



Ministry of Economic Affairs & Investment
Economic & Social Report

2018



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The economic slowdown which was evident in the Barbados economy during 2017 continued in 2018; however, there was a change in the country's recovery outlook during the second half of the year.

In the economic circumstances leading into the year 2018, there was a drag on economic activity attributed primarily to the weak investor confidence due to successive credit rating downgrades, low levels of international reserves, escalating public debt and the increased fiscal tightening.

The urgent fiscal measures resulted in a temporary increase in prices in the two consecutive quarters following the 2017 budgetary proposals. However, prices fell sharply thereafter as demand conditions were not robust enough to support an inflationary environment.

On May 24, 2018 a new Government was elected and was faced with an unsustainable public debt level, which was estimated to have escalated to above 157 per cent of GDP during the course of the year - based on its broadest definition. In addition to the already high sovereign obligations, debt service payments of US\$50 million became due in the month of June 2018 along with other annual interest costs of US\$400 million. These factors prompted the need for deep seated fiscal and economic reforms to increase liquidity and foster stability in the economy over the short-term.

The required structural adjustment commenced following the general election with the announcement of an immediate suspension of payments to external commercial creditors. This effected a selective default and formed part of the comprehensive debt restructuring strategy announced June 01, 2018. The debt restructuring also formed part of the Government's medium-term strategic plan entitled as the Barbados Economic Recovery and Transformation (BERT) Plan.

The sovereign debt restructuring initiative was the first ever to be conducted in Barbados and it is one which featured novel approaches to debt management including the

restructuring of treasury bills, the use of a retrofitted collective action mechanism, and the inclusion of a natural disaster clause to strengthen Barbados' protection against exogenous shocks to the economy caused by such events. The clause will enable Barbados to stay current on its future debt obligations.

As a result of the debt restructuring, Government was able to reduce total public sector debt to around 125 per cent of GDP by the end of fiscal year 2018/19 while simultaneously, preserving the country's international reserves. In the months following the debt restructuring announcement, the government continued to service interest payments on domestic debt while domestic creditors in-turn continued to roll over the maturing principle until an exchange offer was launched. This officially occurred on September 7, 2018.

The launching of the debt exchange offer served as a prior condition for the approval of the Extended Fund Facility (EFF) arrangement under the International Monetary Fund (IMF). This prior action was necessary to demonstrate confidence that a credible process for debt restructuring and management was in place and will sufficiently result in mobilizing creditor participation.

The EFF for Barbados was approved on October 1, 2018 and was estimated to be equivalent to SDR 208 million (about US\$290 million), or 220 percent of Barbados's quota in the IMF. This facility aimed to support the home-grown structural adjustment BERT Plan through the achievement of a 6.0 per cent primary balance target year-on-year with the aim of attaining a 60 per cent debt-to-GDP target by 2033. Integral to the Plan was the emphasis placed on protecting the poor and vulnerable through strengthened safety nets and facilitating increased room for capital spending to stimulate growth.

Following the exchange offer and subsequent IMF support for the home-grown plan, agreement was reached with the majority of domestic creditors, which was announced on October 14, 2018, and the collective action

mechanism was utilized to secure 100 per cent of the debt exchange. The transaction for the debt exchange closed on November 19, 2018 and triggered an upgrade to the credit rating from selective default to B- with a stable outlook by the Standard and Poor's rating agency.

At the conclusion of the year, negotiations with external commercial creditors were still on-going and hence, the decision to suspend payments on external commercial debt remained in force.

The IMF support for the BERT plan was a significant step in catalyzing funding from other multilateral development agencies such as the Caribbean Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank to the tune of US\$75 million and US\$100 million respectively.

These funding arrangements along with other policy-based loans that were in train, coupled with the sale of foreign currency by foreign exchange dealers to the Central Bank allowed the government to avert the balance of payments risks, stabilise exchange rate expectations and rebuild reputable reserve buffers. At the close of the year, the stock of international reserves registered around BDS\$1 billion representing 12.8 weeks of import cover. Five years prior to this outturn, international reserves were on a continuous downward trajectory reaching an annual low of just over \$400 million at the end of 2017, representing just about five (5) weeks import cover.

The improved access to various financing channels along with an upgrade to Barbados' sovereign credit ratings on local currency complemented positive developments in the country's external current account of the balance of payments (BOP). In particular, increases in travel credits were strengthened on account of a 2.8 per cent increase in visitor arrivals and an adjustment to accommodation rates which were improved due to the imposition of a 2.5 per cent room rate levy in June 2018. Imports also moderated slightly by 0.1 per cent however, these developments were not sufficient to offset an expanded current account BOP deficit which increased by 5.8 per cent to end the year with a deficit estimated at \$402.9 million. The weakened domestic export performance which was brought about by lower exports receipts from all major source markets - with the

exception of CARICOM - and lower rum and sugar exports also contributed to the deterioration of the current account.

Notwithstanding the suppressed current account performance, the fiscal deficit at the end of the fiscal year 2018/19 stood at 0.4 per cent, a significant improvement over the deficit recorded the year prior at 4.7 per cent. The primary surplus exceeded the programme target of 3.3 per cent of GDP to register 3.4 per cent at the close of the review period.

The successful fiscal outturn was attributed to the modest revenue intake and expenditure containment measures prescribed as part of the BERT reform Plan. Total revenues increased by \$117.8 million despite the resumption of tax refund payments in VAT, Corporate Income Taxes (CIT) and Personal Income Taxes (PIT). Corporate income Taxes increased by \$74.1 million, while VAT and PIT receipts increased by \$69.7 million and \$11.2 million, respectively.

Total current expenditure fell by \$983.3 million primarily as a result of the debt restructuring and the suspension of foreign interest payments which together accounted for approximately \$998.2 million in savings. The savings realized were slightly offset by the increased public sector wage bill which rose by \$41.6 million on account of the five per cent increase in wages and salaries; however, this outcome would also have been tempered by the public sector layoffs which occurred in the last quarter of 2018.

Notwithstanding the public sector retrenchment process the unemployment rate fell marginally to 9.7 per cent, from the 10.0 per cent recorded at the end of the previous year.

The average rate of inflation for the year 2018 declined to 3.7 per cent from the 4.4 per cent recorded in 2017. This decline was attributed to the removal of the National Social Responsibility Levy (NSRL) which formed part of the fiscal reform measures in mid-2018.

The year ended with real output declining by 0.6 per cent. This outturn was attributed to the contraction of the construction and manufacturing sub-sectors as well as key service-based industries. A number of factors may have contributed to the overall slowdown in

economic activity but the two most significant factors relate to 1) the prevailing low-growth global conditions - which in part may be affected by the unresolved BREXIT framework and a slowdown in the US economy, and 2) the contractionary effect of the fiscal measures implemented around mid-2017 which were presumed to impact growth in the short to medium term horizon. Notwithstanding these developments agricultural output registered a marked increase by 14.5 per cent at the end of the year.

Real per capita incomes declined slightly by 0.1 percentage point when compared to the previous year, a reflection of the lower output productivity per worker in the economy. The resident population was estimated at 273.5 thousand persons at the end of 2018, representing a decrease of 1,000 persons when compared to 2017 figures. The labour force participation rate at the end of the year was estimated at 63.9 per cent, representing a decline of 1.5 per cent from the 65.4 reported in 2017. The participation rate for males stood at 68.4 per cent and 59.2 per cent for females.

As it pertains to the health and social wellbeing of the population, the health sector had undergone significant restructuring to facilitate greater access to public health care provisions. As announced under the BERT Plan, expansion of the Accident and Emergency (A&E) Department at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital (QEH) was undertaken, and polyclinic services

were extended to facilitate a 24-hour service at two (2) major polyclinics. These initiatives served well to enhance the performance of the health care system. Other successes within the health care sector includes: 1) no further active transmission of the Zika Virus and 2) the implementation of the 'treat all' policy for HIV/AIDS as Barbados moved towards the 90-90-90 target.

Under the education sector two offshore medical schools, namely the American University of Integrated Sciences and Ross University School of Medicine, registered with the Barbados Accreditation Council with the view of Commencing operations in 2019. The secondary school education programmes also registered an increase in the number of Caribbean Vocational Qualification certificate offerings from five (5) to thirteen (13). Commensurately, the number of students certified at the end of training rose from 118 to 431 at the end of the review period.

During 2018, preparatory work commenced on the development of a National Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Strategy (MSME) and a National MSME Development Bill. These initiatives were undertaken in collaboration with the wider Barbados Small Business Development Centre (SBDC) Network which will be reconfigured in the near future to enhance its efficiency and effectiveness.

I. INTERNATIONAL & REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Overview

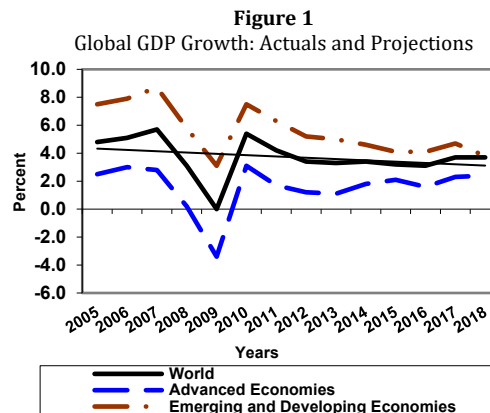
In 2018, the IMF World Economic Outlook stated that the economic performance in the international environment was characterized by escalated trade tensions, volatile commodity markets, and policy uncertainty with respect to both the BREXIT situation and the U.S. trade war with China. Global gross domestic product (GDP) growth slipped slightly to 3.7 percent, from 3.8 percent in 2017 due to an escalation of trade tensions beyond those already incorporated in the forecast. Financial conditions tightened and a range of other triggers could spark further deterioration and adverse growth implications, especially given the high levels of public and private debt. These potential triggers include a “no-deal” withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union and a greater-than-envisaged slowdown in GDP output in China.

Across all economies, measures were implemented to boost potential output growth, enhance inclusiveness, and strengthen fiscal and financial buffers. In this global environment where high debt burdens and tighter financial conditions are imperatives, the main policy priority should be for countries to quickly and cooperatively resolve their trade disagreements and the resulting policy uncertainties, rather than raising harmful barriers to further destabilize an already slowing global economy.

Crude oil prices stood at around \$55 per barrel and continued to be volatile reflecting supply influences and US policy on Iranian oil exports. Prices of metals and agricultural commodities softened slightly due to subdued demand from China. Consumer price inflation was generally stable in advanced economies but inched up in the United States where growth soared above-trend.

Emerging and Developing Economies

Among emerging market economies, inflationary pressures are easing with the drop in oil prices, partially offset by the pass-through of currency depreciations to domestic prices. Emerging and developing economies sought to



Source: Global GDP Growth: Actual and Projections

enhance their resilience through an appropriate mix of fiscal, monetary, exchange rate, and prudential policies to lessen their vulnerability to the tightened global financial conditions, sharp currency movements, and reversals in capital flows. Given there were subdued medium-term prospects for an improvement in per capita incomes in many countries, and mounting downside risks to growth, reforms were necessary to bolster growth potential and ensure that all segments of society had access to opportunities.

Fiscal spending was prioritized and focused on potential areas that supported growth, such as investment in physical and digital infrastructure, boosting labor force participation where aging threatened future labor supply, and the enhancement of workforce skills.

Advanced Economies

In 2018, the USA experienced record low unemployment rates as the deficit expansion measures provided a short-term boost to activity and many of its trading partners. However, the cost of elevated risks was evident for the USA and other global economies

TABLE 1.1-1
Indicators of Economic Performance in Advanced Economies
2017 – 2018

Country	Real GDP (% change)		Unemployment Rate (Annual Avg.) (% change)		Consumer Price Index (% change)	
	2017	2018e	2017	2018e	2017	2018e
United States	2.3	2.9	4.4	3.8	2.1	2.4
Japan	1.8	0.9	2.8	2.9	1.0	1.2
Germany	2.5	1.5	3.7	3.5	1.1	1.8
France	1.8	1.5	9.4	8.8	1.1	1.9
Italy	1.6	1.0	11.2	10.8	1.1	1.3
U.K	1.7	1.4	4.4	4.1	2.7	2.5
Canada	3.0	2.1	6.3	6.1	1.6	2.6

SOURCE: IMF World Economic Outlook 2017 and 2018 ILO World Employment Social Outlook 2018

as larger deficits not only left fewer budget resources to invest in supply-side reforms but added to an already unsustainable public debt and contributed to a rise in global imbalances.

Expansionary fiscal policy had the potential to lead to a rise in inflation that could trigger a rise in interest rates, a tightening of the global financial conditions, and the appreciation of the USA dollar with potential negative spillovers for the global economy.

In the United Kingdom, the offsetting negative effect of the prolonged uncertainty about the BREXIT outcome and the positive impact from the fiscal stimulus announced craves the necessity for a BREXIT deal to be reached in 2019, and that the UK transitions gradually under a new regime. Growth in advanced economies slowed from an estimated 2.3 percent in 2018 due to soft private consumption, weak industrial production as a result of the introduction of revised auto emission standards, subdued domestic and foreign demand, higher borrowing costs as sovereign yields remain elevated, and the

negative impact of street protests and industrial action.

The commodity price index was driven by higher energy prices and the reduced price of metals due to weaker consumption demand from China. The metals markets experienced high volatility due to the implementation of tariffs, US sanctions on aluminum giant Rusal, and higher trade policy uncertainty. The price of iron ore, the primary input in steel manufacture, dropped 12.4 percent, while aluminum prices reached a seven-year high after the Rusal sanctions, before declining by more than 10 percent as tariff hikes were implemented.

Growth levels in the Advanced Economies expanded by 2.4 percent in 2018, while growth in Emerging Markets and Developing Economies remained steady. In the United States of America growth peaked at 2.9 percent due to the support of the pro-cyclical fiscal stimulus after eight consecutive years of expansion despite expected monetary tightening. In China, growth was moderate at 6.6

percent, and in India growth increased to 7.3 percent as oil prices increased along with the tightening of the global financial conditions. This acceleration reflected a rebound from transitory shocks such as the currency exchange initiative and the implementation of the national Goods and Services Tax, coupled with strengthening investment and robust private consumption.

