prices)

Year	Sugar	Non-Sugar Agriculture	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas and Water	Construc- tion	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Tourism	Transport, Storage & Communication	Business & Other Services	Government Services	TOTAL
1986	47.1	31.7	7.7	86.0	22.8	53.5	163.3	96.7	61.4	145.0	111.8	827.1
1987	35.4	34.6	7.2	80.3	23.7	56.8	172.3	111.4	64.5	145.7	116.2	848.3
1988	34.1	31.8	6.7	85.7	25.3	61.9	176.6	123.1	64.8	150.1	117.4	877.6
1989	28.2	31.8	6.2	90.3	26.1	66.9	181.0	135.5	68.9	155.5	118.6	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	115.8	67.6	147.7	117.8	844.7
1992	23.1	33.0	5.8	76.0	27.4	39.9	148.4	113.4	65.2	139.9	112.0	785.6
1993	20.7	32.9	5.8	73.9	27.5	40.7	152.0	117.9	66.0	141.1	112.0	795.3
1994	22.3	31.1	6.0	78.9	28.6	43.2	161.1	129.0	68.1	145.3	113.1	825.5
1995	16.5	36.7	5.7	81.4	29.8	47.4	161.5	130.3	69.5	149.4	115.9	844.2
1996	25.4	37.2	6.2	86.6	31.3	49.3	166.6	132.5	70.6	150.1	119.9	875.6
1997	27.8	34.4	7.1	90.8	32.3	56.3	181.1	135.1	72.7	154.8	123.6	917.0
1998	20.6	33.3	9.4	73.2	33.3	65.8	203.2	143.6	76.2	165.2	125.6	951.1
1999	22.9	36.1	11.0	69.3	34.0	72.4	187.1	143.9	78.9	165.7	130.8	954.6
2000	25.1	36.1	10.5	67.6	34.5	73.2	189.4	157.2	79.2	166.1	134.4	976.4
2001	21.4	34.0	9.4	61.0	36.0	78.2	183.4	147.9	79.5	165.0	132.2	951.4
2002	19.3	33.8	10.0	61.6	37.3	84.2	185.6	143.8	76.9	161.2	140.7	957.9
2003	15.6	35.4	8.4	60.6	38.4	84.7	193.2	153.9	80.1	168.3	135.5	976.7
2004	14.8	32.5	9.2	61.9	39.1	87.1	204.9	134.2	85.1	175.5	143.1	990.6
2005	16.4	34.7	10.0	63.2	38.9	99.3	215.9	127.0	91.0	185.9	148.1	1,030.4
2006R	14.5	33.7	9.7	62.8	42.6	98.9	230.9	150.0	96.4	197.1	152.6	1,089.1
2007R	14.6	34.7	9.1	62.1	43.1	98.9	246.0	130.7	102.2	208.9	157.1	1,107.5
2008R	13.6	35.7	8.4	60.7	43.0	93.8	244.0	131.4	105.3	213.5	161.8	1,111.2
2009R	13.7	37.0	5.3	53.3	43.3	76.7	232.5	126.9	102.4	207.4	166.7	1,065.1
2010R	11.0	36.6	5.8	51.0	44.2	69.4	237.9	131.4	102.6	209.6	168.4	1,067.8
2011R	10.1	34.5	5.0	48.3	43.5	76.7	238.0	131.2	103.3	212.0	173.4	1,076.0
2012R	10.5	32.6	4.6	45.0	43.7	70.8	239.1	126.3	105.5	218.4	179.4	1,076.0
2013P	7.5	36.3	3.9	43.8	43.3	62.3	242.9	124.3	107.1	222.7	180.3	1,074.5

SOURCE : Central Bank of Barbados

R = Revised

P = Provisional

APPENDIX 2
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SELECTED SUB-INDUSTRY
 1991-2013
 (Basic Prices)

Year	AGRICULTURE											MANUFACTURING											TOTAL SELECTED SUB- INDUSTRIES	GDP BASIC PRICES
	NON-SUGAR AGRICULTURE						SUGAR					Fishing	Total	Sugar	Tobacco	Beverages	Textiles/ Wearing Apparel	Wood / Wood Products	Paper Products Printing & Publishing	Chemicals Oil & Non- Metallic Minerals	Metal Products & Assembled Goods	Other Manufac- turing		
	Total	Sugar Cane	Food Crops	Live- Stock	Other Cultiva- tion	Other	Total	Cane	Food	Stock	Other													
1991	140.5	64.0	28.2	34.0	0.4	14.0	397.9	24.4	140.5	31.7	25.8	44.1	52.0	50.5	28.9	538.4	3713.1							
1992	134.5	57.7	20.6	33.3	0.4	22.5	344.9	18.9	121.8	22.6	13.5	42.3	46.8	51.5	27.3	479.4	3530.5							
1993	133.6	51.1	27.9	30.5	0.3	23.8	347.4	16.2	125.8	16.9	10.9	38.2	47.8	64.0	27.7	481.1	3670.2							
1994	105.6	35.5	19.2	33.3	0.5	17.1	340.9	7.3	127.8	19.1	13.8	41.8	42.8	56.2	32.0	446.5	3839.6							
1995	142.8	32.6	110.2	54.2	34.5	0.8	20.7	356.2	15.7	130.0	21.7	17.8	40.9	57.3	28.3	499.1	4026.6							
1996	158.5	40.5	118.0	56.4	41.3	0.1	20.1	375.3	15.0	131.1	23.2	14.2	39.4	54.6	27.3	533.8	4329.9							
1997	134.3	40.7	93.6	34.2	40.2	0.3	18.9	400.3	15.8	137.9	24.5	17.4	44.0	57.3	30.2	534.5	4555.8							
1998	113.0	30.3	82.7	19.2	41.8	0.2	21.4	447.4	36.2	147.2	24.3	21.1	49.0	60.1	30.8	560.4	4988.6							
1999	138.6	31.6	107.0	37.9	51.2	0.1	17.7	453.0	19.6	154.5	27.1	26.5	50.4	62.2	33.1	591.5	5237.5							
2000R	124.5	30.6	93.9	24.0	46.3	0.1	23.5	473.8	35.0	156.8	29.1	27.6	52.6	66.7	34.7	598.4	5419.5							
2001R	126.0	27.2	98.8	44.6	37.2	0.1	16.9	476.1	31.0	161.1	27.9	27.8	51.0	70.4	35.7	602.1	5394.8							
2002R	108.8	23.3	85.5	36.7	33.1	0.2	15.6	468.2	0.9	171.9	28.6	28.7	56.2	70.9	37.5	577.1	5691.8							
2003R	120.7	22.0	98.7	48.9	34.0	0.3	15.4	519.3	25.6	191.0	30.1	29.1	58.7	69.9	39.4	640.0	5740.2							
2004R	103.3	20.9	82.4	27.6	40.6	0.2	14.0	535.3	26.2	200.7	31.4	29.2	60.0	70.4	40.9	638.6	6171.6							
2005R	108.6	22.1	86.5	27.3	43.8	0.2	15.2	536.2	20.5	202.5	32.0	29.5	61.3	71.4	41.4	644.8	6758.4							
2006R	112.1	20.5	91.6	27.2	49.5	0.6	14.3	555.8	30.8	208.5	33.3	29.5	61.9	72.6	40.5	667.9	7380.3							
2007R	114.5	22.8	91.7	29.5	50.1	0.2	12.0	566.3	1.9	219.7	34.1	32.0	64.7	81.9	41.6	670.8	7941.4							
2008R	124.7	23.2	101.5	22.4	62.7	0.2	16.1	564.8	1.7	224.0	33.7	32.2	65.0	86.9	38.4	689.5	8064.5							
2009R	125.8	18.4	107.4	23.6	68.4	0.0	15.3	537.8	11.8	216.2	31.1	26.5	63.4	85.7	28.7	663.6	7945.2							
2010R	115.9	10.9	105.0	23.7	68.5	0.1	12.7	518.7	9.5	238.4	33.9	20.2	58.4	71.2	24.9	634.6	7804.4							
2011R	115.2	10.7	104.5	16.9	71.7	0.1	15.8	479.3	3.2	236.6	33.6	17.8	50.6	63.3	21.0	594.5	7823.9							
2012R	125.0	10.8	114.2	21.0	75.7	0.1	17.4	408.2	7.3	214.0	18.6	12.2	41.4	52.7	21.2	533.2	7590.3							
2013P	135.9	7.9	128.0	25.7	76.5	0.1	25.6	367.0	10.4	200.1	17.7	8.3	33.9	43.8	21.4	502.9	7534.6							