Inflation in Advanced Economies increased from 1.7 percent in 2017 to 2.0 percent in 2018 due to the continuous cyclical recovery in demand and the increase in commodity prices. In Emerging and Developing Economies, inflation continued to rise due to accelerated demand and rising fuel prices. In contrast, inflation accelerated in Brazil to 3.7 percent in 2018 as monetary policy remained supportive, while in Argentina and Mexico, inflation reached 31.8 percent and 4.8 percent respectively, due to a depreciation of the currency and the tightening of monetary policy.

Regional Developments

Across the Region economic growth was generally weak around 1-2 per cent as deep-rooted structural problems, tight fiscal constraints, and the reluctance of the private sector to invest as they previously did. Hence, a transformed, dynamic, innovative employment generating private sector is essential at this time.

Individual country performances in the Region reflected similar weak performances throughout most productive sectors with the exception of the manufacturing, construction, tourism and energy subsectors. In all countries the potential for growth exists but the mobilization and careful management of local resources through taxes is a necessary condition that must be exploited. Significant progress was seen throughout the Region in reforming the financial sector. Banks suffered high levels of non-performing loans that constrained credit availability and economic activity, as well as increase their vulnerability to shocks.

II. THE BARBADOS ECONOMY

OVERVIEW

The reduced economic activity experienced during the year 2017 continued into 2018 and was influenced by a number of factors including the prevailing global low growth conditions stemming from a disorderly BREXIT and a slowdown in the US economy, widening fiscal and external imbalances, very high debt and the implementation of the urgent fiscal measures in mid-2017.

Notwithstanding the economic challenges a much improved outlook followed in the second half of the year with: 1) the announcement and rapid completion of the domestic portion of the comprehensive debt restructuring programme - the first ever in Barbados' history; 2) the development of the Barbados Economic Reform and Transformation Plan which served as the basis for a home-grown economic programme supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF); and 3) the launch of the International Monetary Fund Extended Fund Facility programme on October 1, 2018.

Approval of the IMF supported programme catalysed funding from other international financial institutions thereby bolstering the international reserves and averting BOP and exchange rate risks which were looming.

International reserves at the end of the year reached BDS\$1.05 billion dollars representing approximately 13.5 weeks of import cover up from the 5½ weeks registered in June of the same year.

At the end of the fiscal year 2018/19, the government was successful in meeting all performance criteria set out under the IMF EFF Programme, including the achievement of a primary surplus of 3.4 per cent. The introduction of new strategic taxes in conjunction with vital cost cutting measures within the state-owned enterprises supported the successful outcome.

Total economic output contracted by 0.4 per cent due to the negative contribution from construction, manufacturing, and key service-based subsectors. However, there was a marked increase in agriculture production by 14.7 per cent over the previous year.

Consumer price changes moderated from a high of 5.5 per cent in July to 3.7 per cent by December with a total average inflation for the year calculated at 3.7 per cent.

There was a marginal reduction in the unemployment rate to 9.7 per cent, just three percentage points down from the previous year. This rate though a slight improvement compared to 2017 was impacted by the structural adjustment programme which resulted in the layoffs from the public sector in the last quarter of the year.

Real GDP per capita declined by a 0.1 per centage point to register BDS\$29.4 thousand (US \$14.7 thousand) when compared to the previous year, a signal of the lower productive output in the economy.

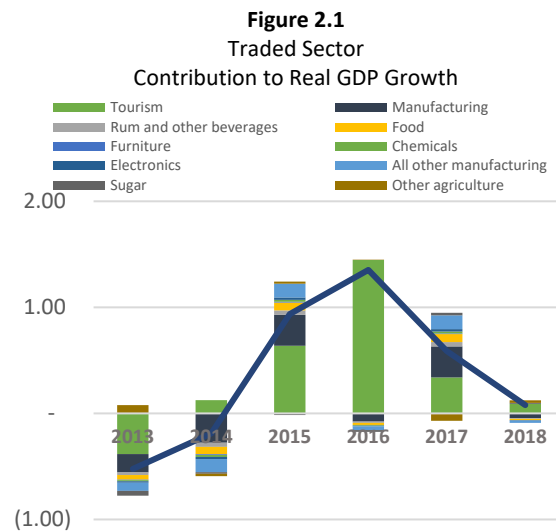
Liquidity within the financial system was high and attributed to the commercial banking system limiting its exposure to the Central Bank by restricting its borrowings from the Bank.

A. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTION

REAL SECTOR

TRADED SECTOR

Real value-added output in the tradable sector increased by 3.8 per cent. This relatively low outturn was largely attributed to continued tourism expansion and a marked expansion in agriculture production which therefore offset the decline in manufacturing sector.



SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

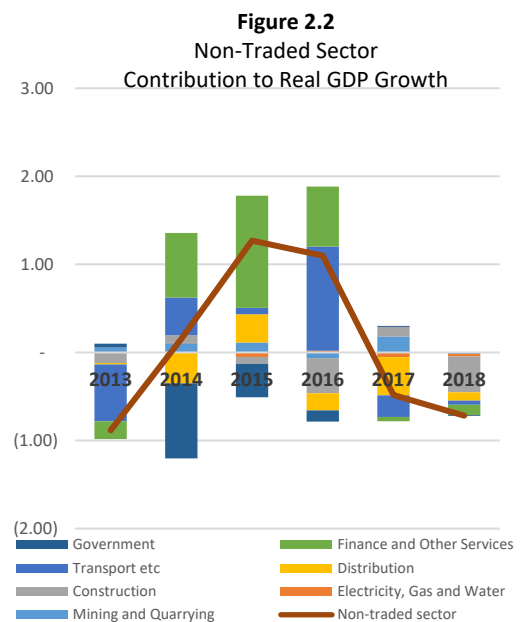
Long-stay arrivals grew by 2.8 per cent which was bolstered by an increase in visitors from the USA, registering an 8.4 per cent increase over the 2017 period. The US market in particular has been trending upward over the past 5 years due to intensive marketing campaigns. Arrivals from the Canadian and other CARICOM markets also increased by 1.7 per cent and 6.6 per cent respectively. The UK visitor market returned to growth by 1.5 per cent following a 0.6 per cent decline in 2017.

Agricultural and fishing subsector grew by 14.8 per cent, reflecting an increased demand for locally sourced goods in the face of global economic and trade uncertainty.

The international business sector witnessed a falloff in new entities when compared to figures for the previous year, which stood at three hundred and thirty-three (333) in 2018 compared to four hundred and five (405) for the corresponding period in 2017. This represents an overall decrease in new company formation by 17.8 per cent of the entities regulated by the International Business Unit.

NON-TRADED SECTOR

The non-tradable sector declined by 1.7 per cent. A number of sectors contributed to the slowdown in economic activity in the non-traded sector, including: transportation and storage (-2.6 per cent), wholesale & retail trade (-3.8 per cent) and electricity, gas and water (-0.3 per cent). The construction industry also registered a large decline of 6.5 per cent following moderate growth of 2.1 per cent in 2017.



SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

EXPENDITURE ON GDP

Provisional data on the Gross Domestic Product at market prices showed a marginal increase in economic growth by 2.8 per cent to reach an estimated \$10,245.8 million when compared with \$9,971.9 million recorded in 2017.

Consumption expenditure over the review period declined by 0.5 per cent to \$8,777.5 million. Domestic consumption expenditure was the major factor influencing the growth outturn, accounting for 85.7 per cent share of GDP at market prices; however, personal spending has been on the decline, falling by 0.5 per cent when compared to 2017. Government expenditure also fell by 0.7 per cent at the end of 2018; this marks the second consecutive year of decline.

Gross capital formation amounted to an estimated \$1,454.0 million, a reduction by 6.6 per cent over 2017. This outturn was attributed to a fall-off in machinery and equipment investment outlays which fell by 12.9 per cent or \$86.3 million. Investment outlays in building purchases fell by 1.9 per cent or \$16.0 million. Overall, total investment in building as well as equipment and machinery purchases have been on the decline since 2016.

The services industry has been the major driver of growth in the export sector having grown by 5.2 per cent over the past year, a robust performance compared to the 3.7 per cent growth recorded a year earlier and well over the 10-year average of -1.5 per cent.

Exports of goods represent a cause for concern as the sales to the external community have declined by 7.7 per cent, falling the second consecutive year. Over the last 10 years goods export growth averaged around -0.1 per cent.

There was a slight upturn in import demand, halting four consecutive years of decline. Despite this improvement, the fall-off in demand for imported goods continued, declining by 1.4 per cent or \$42.6 million. Imported services however increased by 2.7 per cent or \$27.5 million.

PER CAPITA INCOME

Real GDP per capita declined by 0.1 percentage to register BDS\$29.4 thousand (US \$14.7 thousand) compared with BDS\$29.5 thousand (US\$14.8 thousand) in 2017.

B. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS¹

During the last quarter of 2018, Barbados benefitted from significant capital inflows from policy and project-based loans as a result of the IMF supported home-grown economic recovery plan. These inflows amounted to over \$470 million which boosted foreign reserves holdings. The capital and financial account balance was estimated at \$959.3 million, boosted primarily by higher long-term private inflows reflecting the improved performance of the foreign exchange market.

¹ The source of the Balance of Payments data is the Central Bank of Barbados

Table 2.2-1
Balance of Payments (BOP)
2015-2018

	\$M			
Year	2015	2016	2017	2018
Current Account	-578.4	-414.6	-380.9	-402.9
Total Exports (fob)	965.8	1,039.7	970.8	895.9
of which Domestic	-	-	-	-
Exports	486.3	504.6	509.7	510.2
	-	-	-	-
Imports (CIF)	3,236.2	3,243.1	3,200.3	3,155.5
of which Retained	-	-	-	-
Imports	2,756.7	2,768.6	2,739.2	2769.7
	-	-	-	-
Services (Net)	1,318.2	1,508.2	1,577.3	1,626.0
of which Tourism	1,798.4	1,979.1	2,055.7	2,171.1
Income	-425.9	-442.9	-447.8	-499.6
Transfers	3.9	-65.0	-75.9	-87.0
	-	-	-	-
Capital and Financial Account	448.6	125.9	322.8	938.4
E and O ¹	65.2	50.7	-170.8	52.7
Overall Surplus/Deficit	-64.5	-238.0	-228.5	588.3
Net Official Financing	-	-	-	-
IMF Credit	-	-	-	-
Other M.A. ²	-	-	-	-
Other F.I. ³	-	-	-	-
Change in Foreign Reserves	-	-	-	-
(CBB Basis)	-	-	-	-
(-increase/+decrease)	64.5	238.0	228.5	-588.3
	-	-	-	-
IMF Resources	-	-	-	-
Change in NIR(IMF Basis)	-	-	-	-
(-increase/+decrease)	40.3	246.5	240.2	-497.6

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

The external current account registered positive developments including increased travel credits as a result of the opening of the Ross University School of Medicine and improved room rate bookings. However, the current account expanded by 5.8 per cent. This outturn was due to falling reexport of goods while improved tourism earnings were offset by the income earned by residents and transfers. Domestic exports were relatively flat with gains from the chemicals and printed paper labels, negated by falling rum and sugar exports. Imports

which fell by 1.4 per cent, moderated the widening current account deficit.

NET INTERNATIONAL RESERVES (NIR)

The stock of foreign reserves increased by \$588 million at the end of the year 2018 to reach \$999.3 million, representing 12.8 weeks of import cover. This outcome marked a turning point to the slippage of the foreign reserves which were in persistent decline since 2012.

DIRECTION OF TRADE²

The trade deficit on average over the last four years was around BDS\$ -2.3billion, reflecting relatively stable trade conditions.

EXPORTS

Domestic exports during 2018 were estimated at \$510.7 million, an increase of 0.2 per cent or \$0.8 million above the \$509.8 million recorded for 2017. The primary market for Barbados' domestic exports continued to be the CARICOM region accounting for 57.9 per cent of total domestic exports.

Domestic exports to Trinidad and Tobago increased by 26.4 per cent in 2018 following a 10 per cent increase registered in 2017. However, major declines were registered in other CARICOM source markets, including Grenada which fell by 19.0 per cent or \$3.5 million, followed by St. Lucia by \$1.4 million or a decline of 8 per cent.

As has been the case for the past four years the value of exports to the United States (US) continued to be sporadic. After rebounding by 13.4 per cent in 2017, export growth declined by 11.7 per cent in 2018. Despite the decline, the US market still accounted for 16.6 per cent of the share of domestic exports.

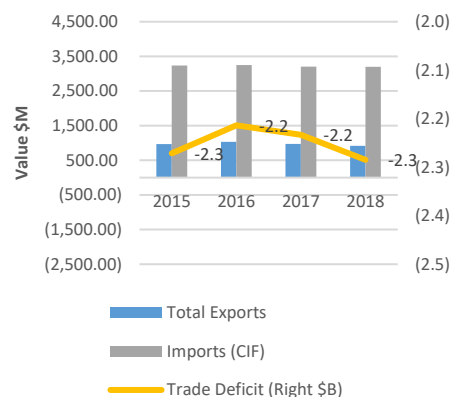
Canada was the third largest market for Barbadian exports in the western hemisphere, surpassing that of the United Kingdom, with exports of \$24.8 million, an increase of 1.5 per cent from 2017.

Exports to UK market fell by 47.3 per cent from 2017 to \$13.0 million. This decline may be attributed to the uncertainty surrounding BREXIT and due to timing

² The source for the Direction of Trade figures is the Barbados Statistical Service.