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 3
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
1991-2013
(Market Prices)

Year	CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE				GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION				EXPORTS				IMPORTS				GDP MARKET PRICE	
	Net Personal		Government		Machinery/		Change in		Goods		Services		Goods		Services			Statistical Discrepancy
	Expenditure	Expenditure	TOTAL	TOTAL	Buildings	Equipment	Total	Stocks	TOTAL	Goods	Services	TOTAL	Goods	Services	TOTAL			
1991	2924.9	542.6	3467.5	339.8	174.4	514.2	29.5	543.7	413.3	1235.1	1648.4	1245.6	437.5	1683.1	60.3	4036.9		
1992	2865.8	476.8	3342.6	236.2	87.8	324.0	-48.8	275.2	379.7	1238.1	1617.8	935.2	418.6	1353.8	19.9	3901.8		
1993	2998.1	518.5	3516.6	259.1	124.8	383.9	13.9	397.8	375.1	1379.7	1754.8	1028.6	540.0	1568.6	15.0	4115.5		
1994	3046.9	524.5	3571.4	286.1	170.1	456.2	23.1	479.3	364.7	1593.5	1958.2	1089.4	562.0	1651.4	-30.6	4326.9		
1995	3379.3	549.9	3929.2	325.4	194.6	520.0	19.4	539.4	479.9	1609.7	2089.6	1373.7	634.5	2008.2	-0.4	4549.5		
1996	3511.0	632.1	4143.1	350.0	248.2	598.2	-22.4	575.8	562.9	1718.6	2281.5	1485.5	674.0	2159.5	10.0	4851.0		
1997	3798.6	652.9	4451.5	455.1	315.1	770.2	4.4	774.6	568.2	1768.3	2336.5	1775.3	700.3	2475.6	40.3	5127.4		
1998	4119.4	760.6	4880.1	511.8	551.1	1062.9	8.9	1071.8	527.9	1874.1	2402.0	1841.2	745.4	2586.6	14.1	5781.4		
1999	4410.2	771.6	5181.8	528.0	601.1	1129.1	29.4	1158.5	530.4	1944.5	2474.9	1976.5	784.5	2761.0	3.9	6058.1		
2000R	4553.9	828.5	5382.4	526.2	574.4	1100.6	7.4	1108.0	549.7	2095.9	2645.6	2060.6	836.3	2896.9	4.1	6243.3		
2001R	4657.3	841.3	5498.6	469.1	530.2	999.3	-44.7	954.6	524.3	1978.7	2503.0	1904.4	868.5	2772.9	50.0	6233.2		
2002R	4599.3	909.5	5508.8	578.4	518.4	1096.8	-15.6	1081.2	487.2	1935.0	2422.2	1910.0	853.9	2763.9	90.9	6339.2		
2003R	4295.0	1241.4	5536.4	596.9	581.3	1178.2	-5.8	1172.4	503.7	2253.8	2757.5	2131.2	894.3	3025.5	108.9	6549.7		
2004R	4941.3	1217.3	6158.6	595.4	720.6	1316.0	9.2	1325.2	556.9	2314.9	2871.8	2520.3	949.0	3469.3	142.4	7028.7		
2005R	5617.0	1275.5	6892.5	716.8	718.7	1435.5	9.7	1445.2	723.0	2700.4	3423.4	2863.0	1170.5	4033.5	67.3	7794.9		
2006R	6208.2	1223.7	7431.9	755.6	850.4	1606.0	10.1	1616.1	1020.3	2857.1	3877.4	3026.9	1236.8	4263.7	-55.1	8606.5		
2007R	6235.6	1517.5	7753.1	838.6	817.3	1655.9	11.5	1667.4	1053.3	3034.5	4087.8	3220.3	1212.0	4432.3	16.2	9092.2		
2008R	6379.5	1688.6	8068.1	911.7	747.7	1659.4	13.7	1673.1	979.1	3201.6	4180.7	3463.8	1403.2	4867.0	135.6	9190.5		
2009R	6207.1	1791.1	7998.2	776.2	588.4	1364.6	17.3	1381.9	762.2	3047.7	3809.9	2732.6	1357.9	4090.5	104.9	9204.4		
2010R	6257.0	1669.0	7926.0	629.9	559.3	1189.2	17.1	1206.3	861.4	3247.7	4109.1	3014.7	1465.4	4480.1	130.0	8891.3		
2011R	6654.9	1762.7	8417.6	609.5	667.2	1276.7	19.1	1295.8	950.3	2447.8	3398.1	3457.7	1116.1	4573.8	178.4	8716.1		
2012R	6949.3	1364.4	8313.7	568.3	558.6	1126.9	19.5	1146.4	1129.5	2275.2	3404.7	3375.8	975.5	4351.3	112.9	8626.4		
2013P	7020.0	1342.0	8361.9	494.2	625.0	1119.1	19.0	1138.2	926.1	2257.8	3183.9	3342.0	932.4	4274.4	152.3	8561.8		

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 4
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN
1991-2013
(Market Prices)