Figure 2.3

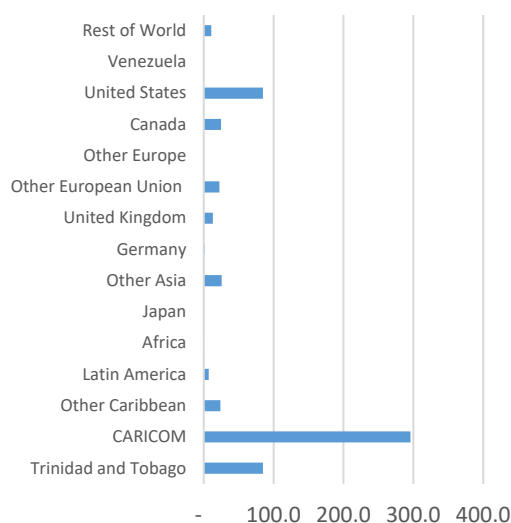
Visible Trade Balance (2015– 2018)



SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

Figure 2.4

Direction of Trade – Domestic Exports for 2018 (per cent share)



SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

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

differences in sugar production between the years 2017 and 2018.

IMPORTS

During 2018, total imports (cif) stood at \$3,200.2 million, a decrease of \$3.8 million or 0.1 per cent. The major fall-off in import demand was primarily as a result of a reduced import preference from the US source market. The estimated decline recorded was approximately \$77.6 million in value or -6.8 per cent, which more than doubled the decline of \$32.9 million recorded in the previous comparative period.

Figure 2.5

Direction of Trade Total Imports for 2018
(percentage share)



SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

Notwithstanding the fall-off in import consumption from the US source market, imports from other neighboring Caribbean islands grew by 35.7 per cent, reflecting a difference of \$74.3 million, while imports from CARICOM countries increased by 2.9 per cent or \$18.4 million when compared to 2017.

The Latin American Market also registered appreciable growth in 2018, with an increase of \$12.4 million (or 11.2 per cent) in supplies over 2017 levels.

Despite a fall-off of 31.0 per cent or \$306 million in supplies, the CARICOM market was the second largest source of imports, accounting for 21 per cent (or \$682.2 million) of total imports. Followed by the United Kingdom (UK), with a share of 4.0 per cent valued at \$136.5 million, reflecting a decline of 2.0 per cent from the previous year. Canada, Barbados' fourth largest source market for goods, also declined by 6.5 per cent.

C. FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS AND PUBLIC FINANCES

FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS

At the turn of the year 2018, the economy of Barbados was in the midst of an economic crisis attributed to lower than expected revenue yields and expenditure savings from the fiscal consolidation efforts since 2013. This led to widening fiscal deficits which inevitably escalated debt levels and an over reliance on financing from the Central Bank of Barbados and the National Insurance Scheme.

The fiscal challenges were however mitigated during the second half of the year when subsequent to the conclusion of the general election on May 24, 2018, the newly elected government embarked on a comprehensive debt restructuring initiative as part of its Economic Recovery and Transformation Plan for Barbados. The debt restructuring initiative featured an immediate suspension on all external debt service payments while the

Government continued to pay interest on domestic debt with the expectation that domestic debt holders will roll over maturing principle until government launched an exchange offer.

The exchange offer for domestic debt was launched on September 7, 2018 and thus triggered the approval of an Extended Arrangement (EFF) by the IMF's Executive Board on October 1, 2018.

Agreement with the bulk of domestic creditors was announced on October 14, 2018 while negotiations with external creditors were still ongoing at the close of the year.

The debt restructuring efforts contributed significantly to the sizeable reduction of the debt stock, and together with further fiscal tightening lent to the turnaround of the fiscal deficit and primary balance, resulting in positive balances of 0.4 per cent and 3.4 per cent respectively.

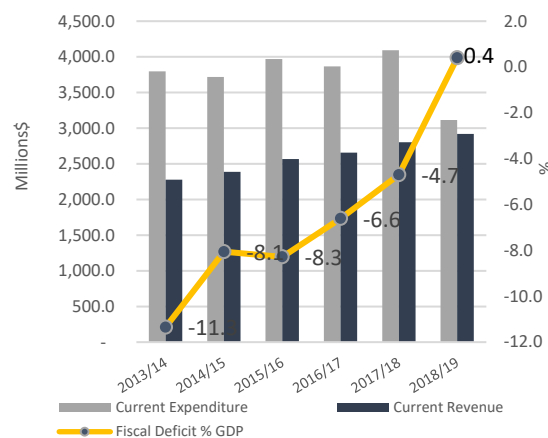
PUBLIC FINANCES

CURRENT REVENUE

During fiscal year 2018/19, total revenue increased by 4.2 per cent, just about 1.0 percentage point below the average growth over the past five years. This performance was slightly offset by the resumption of tax refunds for the current fiscal year.

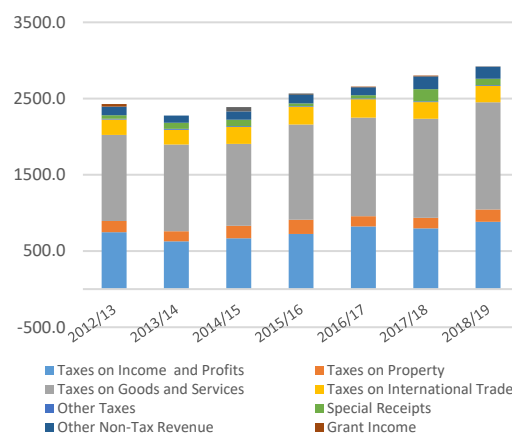
Taxes on income and profits together improved by 10.8 per cent or \$86.4 million. This outturn followed changes to the personal income tax structure which attracted a new 40% rate on accessible income of over \$75,001. Compared to the previous fiscal period, personal income taxes increased by 2.4 per cent (\$11.2 million).

Figure 2.6
Fiscal Outturn



SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs and Investment

Figure 2.7
Government Revenue



SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs and Investment

Developments in the domestic and international economy prompted changes to the corporation tax structure. In particular, efforts to support the reduction of the high debt level gave rise to the need to increase the standard corporation tax rate from 25 to 30 per cent during the latter half of income year 2018. However, approaching the end of 2018, Barbados, in its commitment to become compliant with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) Base Erosion Profit Shifting (BEPS) Action 5 initiative - sought to re-introduce a new corporation tax framework. This new

framework is scheduled to commence in January 2019, with the aim to converge Barbados' domestic and international tax rates with some conditions applied. All corporations will face a tiered structure ranging from 1 per cent to 5.5 per cent depending on the income level of the company. While the reforms will catalyze greater participation in the formal economy the corporation tax receipt were buoyed by first time international business registrants.

Other reforms contributing to the pool of revenue resources were the introduction of the fuel tax as well as the health service contribution levy, each yielding approximately \$68.6 million and \$14.9 million respectively.

Land tax receipts rose by 19.8 per cent (\$24.4 million) as taxpayers took advantage of the extension of the tax amnesty and VAT receipts increased by 8.0 per cent or \$69.8 million.

The National Social Responsibility Levy (NSRL), which was first introduced in 2016, and the road tax were also part of the reform package and subject to a repeal thereby weakening the growth of overall indirect taxes and special receipts.

EXPENDITURE

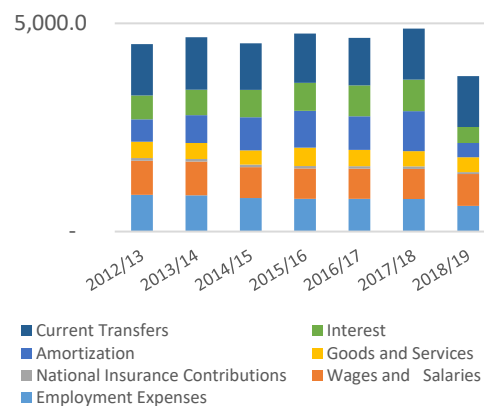
The undertaking of the comprehensive debt restructuring framework marked by the cessation of external debt payments to foreign creditors and concerted efforts to restructure Barbados dollar denominated debt with local stakeholders lead to a significant reduction in public expenses. Amortisation and interest payments together were reduced by \$991.1 million representing 64.3 per cent and 49.3 per cent decline respectively. Salaries and Wages also fell by 79.5 per cent despite an increase in public sector wages by 5 per cent.

This was due to the attrition process being undertaken with the public sector as part of the structural reforms under the BERT Plan.

Spending cuts to SOEs also formed part of the reform package. Strategic focus was geared toward reducing current transfers in which a 4.0 per cent decline was achieved during the fiscal year 2018/19.

By the close of that fiscal year, the fiscal balance stood at 0.4 per cent of GDP, down from 4.7 per cent of GDP in 2017/18 with a primary surplus of 3.4 per cent of GDP, outcomes of which were in-line with the IMF EFF program targets.

Figure 2.8
Government Expenditure



SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs and Investment

FINANCING

Over the years the large financing requirements have been increasingly met by short-term debt instruments which amounted to 39.0 per cent of the GDP. The Central Bank of Barbados accounted for 15.0 per cent of GDP share with the remainder being held by commercial banks and other financial entities. About 85.0 per cent of the claims held by commercial banks would be subject to an exchange offer into a 15-year bond issue.

This, together with extended maturity extensions, helped reduced gross financing needs during the 2018/19 fiscal period while simultaneously promoting greater debt sustainability.

Management and Audit Act helped to strengthen the limitation on Central Bank financing of the Government budget. No further debt issuance was made after June 2018.

Amendments made to both the Central Bank Act and the Financial

With the domestic restructuring programme in effect, financing for the

Table 2.3-1
Fiscal Deficit Financing

	\$M					
Year	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total Financing Requirement	1662.4	1502.3	1618.9	1415.5	1445.5	373.6
Foreign Financing	542.9	62.7	297.6	141.3	141.3	439.0
Project Financing	92.9	62.7	297.6	141.3	141.3	439.0
Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)	45.5	48.0	50.1	38.5	38.5	238.2
World Bank (IBRD)	28.9	11.5	-	-	-	-
Caribbean Development Bank	18.5	3.2	10.2	3.9	3.9	171.7
Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)	-	-	-	-	-	10.9
Citibank	-	-	87.3	30.9	30.9	-
European Investment Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Development Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of China	-	-	-	-	68.0	18.2
Non-Project Financing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Financing	1057.8	1377.2	1273.0	1292.5	1306.1	-
Government Savings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds	11.1	30.0	90.0	40.0	40.0	-
Debentures	373.9	335.0	800.0	425.0	350.0	-
Tax Reserve Certificates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Refund Certificates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury Bills	558.5	527.2	383.0	377.5	616.1	-
Treasury Notes	114.3	400.0	-	450.0	300.0	-
Other Domestic	-	35.0	-	-	-	-
Total Domestic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Financing	1600.7	1439.9	1570.6	1433.8	1447.4	439.0

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs and Investment

remainder of the year to support the BERT agenda was primarily facilitated by funding from the IMF of about BDS\$290 million, representing half of the amount to be received over the programme period. This assistance further catalyzed funding from other development partners such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and the Caribbean Development Bank which provided funds totaling \$350 million. This support is in addition to other policy-based loans that were already in train.

NATIONAL DEBT

During the review period, the public debt of Barbados, inclusive of all central government debt, SOE guaranteed loans and tax arrears incurred amounted to just over 157 per cent of fiscal year (FY) GDP. The high debt level led to the urgent announcement to embark on a comprehensive debt restructuring strategy starting with the suspension of all external payments to commercial creditors. The debt targeted for restructuring amounted to around 147.0 per cent of FY GDP and included claims held by public sector agencies such as the Central Bank of Barbados and the National Insurance Scheme (NIS). Emphasis was placed on treasury bills, debentures, overdrafts and similar short-term instruments, debt to external creditors, debt guaranteed by central government and external arrears which accumulated as a result of the selective external default. Bilateral external debt held by multilaterals were the only claims excluded from the parameters of the restructuring process.

The timing of the debt restructuring was driven primarily by the need to safeguard and maintain foreign reserves, given the large external debt payments which were due in June 2018.

The debt restructuring initiative featured a natural disaster clause to help Barbados stay current on its payments in the event of exogenous shocks caused by such

events and a collective action mechanism. The collective action mechanism was retrofitted and adopted by Parliament through legislation. The legislation stipulated that creditors holding 75 per cent of the aggregate outstanding principle of specific debt instruments and affirming a proposal for a restructuring shall make the restructuring binding for all debt holders. Agreement was reached by the majority of domestic creditors – including all banks and insurers and was announced on October 14, 2018.

The legislation was used to secure 100 per cent participation in the domestic exchange thereby rendering the collective action mechanism effective.

The transaction for the debt exchange closed on November 19, 2018 and triggered an upgrade to the credit rating from selective default to B- with a stable outlook by the Standard and Poor's rating agency.

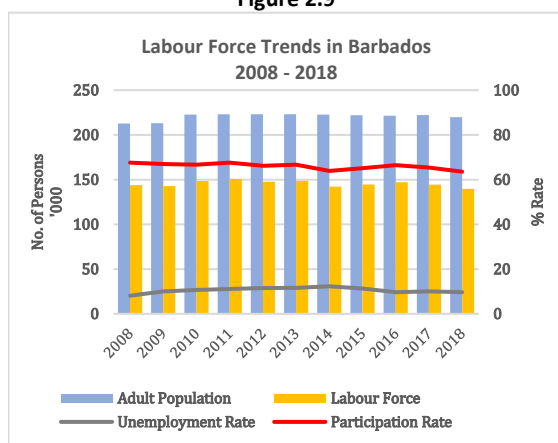
At the conclusion of the year, negotiations with external commercial creditors were still on-going and hence, the decision to suspend payments on external commercial debt remained in force.

At the end of fiscal year 2018/19 the balance on the stock of debt was estimated at 122 per cent of FY GDP.

D. EMPLOYMENT, INFLATION AND THE LABOUR MARKET

EMPLOYMENT

The adult population of Barbados was projected at 219,800 persons for the period 2018, of which 105,000 or 47.7 per cent estimated to be male and 114,900 or 52.3 per cent estimated to be female. A total of 126,200 persons were employed at the end of

Figure 2.9


SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

2018, with males accounting for 52.0 per cent and females representing the remainder 48.0 per cent. Twelve thousand one hundred (12,100) persons were unemployed for the period 2018, both males and females reported an equal value of 6,050. The unemployment rate declined to 9.7 per cent in 2018 from the 10.0 per cent reported in 2017. This reduced unemployment was slightly offset by the layoffs which occurred in the public sector in

the last quarter of 2018 as a resulting of the fiscal tightening under the BERT Plan.

The labour force participation rate at the end of the year was estimated at 63.9 per cent, representing a decline of 1.5 per cent from the 65.4 per cent reported in 2017. The participation rate for males stood at 68.4 per cent and 59.2 per cent for females.

The number of persons recorded as not actively seeking work, increased by approximately 5.0 per cent representing a corresponding reporting value of 80,100. The number of inactive males for 2018 was 33,200 while 46,900 females were inactive.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

The Wholesale and Retail trade sector provided the highest level of employment, which stood at 19,800 persons at the end of 2018. The Accommodation and Food Services sector provided jobs to 17,600 persons, while the Construction, Mining and Quarrying sector provided jobs for 11,900 persons.

Table 2.4-1
Work Stoppages by Economic Activity
2013-2018

Economic Activity	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity, Gas and Water	4	0	0	2	0	1
Construction	0	1	0	2	0	0
Tourism/Hospitality	na	na	1	na	0	na
Manufacturing	1	1	0	0	0	0
Wholesale and Retail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport, Storage and Communication	0	4	1	5	8	1
Finance, Insurance and Business Services	0	0	2	0	0	4
Community, Social and Personal Services	4	3	4	1	0	2
Total	9	10	8	10	8	8

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

Public Administration and Defence secured 8,700.

The Barbados Statistical Service, Labour Force Survey reported that 27,700 persons were employed as Service / Shop Workers, while 18,800 persons were listed in the category as Elementary Workers. Other occupations with significant employment were Professionals which comprised 15,400 persons, Clerks 14,500 persons, Craft and Related Workers represented 13,300 persons, Technicians and Associated Professionals 12,600 and Legislators, Senior Officers 11,200 persons.

BARBADOS EMPLOYMENT AND CAREER COUNSELLING SERVICES

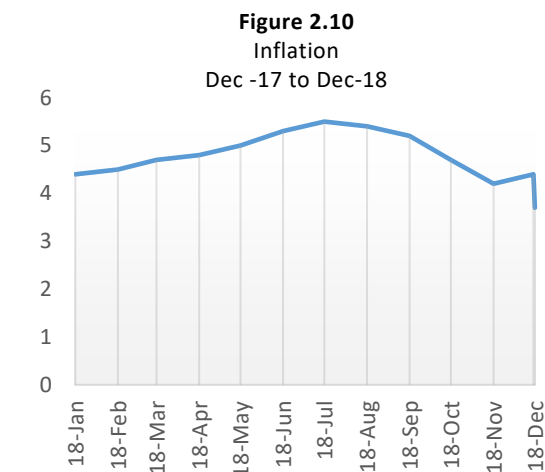
During 2018, the Barbados Employment and Career Counselling Service (BECCS) registered 1,339 individuals seeking work; 1,037 individuals sought local placement while the remaining 302 were interested in jobs overseas. Two hundred and seventy-one (271) jobseekers were placed in jobs; fifty-eight (58) persons received local placement which represented a sixteen (16) per cent increase compared to the previous year. In addition, two hundred and thirteen persons benefited from employment opportunities overseas, representing an increase of 21.1 per cent from the 168 placements in the prior year.

WORK STOPPAGES BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

For the period 2018 they were eight (8) reported work stoppages with a total of 285 workers involved and five (5) man days lost.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

In 2018, 2,903 complaints were received by the Labour Department, an increase of 14.7 per cent from the prior year's reported figure of 2,530. Fifty-three (53)



Source: Barbados Statistical Service

cases were referred to the Employment Rights Tribunal. Thirty-one (31) court hearings were attended, and eight (8) employers were prosecuted.

The Labour Department collected \$216,138.61 in settlements on behalf of workers in 2018. Payments mainly comprise Holiday Pay (\$65,612.36) and severance pay (\$52,198.98).

Other categories of settlement included: compensation (Ex-Gratia) (\$36,952.13) which made up 17.0 per cent of the total settlement, while notice pay (\$31,266.13) represent 14.5 per cent and Wages (\$30,109.01) accounted for 14 per cent.

The Labour Department also undertook a number of other industrial relation actions. These included conducting: Two (2) surveys, 310 shop inspections, 42 employer visits, 4 employers' seminars and 8 external seminars and presentations facilities on labour legislation.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

The Labour Department continued to monitor the working conditions and practices

in businesses across Barbados in 2018. For the period under review, 423 industrial accidents were reported; this was a reduction from the 468 accidents that occurred in 2017. The number of routine inspections conducted by the department dipped to 231, which represented a significant reduction from the 410 inspections conducted in 2017. The non-factory inspections conducted for the period 2018 increased to 192 from the 150 reported in 2017.

INFLATION

The average rate of inflation at the end of the year measured 3.7 per cent compared to 4.4 per cent in 2017. During the year 2018 prices registered a decrease across all product categories with the exception of the food and non-alcoholic beverages, Restaurants and miscellaneous goods and services which registered increases of 1.1, 3.4 and 6.3 per cent.

Notable declines were registered in Alcoholic Beverage, Tobacco and Narcotics (2.5 per cent), Clothing and Footwear (12.5 per cent), Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels (1.98 per cent) Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance (3.5 per cent) Health (4.12 per cent), Transport (5.56 per cent) Education (38.2 per cent).

E. SECTORAL PERFORMANCE AND POLICY REVIEW

ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES INDUSTRY

The Tourism Sector's contribution to the economy can be indirectly assessed by means of the Accommodation and Food Services Sector component of GDP. This sector has continued to be one of the main earners of foreign exchange for Barbados and over the last five (5) years has accounted for an average of 13.4 per cent of the share of real GDP.

The sector's contribution to real GDP output was BDS\$1,340.1 million in 2018, which is approximately equivalent to 14.5 per cent of the share of real GDP. In addition to the minor increase in the output of GDP by BDS\$25.2 million, there was also a slight decrease in commercial bank credit for the industry from BDS\$378.1 million in 2017 to BDS\$331.7 million in 2018.

The sector continues to be the largest private sector source of jobs in Barbados, with an estimated 17.6 thousand persons employed in this industry in 2018 compared to 15.0 thousand for 2017; reflecting an increase of 17.3 per cent. Accommodation and Food Services is one of the industries where employment among females outnumber male employment. However, during 2018, employment among males in the industry increased by 22.4 per cent, compared to

Table 2.5-1
Employment By Selected Industry ('000)
Accommodation & Food Services
January to December 2017– 2018

	2017	2018	Actual Change	Percentage Change
Male	5.8	7.1	1.3	22.4
Female	9.2	10.5	1.3	14.1
Total	15.0	17.6	2.6	17.3

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

female employment, which grew by 14.1 per cent.

STAY-OVER ARRIVALS

During 2018, visitor arrivals increased to 678,537 or by 2.6 per cent when compared to 2017, which recorded 661,160 visitors. According to the Barbados Tourism Marketing Inc. (BTMI), this performance can be attributed to the strategic and integrated marketing initiatives which were deployed across Barbados' top source markets, along with new and expanded air services, attractions and accommodation.

Monthly analysis revealed there was a slight decrease of 0.2 per cent or 155 less

arrivals reported for December 2018 when compared with December 2017, with growth being recorded in all other months. This was coupled with a slight decline in average length of stay which contracted from 9.1 days to 9.0 days for 2018.

The United Kingdom remained Barbados' main source market in 2018, accounting for 32.5 per cent of arrivals. The United States continued to gain market share, accounting for 30.1 per cent of arrivals, an increase from the 28.5 per cent of market share captured in 2017. Growth in market share was especially seen during the summer months when the United States was the largest source market for arrivals. Slight contractions were seen in all other markets,

Table 2.5-2
Stayover Visitor Arrivals by Market
January to December 2017 - 2018

Market	2017	2018 ^P	Actual Change	Percentage Change
U.S.A	188,460	204,249	15,789	8.4
Canada	85,047	86,499	1,452	1.7
U.K	217,441	220,695	3,254	1.5
Germany	11,243	10,621	(622)	-5.5
Other Europe	28,959	27,883	(1,076)	-3.7
Europe	40,202	38,504	(1,698)	-4.2
Trinidad & Tobago	35,822	32,636	(3,186)	-8.9
Other CARICOM	67,208	70,201	2,993	4.5
CARICOM	103,030	102,837	(193)	-0.2
Other Countries	26,980	25,753	(1,227)	-4.5
Total	661,160	678,537	17,377	2.6

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

P= preliminary

except the Other CARICOM market, which grew marginally from 10.2 per cent, to account for 10.3 per cent of market share.

The United States led the growth in arrivals with 8.4 per cent or 15,789 more arrivals, and Other CARICOM with 4.5 per cent or 2,993 more arrivals. In addition, arrivals from the United Kingdom and Canada recorded grew by 1.5 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively, which was under the average rate of 2.6 per cent. Other main source markets contracted during the year, with the steepest declines recorded for Trinidad and Tobago (8.9 per cent) and Germany (5.5 per cent).

CRUISE PASSENGER ARRIVALS

During 2018, they were 436 cruise ship calls, a decrease of 70 calls or 13.8 per

cent when compared to 2017. They were 836,155 cruise passenger arrivals, an increase of 1.7 per cent or 13,880 passenger arrivals when compared to the corresponding period in 2017. The performance of this sector fluctuated during the period under review, with growth being seen in the months of January, March, May, July, August, September and November.

Of these months, September recorded both the highest percentage growth (148.9 per cent) and the largest increase in actual passenger arrivals (13,747). The fluctuations in performance were as a result of shifts in cruise itineraries as other ports in the region recovered from the hurricanes of 2017 and reopened to cruise ships. However, the decline in arrivals in April (27.0 per cent) can be attributed to the Easter holiday occurring earlier in the month than in 2017, with most of the associated travel happening in March rather than April.

Table 2.5-3
Cruise Passenger Arrivals
January to December –2017-2018

Month	2017	2018 ^P	Actual Change	Percentage Change
January	147,745	152,392	4,647	3.1
February	121,684	115,862	(5,822)	(4.8)
March	108,840	115,862	7,022	6.5
April	86,398	63,033	(23,365)	(27.0)
May	21,937	22,262	325	1.5
June	22,337	20,105	(2,232)	(10.0)
July	14,427	18,982	4,555	31.6
August	20,412	21,960	1,548	7.6
September	9,235	22,982	13,747	148.9
October	21,269	19,253	(2,016)	-9.5
November	94,102	113,043	18,941	20.1
December	153,889	89,623	64,266	41.7
Total	822,275	775,359	81,616	9.9

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

P= preliminary

Table 2.5-4
Total Visitor Expenditure (US\$'000)
January to December 2017-2018

Activity	2017	2018	Actual Change	Percentage Change
Stayover	1,022,798.00	1,122,185.00	99,387.00	9.7
Cruise	37,991.00	38,533.00	38,533.00	1.4
Total	1,060,789.00	1,160,718.00	1,160,718.00	9.4

SOURCE: Caribbean Tourism Organization

TOTAL VISITOR EXPENDITURE

Expenditure of long-stay visitors and cruise passengers, estimated by the Caribbean Tourism Organisation (CTO), totalled US\$1.16 billion for 2018. This is an increase of US\$99.9 million or 9.4 per cent when compared to the US\$1.06 billion earned during 2017.

Furthermore, expenditure of stayover visitors increased by US\$99.4 million or 9.7 per cent whilst cruise passenger expenditure is estimated to have increased by US\$0.5 million or 1.4 per cent during 2018.

STAYOVER VISITOR EXPENDITURE

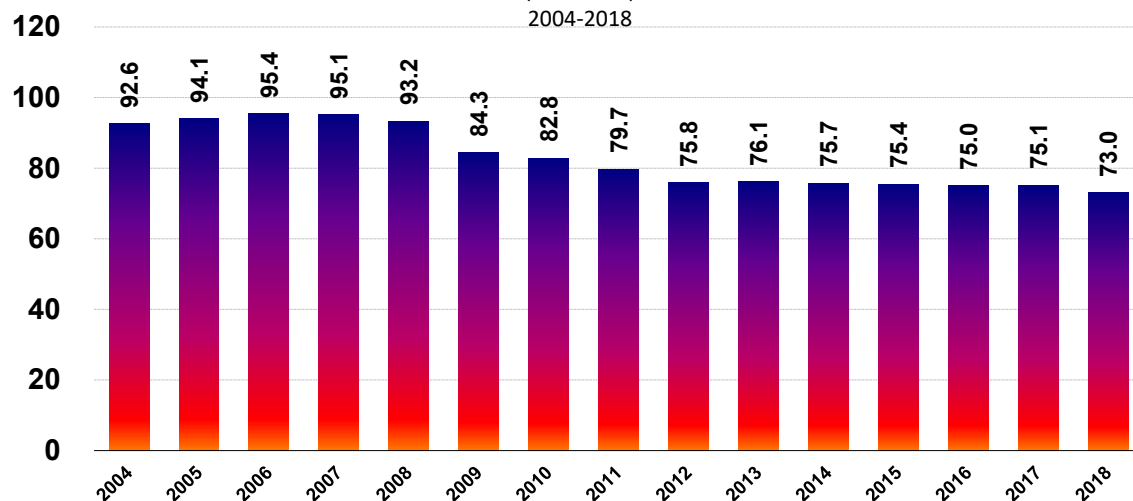
All markets except Other Europe and Other, recorded growth in 2018 when comparison was made with 2017. Stayover visitor expenditure was estimated at US\$1.12 billion, an increase of US\$99.4 million over the US\$1.02 billion estimated in 2017. Of note is the United States market, where expenditure was estimated to have increased by US\$45.7

million or 19.1 per cent. Strong growth in expenditure was also seen in the markets of Canada (8.6 per cent), United Kingdom (7.9 per cent) and the Caribbean (6.7 per cent).