Year	Agriculture	Mining/ Quarrying	Manu- facturing	Construc- tion	Electricity Gas & Water	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Hotels & Restau- rants	Transport Storage & Communi- cations	Finance & Business Services	Personal & Other Services Incl. P.vte Edu & Health	Govem- ment	GDP BASIC PRICES	Net Taxes on Products	FISIM Business	Statistical Discrepancy	GDP MARKET PRICES	Per Capita GDP (Basic Prices)
1991	140.5	7.9	397.9	200.7	100.4	523.6	479.2	281.1	993.8	138.2	449.7	3713.1	434.0	49.9	-60.3	4036.9	14.2
1992	134.5	6.4	344.9	139.5	106.1	453.9	482.1	272.2	1047.7	135.8	407.6	3530.5	444.0	52.9	-19.9	3901.8	13.4
1993	133.6	7.4	347.4	153.0	98.6	461.1	550.3	278.4	1063.2	139.4	437.8	3670.2	507.0	46.7	-15.0	4115.5	13.9
1994	105.6	7.6	340.9	169.0	103.7	468.5	622.9	296.5	1121.5	153.8	449.5	3839.6	515.4	58.8	30.6	4326.9	14.5
1995	142.8	7.8	356.2	192.2	110.2	493.8	637.6	331.7	1124.9	166.1	463.2	4026.6	587.8	65.4	0.4	4549.5	15.2
1996	158.5	9.8	375.3	206.8	117.3	532.0	671.5	351.7	1207.9	184.2	514.9	4329.9	603.6	72.5	-10.0	4851.0	16.4
1997	134.3	9.4	400.3	268.8	127.6	569.3	685.0	375.5	1261.5	198.9	525.3	4556.8	689.3	77.4	-40.3	5127.4	17.2
1998	113.0	10.2	447.4	302.3	124.7	638.9	731.6	345.1	1442.1	226.7	606.7	4988.6	901.8	95.0	-14.1	5781.4	18.7
1999	138.6	11.6	453.0	312.4	131.0	680.5	725.5	391.6	1540.6	239.4	613.4	5237.5	935.1	110.6	-3.9	6058.1	19.6
2000R	122.1	14.0	473.8	310.9	137.9	705.0	787.2	424.6	1548.3	251.1	644.4	5419.5	933.1	105.3	-4.1	6243.3	20.1
2001R	129.4	12.7	476.1	277.1	131.6	685.4	740.9	440.8	1597.4	251.9	651.6	5394.8	986.9	98.5	-50.0	6233.2	19.9
2002R	117.4	12.0	468.2	282.6	133.1	702.4	747.7	487.4	1687.3	263.1	690.6	5591.8	949.6	111.3	-90.9	6339.2	20.6
2003R	127.0	9.5	519.3	293.5	185.8	652.2	838.4	514.9	1657.4	271.2	671.0	5740.2	1026.6	108.2	-108.9	6549.7	21.1
2004R	113.2	11.2	535.3	351.7	141.2	675.7	884.8	716.5	1789.1	273.8	679.0	6171.6	1120.0	120.4	-142.4	7028.7	22.6
2005R	121.2	14.7	536.2	423.4	167.7	756.2	963.3	727.0	2046.1	294.2	708.3	6758.4	1241.2	137.3	-67.3	7794.9	24.7
2006R	126.8	15.2	555.8	446.4	149.7	848.4	1123.0	833.9	2247.6	299.1	734.4	7380.3	1316.8	145.7	55.1	8606.5	27.2
2007R	120.6	15.5	556.3	495.4	157.6	825.9	1243.2	1065.4	2322.9	307.3	831.3	7941.4	1320.9	153.8	-16.2	9092.2	28.5
2008R	124.7	15.7	564.8	538.6	164.9	823.1	1248.9	1044.2	2331.9	365.4	842.2	8064.5	1420.2	158.6	-135.6	9190.5	28.6
2009R	125.8	17.6	537.8	458.5	195.4	744.5	1130.1	950.4	2437.9	393.6	953.5	7945.2	1533.5	169.3	-104.9	9204.4	28.7
2010R	121.0	20.9	518.7	373.2	210.5	750.6	1107.4	982.9	2336.0	429.3	953.7	7804.4	1388.7	171.9	-130.0	8891.3	28.1
2011R	115.2	22.2	479.3	361.1	221.8	767.9	1014.5	1052.8	2318.9	479.5	990.6	7823.9	1241.6	171.1	-178.4	8716.1	28.2
2012R	125.0	20.8	408.2	336.7	223.3	709.4	974.1	1134.1	2233.3	473.7	951.7	7590.3	1315.1	166.2	-112.9	8626.4	26.5
2013P	135.9	19.7	367.0	292.8	224.2	710.7	1044.2	983.2	2317.2	480.3	959.3	7534.6	1339.3	159.9	-152.3	8561.8	27.2

Source: Barbados Statistical Service

**APPENDIX 5
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
2003 - 2013**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011R	2012R	2013P
Total Foreign Assets/Reserves	2210.7	1916.2	1783.5	1858.1	2464.9	2011.0	2122.5	2320.3	2832.2	3203.8	3014.7
Total Banking System (net)	2087.1	1746.7	1607.7	1691.2	2249.8	1744.1	1829.7	2027.6	2539.4	2911.1	2722.0
Monetary Authorities (net)	1503.3	1190.5	1235.7	1194.1	1550.1	1359.2	1487.8	1437.8	1426.8	1458.1	1171.5
Central Bank Foreign Assets(net)	1104.7	774.0	878.2	831.8	1134.0	903.4	1026.9	1090.8	1125.8	1208.5	986.3
Central Government	356.2	369.6	358.3	362.4	416.1	414.4	421.6	307.3	263.6	227.3	163.0
Government Funds	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2
Sinking Funds for											
Foreign Debt	355.8	369.2	358.2	361.9	415.7	413.9	421.2	306.9	263.3	226.8	162.7
Commercial Banks (net)	583.8	556.2	349.9	482.9	699.7	384.9	341.9	589.8	1112.6	1453.0	1550.5
Foreign Assets	1224.9	1267.1	1467.4	1717.1	3007.0	2713.7	1839.1	1612.8	1675.8	2342.3	2280.7
Foreign Liabilities(short-term)	641.1	710.9	1095.5	1220.0	2307.3	2328.9	1497.2	1023.0	563.2	889.2	712.5
Other Public Bodies	123.6	169.5	175.9	166.9	215.0	266.9	292.7	292.7	292.7	292.7	292.7
Peak Value During Year	2201.5	2442.7	1954.3	1910.0	2464.9	2711.7	2216.6	2394.1	2832.2	3746.1	3347.3

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

APPENDIX 6
DIRECTION OF TRADE - TOTAL EXPORTS
1986 - 2013

Year									(\$ M)
	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	235.7	0.6	1.2	71.9	83.3	1.9	140.0	545.7
2001	14.3	215.5	0.4	1.2	60.6	73.5	2.4	151.0	516.3
2002	9.0	209.4	0.3	2.3	51.4	63.3	1.7	145.6	483.0
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	280.0	0.1	2.9	62.8	91.9	0.4	267.8	718.9
2006	15.6	304.1	0.5	8.3	66.0	171.2	0.1	316.6	882.4
2007	17.9	326.9	0.6	6.5	94.4	170.2	0.4	241.6	949.8
2008	20.7	315.1	0.7	4.5	82.3	169.6	1.1	297.4	812.1
2009	20.1	282.5	0.2	4.7	65.6	169.7	0.9	101.8	645.5
2010	16.2	291.9	0.3	4.1	105.3	148.5	0.9	294.3	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	0.0	2.4	62.5	293.4	0.6	443.5	1150.3
2013	23.8	330.8	0.3	4.5	17.3	165.5	0.5	474.2	1016.9

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 7
DIRECTION OF TRADE - IMPORTS
1986 - 2013

Year	Canada	CARICOM	Japan	Germany	United Kingdom	United States of		Other Countries	Total Imports
						America	Venezuela		
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	458.7	120.1	36.6	186.7	943.9	13.9	455.7	2,312.1
2001	80.3	436.0	89.1	36.5	171.9	877.0	8.8	437.7	2,137.3
2002	74.8	463.1	90.1	35.6	157.4	850.7	9.0	460.8	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	8.3	647.0	2,825.9
2005	114.5	806.0	165.5	52.2	177.0	1,172.6	11.1	710.0	3,208.9
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	798.2	3,365.1
2008	181.4	885.5	126.4	56.3	185.0	1,274.4	2.3	781.7	3,493.0
2009	103.0	752.6	82.8	34.3	134.4	1,054.5	0.9	683.7	2,846.1
2010	106.4	1,046.9	85.8	45.3	128.4	1,036.7	0.3	727.9	3,177.6
2011	112.5	1200.7	82.6	72.3	143.3	1,115.8	0.6	824.9	3,552.8
2012R	96.7	1306.2	71.7	37.7	132.8	1,083.6	0.3	793.3	3,522.2
2013R	99.9	1185.0	69.3	45.7	143.2	1,153.3	0.2	841.9	3,538.6