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR.

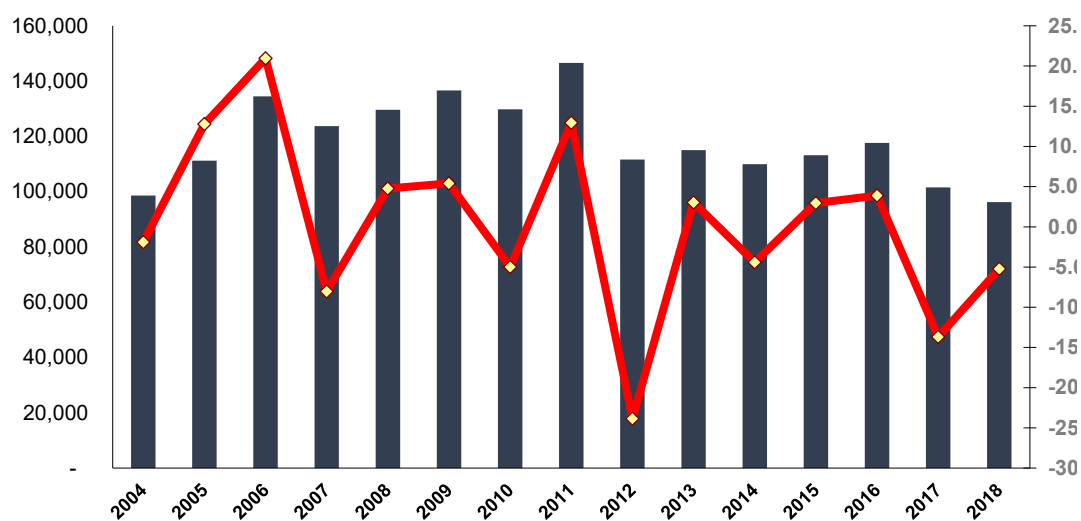
During 2018, the industrial sector continued to be impacted by sluggish demand, reflecting declining trends since 2007. The three areas of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), namely mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, and water and gas, declined by 14.5 per cent, 3.2 per cent 0.9 per cent, respectively, over the review period. The declining performance of the sector during 2018 has been attributed to import competition, high domestic production costs, and a high consumer appetite for imported goods. Moreover, the implementation of the fiscal consolidation programme under the Barbados Economic Recovery and Transformation (BERT) Plan dampened domestic demand for industrial products.

Figure 2.11
Annual Index of Industrial Production
(1994=100)
2004-2018



SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

Figure 2.12
Credit to Manufacturing BDS\$000



SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

MANUFACTURING

The production of locally manufactured goods declined by 3.2 per cent in comparison to the output value of 56.5 recorded in the previous year. This was mainly due to decreases in the production of wooden furniture (7.9 per cent), other manufacturing (7.0 per cent), food (4.9 per cent), beverages and tobacco (3.9 per cent) and chemicals (1.3 per cent).

At the end of 2018, employment within the industrial sector stood at 10,207, representing a decrease of 0.9 per cent in comparison to 2017. Meanwhile, total investment in BDC assisted companies increased by 6.9 per cent to BDS \$30.9 million, while commercial bank credit to the manufacturing sector declined by 5.2 per cent to BDS\$ 96.2 million in comparison to 2017.

During the review period, the BDC continued its mandate to facilitate and promote entrepreneurship. To this end, the BDC provided financial assistance in the amount of BDS\$540,950 to 17 small start-ups during 2018. The BDC also disbursed BDS\$1.12 million under its Special Technical Assistance Programme (STAP) to support the marketing activities of micro and small businesses. Additionally, the BDC provided financial assistance to enhance training and capacity building within the sector.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHING

The output of the Agriculture and Fishing Industry, increased significantly (14.8 per cent) in 2018 over 2017 levels; accounting for BDS\$121.1 million of real GDP; the highest output reported over the past twelve years, surpassing the previous high of BDS\$120.8 million in 2007.

At basic prices, agriculture output stood at BDS\$146.4 million in 2018, compared to BDS\$129.5 million in 2017. This upturn was mainly driven by improvements in output from the sugar cane (12.0 per cent) and the non-sugar agriculture sub-industries (13.1 per cent), which stood at BDS\$7.7 million and BDS\$138.7 million respectively in 2018. Notably, growth was recorded in nominal output (at basic prices) in all of non-sugar agriculture sub-industries, with the exception of fishing which fell to BDS\$13.9 million in 2018 from BDS\$14.8 million in 2017.

There was a marginal decline (0.9 per cent) in the commercial credit provided to the agricultural sector, which was estimated at BDS\$6.8 million in 2018, well below the \$48.7 million allocated in 2007. The livestock sub-sector accounted for the largest share of financing with an estimated BDS\$3.5 million, representing a decline of 6.2 per cent from 2017. Declines were also recorded in the credit provided to the food crop subsector, which dropped by 9.1 per cent to BDS\$1.2 million in 2018. "Other Forms of Agriculture" fell from BDS\$6.9 million in 2017 to BDS\$6.8 million at the end of 2018.

Nonetheless, commercial bank credit provided to the sugarcane sub-sector increased significantly over the year, from BDS\$749 thousand in 2017 to BDS\$ 1,131 thousand in 2018.

SUGAR

The 2018 sugar crop yielded 146,831.1 tonnes of cane from 7,128.96 acres harvested, compared to 131,194.4 tonnes of canes from 6,809.6 acres harvested in 2017. Although there was a 4.7 per cent increase in area of sugarcane harvested; this was significantly less than the 14,657.7 acres of

Table 2.5-5

Local Agricultural Production ('000 kgs)
2014 – 2018

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change over 2017
Sugar (tonnes)	15,745.03	10,758.90	7,026.06	10,102.41	11,668.94	15.5%
Root Crop Production	2,746.4	3,214.1	4,456.7	2,420.3	3,369.2	39.2%
Vegetable Production	4,433.6	4,247.1	2,602.2	3,729.2	5,384.4	44.4%
Livestock and Dairy Production	25,417.79	27,068.02	26,920.19	26,938.77	27,940.11	3.7%
Cotton Lint (kgs)	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
	20,974.34	17,668.72	13,660.98	5,820.84	1,655.62	-71.6%

SOURCE: Agricultural Planning Unit, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

Table 2. 5-6

Statistics on the Sugar Cane Industry
2014 – 2018

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017 (R)	2018	% Change over 2017
Canes harvested (tonnes)	159,606.89	116,105.74	83,369.20	131,194.40	146,831.13	11.92%
Area harvested (acres)	9,443.25	7,670.21	10,582.93	6,809.63	7,128.96	4.69%
Sugar Production (tonnes 96°)	15,745.03	10,758.90	7,026.06	10,102.41	11,668.94	15.51%

SOURCE: Agricultural Planning Unit, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

P- Provisional Estimates

R- Revised

cane harvested ten years ago. Of the 146,831.1 tonnes of cane, independent plantations accounted for 100,985.0 tonnes, followed by the Barbados Agricultural Management Company (BAMC) (45,207.8 tonnes) and Small farmers (638.4 tonnes) respectively.

Sugar produced from the 2018 crop stood at 11,668.9 tonnes, an increase of 15.5 per cent over the 2017 sugar production level

of 10,102.4 tonnes. There was also an improvement in the conversion rate as it took 12.6 tonnes of cane to produce a tonne of sugar in 2018, in contrast to 13.2 tonnes of cane required to produce a tonne of sugar in 2017.

Barbados shipped 4,859 tonnes of sugar to the European Union (EU) in 2018, 16.6 per cent less than the previous year. The export price paid per tonne of sugar during the year under review was BDS\$942, down from BDS\$1,104 in 2017. This resulted in

Table 2. 5-7
Production of Cotton
2013/14 - 2017/18

Year	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	% Change over 2016/2017
Seed cotton received (kgs)	63,778.99	48,386.41	34,645.39	18,415.22	5,527.07	-70.0%
Lint produced (kgs)	20,974.34	17,668.72	13,660.98	5,820.84	1,655.62	-71.6%
Running bales	89	78	57	26	7	-73.1%
Hectares planted	115.54	167.14	171.69	89.64	95.91	7.0%

SOURCE: Cotton Project, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

P- Provisional Estimates

earnings of BDS\$4,577,178.00 from the 2018 sugar exports, a decline of 27.8 per cent from the previous year.

NON- SUGAR AGRICULTURE

THE BARBADOS COTTON INDUSTRY

During the 2017/18 cotton season, the estimated area of cotton planted increased to 95.9 hectares from the 89.6 hectares planted for the 2016/17 crop. However, an estimated 27.6 hectares of seed cotton was ploughed back into the field due to the poor condition of the crop. Consequently, cotton seed production declined by 70 per cent in the 2017/18 season, where an estimated 5,527.1 kilogrammes was produced, compared to the 18,415.2 kilogrammes in the previous season.

The lint produced from the 2018 harvest stood at 1,655.6 kilogrammes, representing a decline of 71.6 per cent from the previous season.

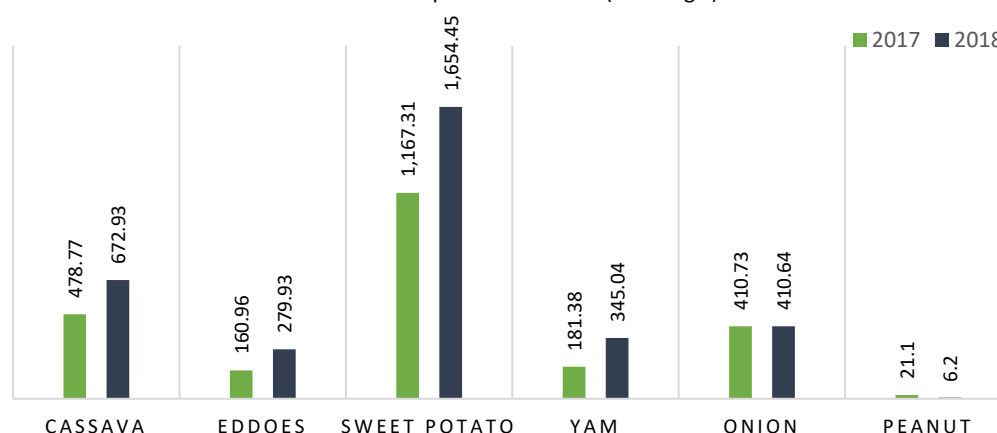
The performance of the vegetable crop sub-sector showed encouraging signs during 2018. Overall production stood at 5,384.4 thousand kilogrammes by the end of 2018, an increase of 44.4 per cent from the previous year.

Cucumber was the only vegetable crop that recorded a drop in production, with an estimated 677,170 kilogrammes being produced in 2018, 5.2 per cent (or 37.3 thousand kilogrammes) less than in 2017.

All other vegetables registered sizable improvements in production from 2017 with beets, carrots, hot peppers and tomatoes recording increases in output of over 100 per cent. String beans, cabbages, carrots, lettuces, melons, okras, hot peppers and sweet peppers all recorded their highest volumes in the last five years. Noticeably tomato production was estimated at 706.5 thousand kilogrammes in 2018, in line with pre 2016 production levels, which averaged over 700.0 thousand kilogrammes per year.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

Figure 2.13
Root Crop Production ('000kgs)



SOURCE: Agricultural Planning Unit, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

ROOT CROP PRODUCTION

Root crop production recorded a robust performance in 2018, increasing by 39.2 per cent over 2017 production levels to stand at 3,369.2 thousand kilogrammes.

Sweet potato and cassava, which continued to be the main root crops produced, increased to 1,654,450 kilogrammes (or by 41.7 per cent) and 672,930 kilogrammes (or by 40.6 per cent) in 2018.

Yam production was estimated at 345,040 kilogrammes during 2018, 90.2 per cent more than in 2017 (181,380 kilogrammes); while eddo production increased to 279,930 kilogrammes in 2018, from 10,960 kilogrammes recorded for the previous year.

Onion production in 2018 was on par with the previous year, while peanut production continued to falter. At the end of 2018, the estimated production for peanuts was 6,200 kilogrammes, a 70.6 per cent decline from the previous year.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCTION

In 2018, output from the livestock sub-sector expanded to 27,940.1 thousand kilogrammes, from 26,938.8 thousand kilogrammes produced in the previous year. This increase was driven by growth in the majority of commodities with the exception of veal and milk, which registered declines over the period.

Pork production rose by 253,199.1 kilogrammes (10.1 per cent) from 2017, while beef and mutton increased by 18,100 kilogrammes (or 11.5 per cent) and 11,218 kilogrammes (or 11.7 per cent), respectively.

Poultry production increased by 4.2 per cent in 2017, with an estimated 16,465,562.5 kilogrammes produced from 10,141,481 birds slaughtered in 2018, compared to approximately 15,805,300.3 kilogrammes produced from 9,734,812 birds in 2017.

Turkey production registered the most substantial increase during 2018, with

Table 2. 5-8
Fish Landings by Type (Tonnes)
2013 - 2018

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017(P)	2018(P)	% Change over 2017
Flying Fish	1,909	1,314	378	469	777	775	(0.3)
Dolphin	514	278	373	405	228	191	(16.2)
Kingfish	22	21	12	13	12	8	(33.3)
Billfish	46	55	83	76	70	45	(35.7)
Tuna	178	211	247	307	254	134	(47.2)
Snapper	14	11	21	31	31	22	(29.0)
Reef Fish (Carangids)	9	16	43	43	44	122	177.3
Shark	8	11	19	13	15	9	(40.0)
Swordfish	12	16	22	16	16	14	(12.5)
Any Other Variety	23	19	48	63	211	233	10.4
Total	2,735	1,952	1,246	1,436	1,658	1,552	(6.4)

SOURCE: Fisheries Division, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and the Blue Economy

P- Provisional Estimates

180,780 kilogrammes being produced, a rise of 42.3 per cent over 2017 production levels

Veal production fell by 90.3 per cent from 6.2 thousand kilogrammes in 2017. However, this decline is in part attributed to the fact that veal production is influenced by the need to cull male calves from dairy farms. Milk production also registered a marginal decline of 1.3 per cent during the year under review.