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 8
VISIBLE TRADE BALANCE - IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
1986 - 2013

(\$ 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	350.2	166.0	516.3	(1621.0)
2002	2141.5	333.1	149.9	483.0	(1658.5)
2003	2390.6	329.4	170.1	499.5	(1891.1)
2004	2825.9	341.7	209.6	551.3	(2274.6)
2005	3208.9	421.1	297.8	718.9	(2490.0)
2006	3258.1	491.7	390.8	882.4	(2375.6)
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	205.9	645.5	(2200.6)
2010	3177.6	508.2	353.2	861.4	(2316.2)
2011	3552.8	534.1	482.8	1016.9	(2535.9)
2012R	3522.2	592.9	557.4	1150.3	(2371.9)
2013P	3538.6	534.6	400.7	935.2	(2603.4)

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 9
SELECTED DOMESTIC EXPORTS
1987 - 2013

Year	Other										Total Domestic Exports
	Sugar	Molasses	Rum	Lard & Margarine	Beverages	Food & Beverages	Electrical Components	Clothing	Chemicals	Other Domestic Exports	
1990	63.9	3.1	14.8	2.8	22.8	22.8	31.6	15.3	40.2	59.4	253.9
1991	56.9	5.2	8.7	3.8	24.7	24.7	32.8	16.1	41.2	55.2	244.6
1992	61.6	0.0	18.6	6.6	31.0	31.0	44.0	11.8	42.0	53.5	269.1
1993	57.7	0.0	15.3	6.2	32.1	32.1	50.3	9.3	42.2	69.2	282.3
1994	60.1	0.0	14.0	5.9	29.5	29.5	52.4	6.2	41.1	58.4	267.6
1995	51.1	0.0	19.1	9.2	45.2	45.2	49.5	6.6	52.2	99.4	332.3
1996	72.0	0.0	22.8	11.6	93.9	93.9	54.1	7.5	54.8	111.8	428.5
1997	71.7	0.0	27.8	11.1	75.9	75.9	51.9	6.9	56.6	119.1	421.0
1998	55.2	0.0	27.5	10.7	56.3	56.3	50.9	5.8	51.2	122.6	380.2
1999	56.0	0.0	26.9	9.8	50.8	50.8	56.2	6.1	52.2	137.7	395.7
2000	53.3	0.0	24.5	9.0	51.2	51.2	44.7	5.8	43.4	148.4	380.3
2001	44.0	0.0	36.0	9.4	53.2	53.2	38.1	3.4	38.6	140.0	350.2
2002	37.7	0.0	35.5	9.3	52.0	52.0	29.0	1.4	42.1	126.2	333.1
2003	41.0	0.0	33.6	8.9	36.8	36.8	29.7	1.9	41.9	135.6	329.4
2004	44.9	0.0	44.6	10.0	39.0	39.0	30.0	1.3	42.4	134.6	341.7
2005	44.4	0.0	50.7	10.9	50.0	50.0	36.7	2.6	56.1	169.6	421.0
2006	39.2	0.2	44.3	14.4	42.3	42.3	39.8	2.3	60.2	248.9	491.7
2007	37.3	0.0	67.5	14.8	53.4	53.4	27.6	1.6	74.6	332.0	598.8
2008	45.0	0.0	66.0	19.8	59.2	59.2	28.3	0.9	66.8	240.3	526.3
2009	36.2	0.0	57.2	18.5	47.7	47.7	17.0	0.8	58.2	203.8	439.6
2010	19.3	0.0	66.8	18.8	46.2	46.2	18.5	0.6	124.0	214.0	508.2
2011	21.2	0.0	70.9	19.1	52.3	52.3	18.4	0.6	140.7	210.9	534.1
2012	22.3	0.2	82.4	20.2	54.7	54.7	15.0	0.6	128.3	269.3	593.0
2013	15.9	0.2	86.1	20.2	57.7	57.7	13.2	0.6	82.9	257.7	534.5

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 10
RETAINED IMPORTS BY BROAD ECONOMIC CATEGORIES
1986-2013

(\$ M)

Year	Total Consumer Goods	Non-Durables	Durables	Other Manufactured Goods	Total Non-Consumer Goods	Inter-mediate Goods	Capital Goods	Unclassified Goods	Total Retained Imports
1986	371.7	266.2	63.0	42.5	677.7	472.9	181.7	23.0	1049.4
1987	394.8	279.1	63.2	52.5	542.0	347.3	172.6	22.1	936.8
1988	423.9	297.8	65.6	60.5	633.8	407.8	193.8	32.2	1057.7
1989	468.6	316.8	73.9	77.9	761.6	478.9	250.3	32.4	1230.2
1990	462.6	316.4	73.0	73.2	769.0	476.1	265.9	27.0	1231.6
1991	474.0	335.1	63.3	75.6	753.6	474.1	251.1	28.5	1227.6
1992	408.9	298.6	40.1	70.7	528.3	377.3	149.7	1.3	937.2
1993	454.4	299.1	61.7	93.4	605.3	409.1	193.1	0.4	1062.4
1994	503.6	329.9	87.8	85.4	636.2	420.8	210.5	3.2	1135.8
1995	600.9	345.4	129.6	125.9	801.2	549.2	247.8	16.1	1402.3
1996	640.4	386.8	121.9	131.6	894.1	574.6	314.7	4.7	1534.5
1997	765.7	449.2	169.7	146.8	1080.4	669.5	407.2	3.9	1846.1
1998	825.9	472.4	197.2	156.4	1106.0	684.4	415.3	6.3	1931.9
1999	873.7	501.8	204.5	167.4	1209.9	726.4	477.8	5.8	2083.6
2000	881.3	493.5	201.3	186.6	1265.4	812.1	447.2	6.2	2146.7
2001	842.7	510.3	162.0	170.5	1128.5	710.2	411.5	6.8	1971.2
2002	847.1	533.5	153.5	160.1	1144.6	732.6	404.5	7.5	1991.7
2003	915.4	559.3	175.4	180.7	1305.1	835.3	462.1	7.7	2220.5
2004	1044.8	615.8	206.9	222.1	1571.9	977.0	585.2	9.3	2616.3
2005	1216.3	699.2	237.7	279.4	1694.8	1094.2	588.6	12.0	2911.0
2006	1063.3	665.5	208.9	188.9	1804.0	1122.6	666.1	15.3	2867.3
2007	1146.9	721.3	222.4	203.3	1838.7	1213.1	612.6	13.0	2985.6
2008	1213.6	802.1	239.7	171.8	2182.4	1557.9	607.1	17.4	3396.0
2009	1012.8	704.9	163.0	144.9	1587.5	1119.1	456.6	11.8	2600.4
2010	1099.6	757.0	186.3	156.3	1703.9	1241.4	450.4	12.1	2803.5
2011	1222.5	827.1	191.1	204.3	2046.7	1495.0	535.3	16.4	3269.2
2012R	1063.7	772.0	176.5	115.3	1958.4	1505.3	439.4	13.7	3022.1
2013P	1231.8	858.7	188.8	184.3	1895.0	1359.8	518.8	16.4	3126.9

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

APPENDIX 11
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
2004/05 - 2013/14