FISHERIES

According to the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and the Blue Economy, total fish landings stood at 1,552 tonnes in 2018, representing a decline of 106 tonnes (or 6.4 per cent) from 2017 levels (1,658 tonnes).

The year 2018 also recorded the fourth lowest catch of flying fish within the last twenty-years with landings of 775 tonnes reported; a mere two (2) tonnes less than in 2017. The primary cause for the depressed level of flying fish catch may be attributed to

continued incursion of Sargassum seaweed in the main fishing areas. Nonetheless, flying fish remained the main contributor to the island's fish catch, accounting for 49.9 per cent of total fish landings.

Dolphin landings fell to 191 tonnes in 2018. This represented the lowest reported catch for this species over the last twenty-years, 37 tonnes lower than the previous low reported in 2017 (228 tonnes) and is probably the lowest for this species since records of fish landings have been kept in the late 1940s.

Declines in the annual landings of other major large pelagic species groups were also recorded in 2018, from the previous period including: tunas (47.2 per cent); billfish (35.7 per cent); swordfish (12.5 per cent); and kingfish (33.3 per cent). Additionally, landings of sharks fell by 40 per cent from the estimated 15 tonnes reported in 2017.

Landings of snappers in 2018 (22 tonnes) declined by 29 per cent from the 31

tonnes in 2017. Additionally, the landings of Carangids (aggregate grouping of species of jacks and johns) increased to 122 tonnes in 2018 from the 44 tonnes in 2017; and is nearly 5 times the mean landings of this group (25.8 tonnes) for the period 1997-2017. It should be noted that this group includes almaco jack referred to as amberfish in Barbados. However, landings statistics are only recently being systematically collected separately from the other aggregate groups (Carangids and possibly AOV) which will facilitate inter-annual comparisons of this increasingly commercially important species in the future.

The association of Carangids with Sargassum is now well known and the increased catches of these species, especially “amberfish,” has become vital to the island’s fish food supply and the economic survival of fishers, especially those who traditionally relied on the flying fish and associated species such as dolphin.

In 2018, the Fisheries Division continued its collaboration with fisher divers to assess the status of local sea-egg stocks. Based on the survey results and following consultations with the divers it was decided that the stock abundance was too low to allow for the opening of a fishing season.

Development Programmes Or Policies

During 2018, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and the Blue Economy continued its efforts to promote, expand and diversify the island’s blue economy product services. Within the period of review, the Cabinet of Barbados approved the following:

- the engagement in a co-management arrangement with a non-profit locally formed Non-Governmental organisation

to manage Barbados’ Marine Management Areas; and

- the creation of four specific locations for a local ferry/water taxi transport services at Speightstown, Holetown, Bridgetown (Wharf) and Oistins.

Additionally, the Fisheries Division in collaboration with Barbados Union of Fisherfolk Organisation (BARNUFO) provided training for thirty –five (35) fishers in areas such as navigation, fish handling, record keeping, first aid and safety at sea.

FOOD IMPORT BILL

The 2018 Barbados Food Import Bill dipped slightly (0.1 per cent) to BDS\$683.7 million, from 2017. Noticeable declines were observed for imports of pork, which fell by 17.0 per cent (BDS\$2.5 million); Frozen and Dried Vegetables dropped by 12.7 per cent (BDS\$567,090); Other Food Preparations declined by 8.5 per cent (BDS\$7.2 million); Non- alcoholic Beverages dropped by 4.0 per cent (BDS\$1.5 million); and Processed Goods fell by 3.7 per cent (BD\$6.8 million).

In 2018, imports of Processed Goods were the largest contributor to the Food Import Bill, accounting for 25.7 per cent or BDS\$175.7 million; followed by Other Food Preparations (11.5 per cent or BDS\$78.4 million); Grain and Cereals (10.2 per cent or BDS\$70.0 million); and Dairy and Eggs (8.9 per cent or BDS\$60.8 million).

Collectively, meat imports increased from BDS\$ 89.8 million to BDS\$ 91.6 million over the period. Total meat imports represented 13.4 per cent of the 2018 Food Import Bill of which Beef accounted for BDS\$22.0 million; Pork for BDS\$12.1 million;

Table 2.5-9

Food Import Bill (BDS\$)
2014 - 2018

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Beef	\$21,362,317	\$26,619,290	\$22,030,780	\$21,927,301	\$22,041,143
Pork	\$15,393,384	\$13,341,821	\$13,551,868	\$14,579,032	\$12,107,969
Lamb	\$14,487,242	\$11,515,727	\$9,602,649	\$13,581,110	\$14,377,770
Poultry	\$6,569,512	\$5,167,065	\$5,756,090	\$6,670,534	\$7,407,475
Fish	\$31,968,809	\$34,274,358	\$30,905,359	\$32,253,400	\$35,686,688
Dairy and Eggs	\$70,695,490	\$61,268,437	\$56,743,008	\$60,247,586	\$60,806,381
Vegetables Fresh and Chilled	\$22,213,201	\$22,632,553	\$26,435,176	\$28,261,166	\$26,931,181
Vegetables Frozen and Dried	\$3,874,164	\$4,331,358	\$3,868,058	\$4,457,366	\$3,890,276
Root Crops	\$286,339	\$260,911	\$357,167	\$208,416	\$252,530
Nuts	\$1,601,159	\$1,910,720	\$1,723,781	\$2,207,194	\$2,001,546
Fruits	\$29,483,575	\$32,712,392	\$33,344,812	\$32,331,388	\$33,494,069
Coffee, Tea and Spices	\$7,381,821	\$8,552,071	\$7,405,709	\$8,290,440	\$9,352,295
Grain and Cereals	\$89,318,226	\$73,518,865	\$74,631,352	\$66,938,503	\$70,032,802
Oils and Fats	\$22,657,369	\$20,057,353	\$19,061,406	\$19,502,860	\$23,824,949
Processed Goods	\$171,319,463	\$174,130,821	\$168,182,238	\$182,443,666	\$175,677,436
Juices and Concentrates	\$10,245,007	\$8,077,909	\$11,514,869	\$11,295,939	\$11,512,393
Other Food Preparations	\$67,750,432	\$70,929,374	\$74,067,239	\$85,609,476	\$78,375,587
Non- Alcoholic Beverages	\$36,625,195	\$41,572,969	\$42,193,397	\$38,598,391	\$37,054,006
Alcoholic Beverages	\$47,577,073	\$55,470,151	\$54,683,875	\$54,948,020	\$58,917,375
Total	\$670,809,778	\$666,344,145	\$656,058,833	\$684,351,788	\$683,743,871

SOURCE: Agricultural Planning Unit, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

Lamb for BDS\$14.4 million; Poultry for BDS\$7.4 million and Fish for BDS\$35.7 million.

In 2018, imports of Fresh and Chilled Vegetables declined by 4.7 per cent to BDS\$26.9 million, representing 3.9 per cent of the Food Import Bill; while imports of frozen and dried vegetable and Root crops each

contributed less than one per cent to the food import bill.

Additionally, the value of imports of Alcoholic Beverages and Non-Alcoholic beverage represented 8.6 per cent (BDS\$58.9 million) and 5.4 per cent (BDS\$37.1 million), respectively of the 2018 Food Import Bill.

Table 2.5-10
Number of International Business Entities Renewed & Active for the period 2014-2018

International Business Entities	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
International Business Companies (IBCs)	3259	2437	2851	2617	2726 (p)
International Societies with Restricted Liability (ISRLs)	389	300	333	424	464 (p)
Foreign Sales Corporation (FSCs)	15	11	4	4	2 (p)
Offshore Banks (active)	36	28	25 (active)	25 (active)	28
Exempt Insurance Companies (EICs) (active)			200 (active)	212 (active)	219
Qualifying Insurance Companies (QICs) (active)			46 (active)	54 (active)	57
Private Trust Companies (PTCs) (active)			N/A	1 (active)	1 (active)
Total	3699	2776	3459	3337	3497

SOURCE: International Business Division, Financial Services Commission (FSC) & Central Bank of Barbados P: - Provisional

Note: Renewals for IBCs and SRLs are recorded throughout the calendar year. To calculate active entities (IBCs and SRLs) at any particular time, it will be necessary to add 'new entities' to 'renewed entities'. However EICs, QICs and Offshore Bank licences are renewed at the beginning of the calendar year. The figures in the above table for Offshore Banks therefore represent any new registrants in addition to those existing registrants that renewed licences at the beginning of the year.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

OVERVIEW

During 2018, nine of Barbados' taxation regimes were reviewed by the OECD Forum on Harmful Tax Practices (FHTP), with six being deemed potentially harmful. Consequently, legal and regulatory reform of the international financial and business services sector to strengthen Barbados' compliance with international standards was high on the Government's agenda. To this end, 16 pieces of legislation were amended.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY REFORM

Some of the key pieces of legislation developed, amended or repealed in 2018 to strength the international business and financial services sector were as follows:

- The Business Companies (Economic Substance) Act, 2018 was developed to impose economic substance requirements on companies carrying on relevant business activity in Barbados.

- The Foreign Currency Permits Act, 2018 was developed to provide for the grant of foreign currency permits to qualified persons, a company, firm or society that earns 100% of income in foreign currency.
- The Corporate and Trust Service Providers (Amendment) Act, 2018.
- The International Business Companies (Repeal) Act, 2018 was developed to repeal the International Business Companies Act, Cap. 77.
- The Societies with Restricted Liabilities (Amendment) Act, 2018 was developed to amend the Societies With Restricted Liability Act, Cap. 318B by removing all provisions related to the International Societies with Restricted Liability (ISRL).
- The International Financial Services Act, Cap. 325 was repealed by the Financial Institutions (Amendment) Act, 2018.
- The Financial Institutions (Amendments) Act, 2018 was developed to amend the Financial Institutions Act, Cap. 324A to include licencees that earn foreign exchange and were licensed under the International Financial Services Act, Cap. 325.
- The Insurance (Amendments) Act, 2018 was developed to amend the Insurance Act, Cap. 310 to provide for 3 classes of licences with unrestricted access to the domestic market. The Insurance (Amendments) Act, 2018 also repealed the Exempt Insurance Act, Cap. 308A.
- The Income Tax Amendment (No.3) Act, 2018 was developed to amend

the Income Tax Act, Cap. 73 to allow for the convergence of corporation tax rates for domestic and international companies. All entities, with the exception of insurance companies, now fall under one corporate tax regime, subject to a tax rate of between 1% and 5.5% depending on the level of taxable income.

- The Trusts (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2018 was developed to repeal the International Trusts Act, Cap. 245.
- The Fiscal Incentives (Repeal) Act, 2018 was developed to repeal the Fiscal Incentives Act, Cap. 71A and brought Barbados into compliance with its World Trade Organisation (WTO) obligations regarding the elimination of prohibited subsidies and countervailing measures on goods and the EU's "Tax Good Governance" regulations.
- The Shipping Corporations (Amendment) Act, 2018 was developed to amend the Shipping Corporations Act, Cap. 296B to remove provisions, which could be viewed as potentially constituting ring-fencing.

CONSTRUCTION

PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMME

TENANTRIES PROGRAMME

The Tenancies Programme was introduced to give legal title to lots rented by long standing tenants; provide essential services in tenancies lacking water, electricity; proper access to lots; and to contribute to the general improvement of houses and their surroundings.

Within 2018 a total of fifty-one lots were surveyed for qualified tenants with financial assistance from the Government to the amount of BDS\$85,983.00. Additionally, the Ministry of Housing, Lands and Rural Development (MHLRD) processed approximately BDS\$255,998.08 in subsidies for ten (10) qualified tenants who would have paid their share of the purchase price for the lot.

HOUSING RELOCATIONS

Emmerton Relocation Project

The Emmertton Relocation Project was completed in 2018, with the relocation of one (1) household to Barbarees Hill. The project which commenced on August 29th, 2008 and included the relocation of forty (40) persons; thirty-seven (37) persons to Barbarees Hill and three (3) persons to lots at Phinneys, Casaurina Estates, in St. Philip and Lower Burney, St. Michael.

Airport Relocation Project

The Airport Relocation Project presently administered through the MHLRD in conjunction with the Ministry of Tourism and International Transport and the National Housing Corporation (NHC) involves the relocation of seventy-five (75) households impacted by the Grantley Adams International Airport (GAIA) Expansion Project. Under this programme seventy (70) impacted households are to be re-housed in replacement units in Fairy Valley, Lead Vale and Pilgrim Place B, in Christ Church, while five (5) families were to be compensated.

Within the review period, construction of the house at Lot 95 Fairy Valley, Christ Church was completed and the

construction of a house at Lot 7 Fairy Valley, Christ Church commenced. Additionally, one (1) household was relocated to Fairy Valley, Christ Church.

Church Village/Lower Burney Project

As part of the initiative to expand the Central Bank of Barbados (CBB), the CBB in conjunction with the MHLRD and the NHC embarked on a project to facilitate the relocation of forty-five (45) affected residents within the Church Village and the Riverside to Lower Burney, St. Michael. During the review, lot 3 Lower Burney was sold and funds of BDS\$47,500.00 previously disbursed for compensation by the Central Bank of Barbados were reimbursed.

White Hill to Farmers Phase II, St. Thomas

Efforts continued in 2018 to facilitate the relocation of residents at White Hill, St. Andrew whose structures have been affected by years of soil erosion in this area. Notably, one (1) resident was relocated to his replacement house and the public tender for the relocation of five (5) additional households was completed; however, it is expected that this process will be redone due to the high bids.