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07R	2007/08R	2008/09P	2009/10R	2010/11R	2011/12R	2012/13R	2013/14P	(\$ M)
Current Expenditure	2,154.8	2,268.5	2,517.1	2,955.0	3,294.4	3,259.8	3,734.0	3,264.6	3,616.6	3,806.0	
Amortization	338.5	295.1	419.4	463.0	507.8	449.0	821.0	454.6	540.7	726.2	
Other	1,816.3	1,973.4	2,097.7	2,492.0	2,786.6	2,810.8	2,913.0	2,810.0	3,075.9	3,079.8	
Current Revenue	1,897.4	2,143.1	2,223.1	2,452.0	2,621.7	2,307.4	2,300.6	2,502.2	2,427.3	2,202.6	
Tax	1,803.8	2,075.1	2,155.3	2,354.9	2,483.5	2,164.8	2,203.5	2,406.9	2,280.3	2,107.1	
Non-Tax*	61.3	65.3	65.6	93.1	130.7	107.0	94.3	81.0	113.4	86.8	
Loan and Advances	0.0	2.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Grant Income	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	7.5	35.6	2.8	14.3	33.5	8.7	
Current Surplus/Deficit	(257.4)	(125.5)	(294.0)	(503.0)	(672.7)	(952.4)	(1,433.4)	(762.4)	(1,189.3)	(1,603.4)	
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	226.1	248.1	257.0	238.1	232.0	200.2	108.3	91.9	94.8	119.0	
Capital Expenditure	223.9	245.6	254.9	238.1	232.0	200.2	108.3	91.9	94.8	119.0	
Net Lending	2.2	2.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Gross Financing Requirements	(483.5)	(373.6)	(551.0)	(741.1)	(904.7)	(1,152.5)	(1,541.6)	(854.3)	(1,284.1)	(1,722.4)	
Overall Fiscal Deficit/Net Financing Requirements	(145.0)	(78.5)	(131.6)	(278.1)	(396.9)	(703.5)	(720.6)	(399.7)	(743.4)	(996.2)	

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

* Includes Loans and Advances

APPENDIX 12
CURRENT REVENUE BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION
2004/05 -2013/14

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09R	2009/10R	2010/11R	2011/12P	2012/13R	2013/14P	(\$ M)
Taxes on Income & Profits	621.3	706.2	804.7	924.3	893.1	816.7	743.1	776.3	746.2	600.1	
Taxes on Property	112.9	137.4	151.2	102.9	158.2	113.6	150.1	150.8	146.5	125.8	
Taxes on Goods and Services	837.9	959.9	939.3	1053.8	1079.0	975.8	1053.4	1221.3	1130.7	1141.4	
Taxes on International Trade	193	180.5	173.8	197.3	219.5	178.3	191.3	195.7	201.2	200.4	
Stamp Duties	18.9	22.0	26.9	21.9	18.6	14.3	11.8	11.7	11.2	12.0	
Special Receipts	52.2	68.9	59.3	54.7	115.1	66.1	53.8	51.2	44.5	27.3	
Non-Tax Revenue (1)	61.2	68.0	68.1	93.1	130.7	107.0	94.3	81.0	113.4	86.8	
Loans and Advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Grant Income	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	7.5	35.6	2.8	14.3	33.5	8.7	
TOTAL	1897.4	2,142.9	2,223.3	2,452.0	2,621.7	2,307.4	2,300.6	2,502.3	2,427.2	2,202.5	
Memorandum Items											
Total Levies:	36.3	36.3	37.7	36.5	115.1	66.1	102.7	51.2	44.5	27.3	
Employment Levy	0.0	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	0.0	
Training Levy	22.1	20.3	21.7	22.9	24.3	22.0	22.5	17.6	19.0	20.4	
Transport Levy (2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Environmental Levy	14.2	16.0	16.0	13.6	40.7	39.9	28.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.1	4.2	51.9	33.4	25.5	6.9	

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

(1) Includes Loan and Advances.

(2) Transport Levy included in Special Receipts from 1988/89.

APPENDIX 13
CURRENT EXPENDITURE BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION
2006/07 - 2013/14

	1995/96	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12R	2012/13R	2013/14P
EMPLOYMENT EXPENSES	452.1	687.8	808.9	832.7	861.0	860.3	869.0	881.4	868.0
Wages and Salaries	424.2	637.1	752.8	774.5	801.1	798.4	805.9	816.9	802.9
National Insurance									
Contributions	27.9	50.7	56.1	58.2	59.9	61.9	63.1	64.5	65.1
Goods and Services	119.5	261.2	361.8	420.6	417.3	378.4	396.4	391.8	395.0
Amortization	194.2	419.4	463.0	507.8	449.0	821.0	454.6	540.7	726.2
Interest	187.8	327.4	343.5	396.3	436.7	500.3	527.3	568.9	614.9
Subsidies and Transfers	294.6	821.4	977.8	1,137.1	1,095.8	1,174.0	1,017.3	1,233.7	1,201.9
TOTAL	1,248.2	2,517.2	2,955.0	3,294.5	3,259.8	3,734.0	3,264.6	3,616.5	3,806.0

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

APPENDIX 14
NATIONAL DEBT - CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
2003-2013

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012R	2013P
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT											
TOTAL DEBT (*)	4,686.1	4,703.0	5,646.4	5,998.3	6,477.1	6,971.9	8,293.7	8,955.8	9,386.7	9,538.8	10,812.5
Domestic	2,801.2	2,840.7	3,250.1	3,103.9	4,068.5	4,119.5	4,711.3	5,525.7	6,139.3	7,159.0	8,144.0
Short-Term	578.7	640.6	644.1	498.3	690.3	657.8	859.2	1,076.6	1,224.3	1,803.3	2,542.1
Long-Term	2,222.5	2,200.1	2,605.9	2,605.6	3,378.2	3,461.6	3,852.1	4,449.1	4,915.0	5,355.7	5,602.0
Foreign Debt	1,334.8	1,336.2	1,542.4	1,606.0	1,609.3	1,866.7	2,132.7	2,401.2	2,449.4	2,379.8	2,668.5
Bilateral	16.5	8.0	19.6	9.5	8.6	7.3	8.6	3.8	2.1	2.4	0.7
International Institutions	493.3	509.8	527.4	497.0	534.4	489.4	521.5	614.3	718.3	726.8	786.0
Bonds	788.0	787.5	976.2	1,082.0	1,051.4	1,007.9	1,229.2	1,429.2	1,394.4	1,327.7	1,273.4
Euro-Market Loans	22.9	23.0	15.5	16.1	14.9	12.6	10.7	8.2	5.8	-	-
Other	14.1	7.7	3.6	1.5	-	361.1	362.6	345.7	328.8	323.0	608.5
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT											
DEBT SERVICE	893.5	606.0	586.7	573.8	725.1	686.7	642.2	1,103.5	920.5	942.3	1,086.8
Domestic	629.0	427.1	423.1	394.1	549.3	452.3	469.6	680.2	658.8	641.2	784.8
Interest	323.7	167.4	189.5	191.5	249.4	204.3	246.6	335.2	362.4	350.0	383.0
Amortisation	305.3	259.7	234.5	202.6	299.9	245.0	223.0	345.0	296.3	291.2	401.8
Foreign	264.5	178.9	163.0	179.7	175.8	234.4	172.6	423.3	261.8	190.7	188.4
Interest	110.1	101.0	95.0	94.3	110.1	126.1	97.3	136.4	149.8	96.5	89.9
Amortisation	154.4	77.9	68.0	85.5	65.7	108.3	75.3	286.9	111.9	94.2	98.5
Foreign Debt Service as % of Exports of Goods and Services	13.6	10.0	9.5	9.0	8.7	10.6	6.7	15.5	9.8	5.6	5.9
Central Government	23.3	23.1	26.3	26.8	25.5	25.7	27.4	28.2	28.4	27.6	31.2
Foreign Debt as % of GDP											
Central Government Debt											
Service as % Government Revenue	52.3	34.7	34.3	31.1	38.3	34.0	28.4	47.5	38.8	38.8	49.3

SOURCE: Accountant General

Central Bank of Barbados

(*) Does not include Publicly Guaranteed Debt.

APPENDIX 15
COMMERCIAL BANKS SELECTED
BALANCE SHEET ITEMS
1997 - 2013

(\$ M)

Period Ended	DEPOSITS				Loans and Advances	Total Assets/ Liabilities
	Demand	Time	Savings	Total		
1997	1,082.6	722.9	1,541.6	3,347.1	1,978.3	4,034.0
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
2013P	2,765.0	1,497.3	4,387.1	8,649.4	5,990.8	12,479.9
2011						
Mar	3,096.7	1,721.5	4,186.1	9,004.3	5,774.9	11,419.3
Jun	3,355.3	1,540.6	4,181.2	90.77.2	5,760.5	11,535.4
Sep	2,796.2	1,391.0	4,153.4	8,340.7	5,734.6	10,686.5
Dec	2,616.0	1,411.5	4,131.2	8,158.8	6,512.5	10,480.3
2012						
Mar	2,444.0	1,447.8	4,245.0	8,136.8	5,803.8	10,508.9
Jun	2,362.1	1,603.2	4,272.0	8,237.2	6,214.2	11,890.2
Sep	2,210.8	1,625.6	4,239.1	8,075.5	6,102.0	11,878.4
Dec	2,453.8	1,668.6	4,237.9	8,360.3	6,149.1	12,136.7
2013P						
Mar	2,450.1	1,569.8	4,326.4	8,346.3	6,064.9	12,117.2
Jun	2,447.1	1,530.2	4,361.1	8,338.4	5,992.2	12,194.4
Sep	2,580.1	1,488.5	4,385.9	8,454.5	6,012.7	12,346.4
Dec	2,765.0	1,497.3	4,387.1	8,649.4	5,990.8	12,479.9

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

COMMERCIAL BANK CREDIT - SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION
2003 - 2013

SECTOR	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008R	2009R	2010R	2011P	2012	2013P
Agriculture	41.9	32.3	41.6	48.7	48.7	44.6	45.1	24.9	22.6	16.5	17.2
Fisheries	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Mining and Quarrying	4.5	1.8	2.8	2.9	5.8	4.9	3.8	2.7	2.0	1.1	0.5
Manufacturing	100.5	98.6	111.2	134.5	123.6	129.6	136.6	129.8	146.6	111.6	117.3
Distribution	279.9	321.7	368.8	413.4	403.3	415.8	335.9	323.1	335.1	374.7	334.8
Tourism	385.3	361.8	517.5	522.4	471.3	499.1	482.8	519.1	486.4	506.0	485.5
Entertainment	35.7	36.5	39.7	42.4	64.4	64.1	66.0	56.3	22.9	40.4	40.3
Transport	23.9	27.1	26.2	33.9	33.4	46.5	43.0	23.4	35.4	35.1	27.7
Public Utilities	9.7	8.5	6.6	4.5	28.3	34.7	38.0	27.0	18.1	17.3	24.5
Construction	210.5	264.7	316.1	363.5	352.2	425.9	259.3	271.9	241.7	250.3	208.3
Government	0.0	0.0	20.0	33.8	42.2	35.7	45.2	42.3	168.8	181.1	186.1
Statutory Boards	219.0	281.2	270.4	345.8	396.3	466.0	416.8	353.1	302.7	326.0	328.9
Financial Institutions	59.4	112.1	151.4	161.2	227.3	294.6	409.8	305.0	271.7	66.0	23.9
Professional and Other Services	174.8	198.5	308.5	304.5	360.1	480.9	675.4	787.7	861.0	664.0	549.3
Personal	1,241.1	1,456.6	1,806.4	2,162.0	2,433.0	2,634.5	2,679.8	2,750.0	2,763.5	3,201.1	3,332.7
Miscellaneous	90.6	142.3	92.4	137.3	104.3	123.2	137.3	83.6	105.3	357.5	313.2
TOTAL	2,867.0	3,346.1	4,081.8	4,713.7	5,097.1	5,703.0	5,777.8	5,811.4	6,512.5	6,149.1	5,990.8

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

APPENDIX 17
SELECTED INTEREST RATES
1990 - 2013
(PERCENTAGES PER ANNUM)

Period Ended	Treasury Bills	Deposits - Minimum Rates				Savings	Prime Lending Rate(1)	Barbados Bank Rate	U.S.A. Bank Rate
		Three Months	Six Months	Twelve Months					
1990	8.06	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	10.25	13.50	7.00	
1991	11.30	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.00	14.50	18.00	3.50	
1992	6.60	4.00	4.25	4.25	4.00	10.75	12.00	3.00	
1993	7.23	1.25	1.25	1.25	5.00	8.75	8.00	3.00	
1994	7.77	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	9.75	9.50	4.75	
1995	8.27	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	9.75	12.50	5.25	
1996	5.61	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	8.75	12.50	5.00	
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	3.48	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	2.00	1.75	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50	
2012									
Mar	3.45	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50	
Jun	3.48	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50	
Sep	3.52	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50	
Dec	3.61	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50	
2013P									
Mar	3.57	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50	
Jun	3.36	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50	
Sep	3.13	1.25	2.00	1.75	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50	
Dec	3.24	1.25	2.00	1.75	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50	

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados
(1) - Minimum Rate

APPENDIX 18
RETAIL PRICE INDEX - ANNUAL AVERAGES
1990- 2013

Year Ended	Food	Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and Light	Household Operations and Supplies	Clothing and Footwear	Medical and Personal Care	Transportation	Education Recreation and Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights										
March 1980= 100	432	84	131	62	96	51	60	46	38	1000
May 1994=100	394	64	168	52	81	50	105	38	48	1000
July 2001=100	3379	373	1227	634	1014	344	1703	585	741	10000
1990	186.0	192.5	228.6	121.3	127.9	128.2	204.3	195.5	155.0	179.9
1991	194.9	208.4	253.8	121.6	133.2	131.7	211.5	229.5	156.8	191.2
1992	195.4	223.2	296.7	124.9	147.3	135.8	233.3	260.5	158.0	202.8
1993	195.3	220.9	296.9	128.8	148.5	137.6	253.0	274.4	163.2	205.1
1994	103.1	99.0	99.7	101.0	99.8	100.0	99.4	101.2	99.7	101.1
1995	106.1	101.2	103.7	104.0	98.0	97.6	101.0	99.3	100.3	103.0
1996	110.2	104.2	105.7	103.7	98.7	96.8	100.5	103.6	102.7	105.5
1997	125.1	112.4	107.0	112.9	103.6	91.4	101.7	108.6	114.4	113.6
1998	119.7	113.8	110.6	109.8	102.0	90.4	119.7	108.9	119.6	112.2
1999	122.7	114.8	113.4	106.8	101.0	93.6	101.9	109.9	122.3	113.9
2000	125.8	116.0	116.5	122.5	95.1	91.1	112.1	106.6	126.6	116.7
2001	97.6	99.7	99.7	98.7	99.9	99.2	99.2	100.4	100.1	98.6
2002	99.3	100.2	101.1	96.9	94.8	94.2	97.4	105.0	99.6	98.8
2003	102.1	97.8	100.7	100.6	92.6	91.4	100.5	109.0	101.0	100.4
2004	106.6	96.6	100.4	95.8	91.3	91.7	101.7	110.7	102.3	101.8
2005	114.2	98.4	110.9	102.9	91.8	90.1	110.0	114.4	104.7	108.0
2006	123.2	102.2	121.7	111.9	99.3	83.8	118.1	120.6	112.2	115.9
2007	131.9	106.9	126.8	115.2	104.7	83.2	114.7	127.8	116.8	120.6
2008	149.7	126.7	128.5	124.4	110.1	86.2	133.1	120.6	120.1	130.3
2009	159.7	145.8	130.4	116.9	118.5	93.2	143.1	116.5	119.2	135.1
2010	165.7	148.2	144.0	146.6	121.3	94.4	148.3	124.2	122.9	143.0
2011	179.2	156.3	150.3	181.1	126.2	98.1	151.9	146.7	135.8	156.4
2012	191.7	163.1	155.0	187.0	126.7	103.4	155.0	150.8	143.7	163.6
2013P	197.1	171.9	158.2	179.6	126.8	103.4	149.5	162.3	152.9	166.5
2012										
Q1	190.4	160.1	153.9	192.4	126.9	102.9	153.9	148.8	142.0	162.7
Q2	187.2	164.1	154.1	193.5	126.4	104.2	153.8	155.7	143.0	163.1
Q3	192.1	163.5	155.2	178.6	126.8	102.7	155.8	149.4	143.9	163.0
Q4	197.2	164.6	156.6	183.4	126.6	103.7	156.6	149.2	145.8	165.4
2013P										
Q1	195.8	167.6	160.8	181.5	126.0	99.3	145.0	158.4	151.7	165.0
Q2	195.0	171.5	158.8	181.2	126.9	103.4	150.0	160.1	153.4	165.9
Q3	197.9	172.1	157.0	175.8	127.1	105.0	152.4	164.7	153.0	167.1
Q4	199.7	176.5	156.2	179.8	127.3	106.0	150.6	165.9	153.5	167.9