Relocation Grants

Under the Relocation Grant programme, persons affected by land slippage are eligible for grant assistance of BDS\$30,000.00 maximum. In 2018, under the final tranche of the grant for this programme period BDS \$15,000.00 was disbursed.

JOINT VENTURE PROGRAMME

Zero Lot Line Project / Coverley
Phase II Programme

The Coverley Phase II project, undertaken by the NHC in partnership with Concept SRL Ltd. sought to construct 1,026 houses utilizing a new concept known as Zero Lot Line, which uses less space while allowing for the creation of more housing solutions on a given parcel of land. As part of the development a Town Centre consisting of shops, office spaces for doctors, pharmacy, post office and other commercial enterprises has been constructed.

Over the review period, an agreement was made for Housing Concepts SRL to purchase the remaining residential lands at Coverley from NHC for the sum of \$13 million. This agreement was the precursor to an arrangement between Housing Concept SRL and RUSM (Barbados) Inc. to facilitate the relocation of the Ross University School of Medicine to Barbados.

West Terrace/Durants, St. James

The implementation of West Terrace/ Durants, St. James project continued in 2018, the scope of which includes the construction of seventy-two (72), two and three bedroom houses.

Twenty-four (24) house starts were reported in the period; additionally, three (3) houses have been completed, of which the Certificates of Compliance were received for two (2) of the houses and the sales are in progress.

The paving of West Plain Avenue the major artery within the development was also completed in 2018. This represented approximately 60 per cent of total roadworks

for the programme. The water mains were also completed and tested.

Housing Every Last Person (H.E.L.P)
Programme

In January 2008, the NHC embarked on the Housing Every Last Person Programme, which aims to satisfy the housing demand of Barbadians earning less than \$3,828.00 a month.

In 2018, seventy-two (72) house sales were completed across several developments within this programme. Total receipts from deposits received and sales completed during the period amounted to \$12,493,943.28.

20-YEAR TRANSFER PROGRAMME

The 20-year transfer programme was introduced to support the implementation of the 2008 Cabinet Decision to transfer free of cost, except for legal fees, units occupied by tenants and occupants for twenty (20) or more years.

By the end of 2018, 3076 tenants received offer letters under the programme. Approximately 97.0 per cent have accepted and returned offers. Additionally, three hundred and twenty-four (324) units have been conveyed to date.

*GENERAL WORKERS' LOAN FUND
PROGRAMME*

During the period under review there were no new disbursements under the General Workers Loans programme;

however, in 2018 twelve loans were requested to the amount of \$800,000.

Additionally, \$2,754,198.04 was collected in monies owed to the corporation via existing loans, of which \$1,264,969.73 represented arrears.

PUBLIC ROAD WORKS PROGRAMME

ASPHALT REINFORCEMENT/PATCHING PROGRAMME

In 2018, the Ministry of Transport, Works & Maintenance (MTWM) continued the Asphalt Reinforcement/ Patching Programme, which facilitates the filling of potholes or excavated areas in the asphalt pavement. A total of 1,208 roads were patched in 2018 compared to 1,863 in 2017, a reduction of 35.2 per cent. Most of the patched roads were completed by the South Point Depot, which accounted for 177 patched roads (14.7 per

cent), followed by the Prospect Depot (171 roads) and the Prince Road Depot (168 roads).

PROJECTS/ PROGRAMMES

During the course of the review period, the MTWM pursued the implementation of number of developmental projects to improve the public road network.

Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) Road Rehabilitation Project

The CAF Road Rehabilitation Project aims to rehabilitate sections of the road network throughout the island, which is expected to result in a lower logistic costs. During 2018, contracts were approved for six (6) road construction firms to commence rehabilitation of approximately 7.10 km of key segments of the primary road network, including drainage, construction of sidewalks, bridges, culverts and safety features. At an estimated cost of \$8,000,000, in 2018 three (3) roads were completed, with a remaining

Table 2. 5-11

Roads Patched By Depot in 2018

DEPOTS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Golden Ridge	4	8	0	2	0	13	5	6	4	2	18	13	75
South Point	13	33	9	10	15	16	14	6	14	27	13	7	177
Prospect	25	30	15	21	20	4	7	0	4	13	9	23	171
Bagatelle	9	6	8	6	0	8	15	6	13	10	6	7	94
Chance Hall	10	7	3	4	11	0	3	3	8	9	3	6	67
Jerusalem	2	13	10	2	3	6	0	0	5	6	1	12	60
Belleplaine	5	11	11	0	3	7	1	3	7	6	10	1	65
Bath	11	18	10	4	5	11	2	5	12	0	2	8	88
Six Roads	4	7	9	0	3	15	3	4	7	7	8	3	70
Haggats	12	8	4	2	6	6	2	0	2	3	6	2	53
Richmond	5	0	15	0	10	7	5	5	4	3	7	5	66
Prince Road	14	15	14	10	16	14	7	21	9	17	15	16	168
Deacons	7	3	5	5	7	2	0	4	3	9	8	1	54
TOTAL	121	159	113	66	99	109	64	63	92	112	106	104	1208

SOURCE: Ministry of Transport, Works and Maintenance - Operations Division

five (5) roads expected to be completed within the fiscal year 2018-2019.

Mill and Pave Programme Phase 2

The Mill and Pave Programme Phase 2 project involves the rehabilitation of approximately 7.44 km of key segments of the primary road network, including drainage, construction of sidewalks, bridges and culverts and safety features. Overall, twenty-five (25) roads were included in phase II of the Mill and Pave Programme. By the end of 2018, sixteen (16) roads were completed.

ENERGY AND UTILITIES

In 2018, there was a slight decrease in the contribution to Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Electricity, Gas and Water Supply Industry, from BDS\$214.8 million in 2017, to BDS\$214.1 million. This decline represented the lowest output for the five-year period 2014 to 2018 in the industry.

OIL & GAS PRODUCTION AND RESERVES

Domestic crude oil production amounted to 220,432 barrels in 2018, a decrease of approximately 6.0 per cent. In addition, the production of natural gas moved from 526,861 mcf produced in 2017 to 510,323 mcf, in 2018, which represented a decrease of 3.0 per cent. This overall reduction was as a result of a change in the ratio of local to imported gas mix to increase the amount available for sale.

As reported by Barbados National Oil Company Limited (BNOCL), for the period ending December 31st, 2018, the total amount of product available consists of 2.21 million barrels (bbls) of crude oil and 4,974,706 thousand cubic feet (mcf) of gas. This

represents a decrease over 2017 reserves of 13.0 per cent in the case of crude oil which stood at 2.53 million barrels and 2.0 per cent in the case of natural gas which stood at 5,055,120 mcf.

OIL AND GAS SALES AND CONSUMPTION

The sale of oil fell in 2018, more specifically, from 232,896 bbls in 2017 to 218,000 bbls in 2018, a decline of 6.0 per cent. In contrast, natural gas sales increased by 12.0 per cent, from 841,188 mcf in 2017 as compared to 2018, which stood at 939,956 mcf.

The National Petroleum Corporation (NPC) recorded sales for natural gas of \$22,019,125 for 2018 when compared to \$20,192,084 for 2017, recording a marginal increase of 9.0 per cent. The volume of natural gas sold in 2018 increased by 351,426 m³ or 2.0 per cent above the amount sold in 2017 of 14,826,206 m³. This increase in both volume and value was due solely to the importation of liquefied natural gas.

ELECTRICITY

Sales of electricity for the year 2018 were 938 million kWh, representing a marginal decrease of 1.0 per cent when compared to 2017. Of the total sales of electricity for 2018, it is estimated that 44 million kWh or 5.0 per cent of electricity were sales from renewable energy sources. This represents 5.0 per cent of total sales. The largest category of users continues to be the domestic sector. This sector accounted for 34.0 per cent of total sales or 320 million kWh.

FUEL IMPORTS

For 2018, the fuel import bill was estimated at BDS\$513.0 million which

represented an increase of 17.0 per cent when compared with the figure of BDS \$436.91 million for 2017. The estimated increase in the import bill can be attributed in large measure to increases in petroleum prices in general.

Gasoline imports during 2018 declined by 4.0 per cent to stand at 736,172 barrels, when compared with gasoline imports for the year 2017 which were 764,449 barrels. In addition, the imports of diesel recorded 469,851 barrels registering a decrease of 12.0 per cent as compared with diesel imports of 536,840 barrels during 2017. Alternately, imports of fuel oil increased by 6.0 per cent when compared to 2017, where 1,217,417 barrels were imported as compared to 1,289,069 for 2018.

CONSUMPTION OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

The volume of gasoline consumed during 2018 was 736,828 barrels, representing a marginal decrease of 5.0 per cent when compared with the volume of gasoline consumed for 2017 of 772,265 barrels. The consumption of diesel for 2018 was 473,874 barrels as compared to 503,635 barrels for 2017. This was a decrease of 6.0 per cent. Conversely, fuel oil showed an increase of 9.0 per cent, with consumed volumes of the commodity registered at 1,302,620 barrels for 2018, as compared to 1,194,795 for 2017. The consumption of kerosene for 2018 was estimated at 445,970 bbls as compared to 548,068 bbls in 2017 representing a 19.0 per cent decrease in kerosene consumption.

LOCAL RETAIL FUEL PRICES

The policy of monthly price adjustment for the major fuels: gasoline,

diesel, kerosene and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) continued during 2018. As a result, the retail prices of the products are more reflective of their imported prices. In the case of gasoline, the average retail price for 2018 was \$3.64 per litre or 18.0 per cent above the average retail price of \$3.09 per litre for 2017. In the case of gasoline, the average retail price for 2018 was \$3.64 per litre or 18.0 per cent above the average retail price of \$3.09 per litre in 2017. The average retail price in 2018, with respect to diesel prices, was \$2.91 per litre which was 26.0 per cent above for the same period in 2017 of \$2.31 per litre. The average retail price for kerosene during 2018 was \$1.45 per litre or 25.0 per cent above the average retail price for 2017 of \$1.16 per litre. The increases seen in the retail prices were not only from an increase in costs, insurance and freight (CIF) prices but also from the inclusion of a line item in the structure of retail prices called fuel tax levy.

The retail prices of LPG, were adjusted in a similar fashion. The average retail price of the 100lb cylinder was recorded at \$161.76 which was 7.0 per cent above the average retail price for the year 2017 of \$151.85. With regards to the 25lb cylinder, the average retail price was \$45.54 for 2018, an increase of 6.0 per cent when compared with 2017 of \$43.06.

The average retail price for the 22lb cylinder for 2018 was \$40.24, an increase of 6.0 per cent when compared to \$38.06 for 2017. In addition, the average retail price for the 20lb cylinder during 2018 was \$36.06, showing an increase of 4.0 per cent when compared to the average price of \$34.60 recorded for 2017.

During 2018, the price structure of refined petroleum products experienced some changes such as, the removal of the National Social Responsibility Levy and the introduction of a fuel tax on both gasoline and diesel respectively. These changes to the

structure of refined petroleum products contributed to the increased prices.

TRANSPORTATION

The contribution of the Transportation and Storage to real Gross Domestic Product fell by 2.3 per cent from 2017(BDS\$495.6 million) to stand at BDS\$484.4 million in 2018. Despite the decline, the output of the sector was well above the average of \$438.2 million recorded over 2008 to 2018.

During 2018, the Ministry of Transport, Works and Maintenance (MTWM) continued to pursue the implementation of its mission “to provide efficient road network services, proper maintenance of Government buildings and vehicles, special electrical services and public transportation.” However, the ability of the MTWM to repair roads in a timely manner was impeded by financial constraints. Despite its efforts, the road and transport system continued to display evidence of duress with increased road deterioration, potholes, increased congestion, and an aged transport fleet.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

As at October 2018, there were 7,222 registered vehicles for hire in Barbados inclusive of ZRs (457), Maxi Taxi (783), Minibus (224), Taxi (2,140) and hired vehicles (3,346). Additionally, there were usually 100 Transport Board buses available (inclusive of two buses with wheel-chair facilities for the disable) at any one time to service the public, running on approximately 80 main routes and providing route services, school services, call-a-ride services and chartered services.

With a bus fare of BDS\$2.00 charged for the average citizen, the Transport Board provided transportation for an average of 1.58 million passengers monthly (30,000 commuters daily) over the period.

BARBADOS TRANSPORT BOARD

In an effort to become more self-sufficient and assist with the reduction in expenses related to the repairs and maintenance of the buses, in 2018 the Barbados Transport Board merged specific departments to reduce cost (including Human

Table: 2.5-12
Barbados' Vehicular Accidents 2007-2018

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Fatal	38	17	25	22	20	25	18	14	18	9	25	24
Serious	108	147	111	113	118	102	95	89	103	102	85	84
Slight	2,264	2,446	2,466	2,453	2,226	2,036	1,992	1,885	2,053	2,063	2,146	2,136
W/O Injury	5,897	6,140	5,715	5,945	5,259	5,044	5,300	4,865	5,024	5,629	5,646	5,671
Total	8,307	8,750	8,317	8,533	7,623	7,207	7,405	6,853	7,199	7,803	7,902	7,915

SOURCE: Royal Barbados Police Force

Resources, Administration and Marketing, Operations and Information Technology); refurbished the Fairchild Street and Speightstown bus terminals; and refurbished the booths and canteens at the Fairchild Street, Princess Alice and Speightstown bus terminals.

BARBADOS TRANSPORT AUTHORITY (TA)

During 2018, the Barbados Transport Authority (TA) continued to dispense its mandate of planning, regulating and monitoring of public transport vehicles and the public transportation system. The major activities undertaken included:

- The continuation of the Transport Authority Service Integration (TASI) project on two (2) routes: Princess Alice Terminal to Sturges and Fairchild Street Terminal to Edey Village;
- The management of the permit system for PSVs;

- Commenced a review of existing legislation in order to ensure that the TA has the authority to execute its mandate; and
- Re-design of the TA website to provide improved information in relation to the PSV routes.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

The number of accidents had been increasing over the past four years; for the period 2013 to 2017 accidents increased by 6.7 per cent. Reasons for the increases are largely due to human error; nevertheless, there are some incidents that are also likely caused by weather conditions, time of day and to the quality of road infrastructure.