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

With effect from June 1995 the Statistical Service ceased publication of the index of Retail Prices with the March 1980 base. This has been replaced with a new index based on May 1994. Both weights are relevant to each base period and are provided for easy reference. Similarly, from July 01, 2001 the base period and weights were re-adjusted.

APPENDIX 19
LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT BY SEX
1990 - 2013
(AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR)

Year	Adult	Labour			No of Persons			Unemployment			Participation		
	Population	Force		Employed			Rate			Rate			
	('000)	('000)		('000)			(%)			(%)			
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1990	184.1	64.3	59.6	123.9	57.8	47.5	105.3	10.1	20.3	15.0	75.5	60.3	67.4
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	213.6	72.5	69.8	142.3	64.6	62.4	127.0	10.9	10.6	10.7	71.8	62.0	66.6
2011	213.8	73.5	71.0	144.5	66.3	62.1	128.4	9.8	12.6	11.2	72.7	63.0	67.6
2012R	214.1	72.8	68.9	141.7	64.8	60.4	125.3	10.9	12.3	11.6	71.9	61.0	66.2
2013P	214.2	72.9	70.0	142.9	64.4	61.9	126.2	11.7	11.6	11.6	72.0	62.0	66.7
2012R													
Q1	214.0	74.5	69.2	143.8	66.7	60.1	126.8	10.5	13.1	11.8	73.6	61.4	67.2
Q2	214.0	73.3	68.3	141.6	64.2	59.7	123.9	12.3	12.7	12.5	72.4	60.6	66.2
Q3	214.0	71.8	69.1	140.9	64.4	61.3	125.7	10.3	11.3	10.8	71.0	61.2	65.8
Q4	214.2	71.7	69.0	140.7	64.0	60.8	124.8	10.7	11.9	11.3	70.8	61.1	65.7
2013P													
Q1	214.2	72.9	69.8	142.6	64.2	62.0	126.3	11.8	11.1	11.5	72.0	61.8	66.6
Q2	214.1	73.1	69.5	142.7	66.3	61.4	127.6	9.4	11.7	10.5	72.2	61.6	66.6
Q3	214.2	74.1	70.1	144.2	65.0	62.3	127.4	12.2	11.1	11.7	73.1	62.1	67.3
Q4	214.3	71.5	70.4	141.9	61.9	61.3	123.2	13.5	12.9	13.2	73.1	62.1	67.3

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 20
PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES
2004-2013

Commodities	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010R	2011	2012R	2013P	Change over 2012
Export Crops											
Sugar('000tonnes)	34.4	38.2	33.7	34.7	31.6	30.3	24.5	22.6	23.6	17.4	(26.3)
Cotton('000 kgs)	22.5	29.4	15.5	19.2	26.0	3.9	0.8	0.8	12.4	48.6	291.9
Root Crop Production('000 kgs)											
Cassava	316.7	198.6	374.7	448.1	466.2	690.5	399.5	308.4	184.9	1037.6	461.3
Eddoe	115.4	174.5	156.8	151.4	40.5	23.5	228.3	19.5	65.3	173.3	165.4
Sweet Potatoes	1913	2083.9	2200.9	1334.6	884.0	888.10	1,176.4	506.5	1211.1	1218.1	0.6
Yams	603.4	817.5	793.8	646.5	279.6	824.3	806.6	243.1	346.8	751.8	116.8
Onions	550.8	346.5	444.2	287.3	423.6	626.0	497.9	392.5	550.1	503.8	(8.4)
Peanuts	28.2	22.5	21.3	9.3	23.7	50.4	15.5	4.6	18.5	87.3	372.0
Vegetable Production('000kgs)											
Beans (string)	243.6	343	370.7	252.0	167.8	170.3	222.1	270.0	226.4	112.3	(50.4)
Beets	218.4	98.9	92.4	109.8	29.0	52.0	30.5	48.5	28.9	31.46	8.8
Cabbage	432.3	405.4	641.9	253.5	437.5	254.3	60.4	261.7	311.2	181.59	(41.6)
Carrots	826.8	467.2	317.7	305.4	252.8	198.1	263.7	145.7	244.5	295.48	20.9
Cucumbers	1361.9	1388.1	1324.2	1449.9	811.6	1,119.7	1,148.1	1,144.8	813.9	823.9	1.2
Lettuce	316.5	285.3	438.9	417.5	143.6	572.1	339.1	499.0	170.7	213.3	25.0
Melon	375.5	379.5	309.6	477.4	185.1	243.1	240.8	156.3	194.6	381.63	96.2
Okra	569.7	495	525.2	658.1	423.6	244.6	302.8	311.8	263.6	215.52	(18.2)
Pepper(Hot)	323.1	114.1	136.5	114.2	124.4	178.1	76.1	82.8	64.8	48.17	(25.6)
Pepper(sweet)	548.5	574.9	477.5	419.5	220.9	293.9	317.5	314.4	175.1	487.75	178.6
Pumpkins	291.3	204.3	120.9	159.5	249.3	191.2	179.7	166.4	188.0	528.94	181.4
Tomatoes	837.4	987.3	1040.6	1224.2	815.4	718.5	717.5	813.0	1033.3	976.99	(5.5)
Livestock and Dairy Products('000 kgs)											
Beef	244.5	173.3	169.6	136.1	144.4	150.8	161.2	150.3	147.5	139.6	(5.4)
Mutton	97.3	78.5	79.0	72.4	85.1	89.3	106.1	113.2	103.7	100.2	(3.4)
Pork	2064.4	2308.1	2636.9	2502.0	2636.8	2746.7	2745.4	2,657.1	2,541.2	2,498.2	(1.7)
Poultry*	13521.3	15022.3	13571.2	14934	14387.9	14473.8	14090.9	14405.7	14050.84	13399.41	(4.6)
Veal	13.9	8.7	12.6	6.3	8.3	9.6	5.8	5.3	1.5	3.1	100.0
Eggs	1928	1384.9	1986.6	2305.0	1902.5	2002.2	2231.0	2,107.5	2,732.7	3,384.1	23.8
Milk	6620.8	6256.4	5569.9	6762.3	6694.4	7013.7	.	5,810.3	6,146.1	3,987.6	(35.1)

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

*Chicken and Turkey. NB. Estimates for the years 2002 and 2003 were derived using a new methodology. Consequently, the data for these years is not directly comparable with that of previous years

APPENDIX 21
INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
1988 - 2013

Year	Total- All Industries	1000	Mining And Quarrying	53	Electricity Water and Gas	102	Total Manu- facturing	845	156	Food	Beverages Tobacco and Wearing Apparel	97	122	29	Wooden Furniture	Chemicals	Petroleum Products	18	34	Non- Metallic Mineral Products	110	46.8	125.6	140.5	149.1	149.7	137.4	135.0	152.5	169.0	165.9
Weights	1000	845	156	97	122	29	46	18	34	110	46.8	125.6	140.1	140.5	149.1	149.7	137.4	135.0	152.5	169.0	165.9										
		(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	140.5	149.1	149.7	137.4	135.0	152.5	169.0	165.9										
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	149.1	149.7	137.4	135.0	152.5	169.0	165.9											
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	149.7	137.4	135.0	152.5	169.0	165.9												
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	137.4	135.0	152.5	169.0	165.9													
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	135.0	152.5	169.0	165.9														
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	152.5	169.0	165.9															
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	169.0	165.9																
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	165.9																	
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																		
Weights	1000	26	177	797	148	113	21	16	35	214	35	44	170																		
		(Average 1994 = 100)																													
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	132.9	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	133.9	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	139.1	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	154.7	15.6	74.6																		
2013P	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																		

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

* Refinery closed in January 1998 - all products imported

NB: Data for 2013 is for the period January to October

APPENDIX 22
SELECTED INDICATORS IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY
1999 - 2013

Year	Total Expenditure (\$M)	Average Length of Stay (Nights)	No. of Beds	Hotel Room	Arrivals	
				Occupancy Rate (%)	Stayover Visitors	Cruise Passengers
1999	1,332.5	7.6	11,006	55.9	514,614	466,280
2000	1,422.6	7.3	12,240	56.9	545,027	533,278
2001	1,373.5	7.2	13,176	53.0	544,696	527,597
2002	1,295.6	6.7	13,050	42.5	497,899	523,252
2003	1,465.1	6.8	10,822	49.9	531,211	559,119
2004	1,628.8	6.8	11,237	49.7	551,427	721,270
2005	1,770.5	7.4	n.a	53.8	547,098	563,588
2006	1,178.0	7.2	n.a.	n.a.	562,541	539,092
2007	1,049.0	7.4	n.a.	n.a.	572,937	616,354
2008	1,181.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	567,667	597,523
2009	1,149.7	n.a.	6,984	55.0	518,564	635,212
2010	1,222.7	n.a.	6,570	56.0	532,180	664,747
2011	1,411.8	n.a.	n.a.	60.6	567,724	609,844
2012	1,330.4	n.a.	n.a.	61.8	536,303	517,436
2013P	1,054.0*	n.a.	n.a	63.0	508,520	570,263

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

* For the period January to June 2013

R = Revised

P = Provisional

APPENDIX 23
TOURIST ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE
1993 - 2013

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
2013P	120,584	67,295	168,733	10,300	30,765	31,614	55,681	23,548	508,520

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 24
DOMESTIC CRUDE OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION
1990 - 2013

Year	Domestic Crude Oil (Barrels)	% of Total Crude Oil Supply	Gas Production (MCM)
1990	454,424	31.0	32,983
1991	454,514	37.7	30,309
1992	478,804	39.5	30,258
1993	454,664	43.5	27,964
1994	453,427	34.4	28,953
1995	460,300	27.8	29,296
1996	362,915	23.9	28,911
1997	327,806	20.2	28,331
1998	585,457	0.0*	37,426
1999	707,564	0.0*	49,918
2000	559,675	0.0*	37,918
2001	463,699	0.0*	34,936
2002	390,617	0.0*	29,079
2003	370,909	0.0*	22,880
2004	377,655	0.0*	20,300
2005	348,728	0.0*	23,996
2006	339,692	0.0*	23,407
2007	317,010	0.0*	20,928
2008	289,692	0.0*	20,602
2009	277,692	0.0*	19,778
2010	306,513	0.0*	19,555
2011	293,726	0.0*	19,984
2012	272,273	0.0*	22,882
2013	254,699	0.0*	

SOURCE: Barbados National Oil Company Limited

* - Refinery closed in January 1998

R = Revised

P = Provisional

APPENDIX 25
POPULATION, RATES OF BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY
1987 - 2013

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 (%)
1987	258.8	14.8	8.5	6.3	22.2	0.3
1988	259.4	14.5	8.6	5.8	19.5	0.2
1989	260.3	15.5	8.8	6.7	18.2	0.3
1990	260.8	16.5	8.2	8.0	15.5	0.2
1991	262.5	16.2	8.7	7.5	15.3	0.7
1992	263.1	15.6	9.0	6.8	13.8	0.2
1993	263.9	14.3	9.1	5.2	9.8	0.3
1994	264.3	13.4	8.9	4.5	8.5	0.2
1995	264.4	13.1	9.4	3.7	13.2	0.0
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	0.3
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	0.5
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
2004R	272.7	12.7	8.9	3.8	18.4	0.2
2005	273.4	12.8	7.9	4.9	8.3	0.3
2006	274.0	12.4	8.5	3.9	11.1	0.2
2007R	274.7	12.9	8.1	4.8	13.0	0.3
2008R	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	12.9	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
2013P	277.5	10.9	8.2	2.7	7.3	0.2

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service.

Ministry of Health

*Annual Reports of Chief Medical Officer

R = Revised

P = Provisional

APPENDIX 26
Special Technical Assistance Programme (STAP) DISBURSEMENTS
2007 - 2013

Assistance	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012R	2013P	TOTAL ^P
Initial Diagnostic Process	1,975,359	738,827	211,224	72,994	29,848	31,975		3,060,227
Training Productivity Enhancement	580,156	595,180	313,592	115,961	67,182	23,007	87,382	1,782,460
Marketing	2,551,462	2,268,100	1,952,423	1,012,243	906,717	391,362	730,278	9,812,585
Equipment, Systems & Process Upgrades	604,586	1,141,634	1,099,833	89,070	110,936	501,991	629,370	4,177,420
International Standards Certification	20,024	230,173	71,988	79,844	68,872	135,482	6,325	612,708
Enhancement Programme BMA/SBA/CRAFT	1,901,279	134,673	166,109	110,549		50,750	520,416	2,883,776
Grants To Industry								-
Product Design					33,766			33,766
Fixed Assets								-
Market Research	50,912			24,046				74,958
Professional Services	230,481	225,787	112,033	201,249	133,361	281,405	69,771	1,254,087
Promotion - Pelican Craft Centre	334,128		23,775	49,979	77,503	136,422	84,270	706,077
Craft Supply Project			24,601					24,601
Intellectual Property	185			4,505	13,165			17,855
TOTAL	8,248,573	5,334,375	3,975,578	1,760,508	1,441,351	1,552,395	2,127,812	24,440,592

SOURCE: Barbados Investment Development Corporation (BIDC)