In 2018, the number of vehicular accidents increased from 7,902 in 2017 to 7,915, which included 84 serious accidents, 2,136 slight accidents and 5,671 accidents without injury. Twenty-four (24) road fatalities occurred in 2018, two (2) road fatalities over 2017 levels. However, this was

Table:2.5-13

Vehicle Accident Claims for the year 2018

Parish	Amount	Incidents
St. James	\$1,648.92	6
St. Thomas	\$2,161.34	6
St. Michael	\$18,308.42	46
Christ Church	\$5,282.70	21
St. George	\$6,425.92	19
St. Lucy	\$627.72	2
St. Joseph	\$123.38	1
St. Philip	\$195.00	1
St. Andrew	\$690.00	1
St. John	\$245.00	1
St. Peter	\$0.00	0
TOTAL	\$35,708.40	104

SOURCE: MTWM Legal Unit

significantly higher than the nine (9) deaths recorded in 2016, which followed a year of targeted road safety programmes.

VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIM

During 2018, the Ministry of Transport, Works and Maintenance continued to provide compensation to drivers whose vehicles were damaged due to negligence caused by the Ministry's roads. Claims in 2018 totalled BDS \$35,708, a difference of BDS\$16,360 compared to BDS\$19,348 in 2017. St. Michael accounted for the majority (51 per cent) of the claims totalling \$18,308.42, followed by St. George (\$6,425.92) and Christ Church (5,282.70).

F. MONEY, BANKING AND CAPITAL MARKETS

FINANCE SECTOR

Through the debt restructuring exercise along with tighter fiscal consolidation measures the island's public debt burden was significantly reduced without jeopardizing its financial stability or dismantling the fixed currency peg of BDS\$2 to US\$1. The precipitous decline in the foreign reserves over the years was quickly reversed following the launch of the debt exchange offer and subsequent approval of the Extended Fund Facility under the IMF. This catalysed funding from multilateral development agencies which in turn bolstered the foreign reserve position. Positive net sales of foreign exchange by commercial banks to the Central Bank also contributed to the re-building of the foreign reserve stock. By December 2018, gross international reserves had risen to BDS \$1,049.7 million representing 13.5 weeks of import cover; this more than doubled the BDS \$440 million low in May 2018.

Private sector creditors, which are dominated primarily by commercial banks,

held just about 53.0 per cent of total financial sector assets. While the suspension of debt service payments and the debt restructuring measures eased the pressure of the Central Bank financing to Government, they adversely

Table 2.6-1

Registrants for Exempt, Qualifying, Management and Holding Companies (2018)

Domicile	Registered	New Licences	Total Registered
Canada	103	3	106
USA	68	1	69
Other	41	3	44
Total	212	7	219
Qualifying Companies			
Canada	33	0	33
USA	2	2	4
Other	18	2	20
Total	53	4	57
Management Companies			
Barbados	26	1	27
Holding Companies			
Barbados	11	0	11

SOURCE: Financial Service Commission

impacted the balance sheets of the commercial banks. However, capital adequacy ratios remained above the minimum regulatory level because of the previously strong capital ratios. On average, the banking system registered a credit-to-deposit ratio of sixty-two (62) per cent, a slight decline from the sixty-four (64) per cent derived in 2017. The reduction in reported value is correlated to an overall decline in the issuance of credit and an increase in total deposits.

Liquidity within the financial system was high and attributed to the commercial banking system limiting its exposure to the Central Bank by restricting its borrowings

from the Bank. Commercial banks instead increased their cash balances with the Bank, raising the excess cash ratio to 16.2 per cent up from the 14.1 per cent one year prior. The excess securities ratio also increased, partly as a result of the improved fiscal position of the country which allowed the Bank to reduce the commercial banks' securities requirement ratio from 20 per cent to 17.5 per cent.

At the end of the year 2018, non-performing loans increased significantly to 11.2 per cent owing in part to lower private sector investments and lower economic activity during the review period. Commercial Bank credit stood at \$6,145.5 million representing a slight decline of 0.65 per cent from the \$7,190.8 million reported in 2017. This decline was primarily attributed to major reduction in the issuance of public sector credit. Notable increases in credit that counteracted the reported decline were loans to: Mining and Quarrying, Financial Institutions, Professional and Other Services and Personal Loans.

Compared to 2017, there was a significant decline in time deposits by 21.0 per cent to end at \$735.8 million while demand and savings deposits increased by 6.9 and 0.9 per cent respectively, reflecting the appetite for greater liquidity in an environment of increased uncertainty in a depressed economy.

BANK REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

The number of financial institutions regulated by the Central Bank of Barbados during the year was forty-one (41) compared to forty-five (45) the year prior. One (1) international bank completed the wind-up process and two (2) near-banks were granted permission to amalgamate under part iii of the Financial Institutions Act, cap. 324 (FIA).

As part of the efforts to make better provision for the effective supervision of

financial institutions the International Financial Services Act, Cap. 325 (IFSA) was repealed and the FIA was amended to create an Omnibus Banking Act. The amendments facilitated the continued regulation and supervision of those banking institutions conducting business which solely generate foreign currency. In December 2018, the Financial Institutions (Amendment) Bill 2018 was passed to effect the aforementioned changes as well as to address recommendations arising from previous assessments of the banking sector. These include, inter alia, making provision for the supervision of financial holding companies and providing for the licensing and regulation of money or value transmission service providers.

At the end of December 2018, total assets in the domestic banking sector fell 7.2 per cent to \$13.84 billion when compared to the end of 2017.

NON-BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

THE CREDIT UNION MOVEMENT

Total number of Credit Unions stood at thirty-three (33) throughout 2018. However, this number is expected to decline to 32 in December 2019, due to an impending merger of one small credit union into one of the larger credit unions.

Loans to members:

Gross loans to credit union members increased by \$69.3 million dollars to reach \$1.7 billion as at December 2018. This represented a 4.2 per cent increase in loans over the period'; however, this growth rate is 2.1 percentage points lower than recorded for

the same period one year prior. This downward trend in loan growth was in 2017 and 2018 and as such it is expected to continue until the uncertainty in economic conditions subsides.

Loan delinquency in the sector has increased as the value of non-performing loans (NPLs) has risen to \$152.8 million. This is a \$24.8 million dollar increase over the figure recorded in December 2017.

Members' Savings:

Regular Deposits

Members' regular deposits grew to reach approximately \$1.4 billion by year end December 2018, a 10.7 per cent increase. This growth rate is 3.7 percentage points higher than the value recorded in 2017. It is expected that growth in this class of deposits will continue along this trajectory during 2019.

Term Deposits

Members' term deposits increased by 16.0 per cent to reach \$360.7 million during the year ended December 2018. This was similar to that seen during 2017; the growth rate of term deposits continues to outpace that of regular deposits.

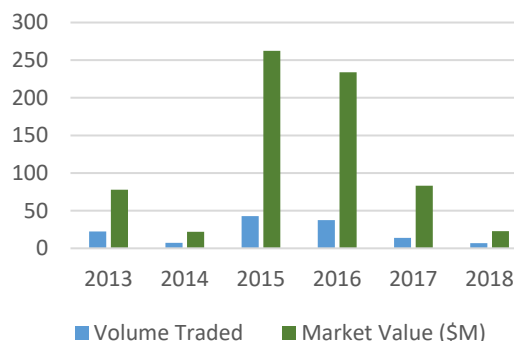
Shares

As at December 2018, members' investments in shares (liabilities) increased by \$12.5 million dollars or 4.8 per cent to reach \$274.1 million. The growth rate of shares has slowed significantly during this period when compared to the 11.6 per cent growth recorded in December 2017.

For the period under review statutory reserves were \$199.3 million, an increase of \$15.8 million or 8.6 per cent compared to the prior period. Over the last four years, reserves have experienced positive growth and as such it is expected that this trend would continue.

into 2019. Additionally, it can be noted that the capital position of the industry remains adequate and during the year ended December 2018, total equity and reserves increased by 5.9 per cent to reach \$286.4 million.

Figure 2.14
Securities Exchange of Barbados



Source: Barbados Stock Exchange

BARBADOS STOCK EXCHANGE PLATFORM

In 2018 the Barbados Stock Exchange Inc. (BSE) experienced another challenging year as overall trading volume and value fell by 51.0 per cent and 73.0 per cent respectively. These declines, while sizeable on their own, were smaller in contrast to the negative performance in 2017.

In comparison to 2017, the Regular Market was the only Market to record growth while the Put Through Market noticeably underperformed by 33 per cent and 34 per cent in both value and volume respectively. The Junior Market witnessed a consecutive year of no activity with the Block Trade and International Securities Markets stagnating during 2018. Bond Market activity showed considerable improvements with a 599 per cent increase in the total face value traded during 2018 when compared with the preceding year; however, a Cease Trade Order issued by the Financial Services Commission and subsequent debt restricting exercise

Table 2.6-2
Securities Exchange Trading (Selected Markets)
2006 – 2018

Year	Shares Common No.	Preferred No.	Put-thrus No.	Volume No.	Total Value (\$M)
2006	12,842,607	1,123	342,799	643,431,592	2,072.9
2007	155,339,232	NA	2,584,811	162,385,901	597.3
2008	71,880,741	NA	5,912,068	78,516,134	537.6
2009	7,450,244	NA	2,756,141	10,428,654	49.5
2010	10,690,300	NA	32,180	13,783,646	71.3
2011	16,162,861	NA	890,195	17,228,797	242.6
2012	7,974,092	NA	531,269	39,468,161	193.3
2013	6,448,758	NA	2,959,128	22,322,178	77.8
2014	5,734,749	NA	1,629,561	7,364,310	21.9
2015	19,905,540	NA	4,872,460	42,846,295	262.4
2016	1,602,099	NA	644,887	37,458,413	233.9
2017	1,622,358	NA	698,036	37,458,413	83.1
2018	6,357,232	NA	464,304	6,821,536	83.1

SOURCE: Securities Exchange of Barbados

conducted by the Government of Barbados affected this market's activity during the latter half of 2018.

EXTRAORDINARY TRANSACTIONS

There were no extraordinary transactions executed in 2018.

TRADING ACTIVITY

Regular Market trading volume declined by 7.0 per cent and, despite an 11.0 per cent drop in the average share price, the value traded for the year ending December 31, 2018 increased by 15.0 per cent. This market's performance was in line with what is considered normal trading activity. There were no significant transactions; this is a contrast to what would have been witnessed in 2016 as a result of the closure of SLU Beverages Limited. The improved value traded across the market emanated from price appreciations exceeding 10 per cent in nine securities.

One (1) security was delisted from the board of the BSE during 2018. On February 22, 2018 all issued and outstanding shares in The West Indies Rum Distillery Limited were delisted from the board of the BSE. As at December 31, 2018, all market indices recorded improvements. The Local, Cross-Listed and Composite Indices recorded increases of 10 per cent, 16 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. These improvements were akin to year-end performance in 2017, with only the Cross-Listed Index surpassing the previous year's growth rate. The year-on-year Market Capitalization comparison produced similar results.

JUNIOR MARKET

In line with 2017, there was also no activity on the Junior Market for the year ended December 31, 2018.

BLOCK TRADE MARKET

There was no activity on the Block Trade Market for the period ended December 31, 2018. The absence of activity on the Block Trade Market had significant impacts on both total volume and value traded for the fourth quarter of 2018 when compared to the corresponding period in 2017.

PUT-THROUGH MARKET

The Put-Through Market experienced a decrease of 33.0 per cent in terms of volume traded and an associated 34.0 per cent decrease in the value traded for the year ended December 31, 2018. The total volume and value traded in 2018 was 464,304 shares and \$1,076,690 respectively. This compares to a total volume of 698,036 shares with a corresponding value of \$1,622,358 traded for the year ended December 31, 2017.

FIXED INCOME MARKET

As at December 31, 2018, twenty-eight (28) Barbados Government Debentures and ten (10) Barbados Government Treasury Notes traded on the Board of the Exchange as compared to twenty-nine (29) Barbados Government Debentures and sixteen (16) Barbados Government Treasury Notes trading for the corresponding period in 2017. There was a total of 109 trades occurring on the Bond Market resulting in a face value of \$48,639,000 trading as compared to 211 trades and a total face value of \$6,957,000 trading as at December 31, 2017.

INDICES AND MARKET CAPITALIZATION

As at December 31, 2018, market capitalization remained at US\$87,766,298. This was as a result of continued trading inactivity on the International Securities Market.

All market index measures recorded steady growth when compared to their

closing positions in 2017. The Local Index

Table 2.6-3
Index and Market Capitalization
Year on Year
2017 - 2018

Index	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	%Change
Local	3,398.45	3,085.74	10.1%
Cross Listed	1,691.83	1,463.40	15.6%
Composite	846.66	763.88	10.8%

Market Capitalization	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	%Change
Local	7,380,982,354	6,701,835,674	10.1%
Cross Listed	1,142,051,008	987,852,189	15.6%
Composite	8,523,033,362	7,689,687,863	10.8%

SOURCE: Barbados Stock Exchange

recorded an increase of 10.13 per cent while the Cross-Listed and Composite Market Indices recorded increases of 15.61 per cent and 10.84 per cent respectively. Market capitalization measures recorded similar results when compared to their respective December 31, 2017 positions. The Cross Listed Index gained some forward momentum compared to the 55.82 per cent loss at the close of 2017. The market measures performance can be attributed to the share price appreciation in ten (10) securities, the highest of which was Eppley Caribbean Property Fund SCC – Development Fund which increased 53.33 per cent from \$0.15 on December 31, 2017 to \$0.23 for the period ended December 31, 2018.

ADVANCERS /DECLINERS

For 2018, of the eighteen (18) securities listed at close, ten (10) advanced, six (6) declined (one of which did not trade) and two (2) did not trade; one (1) security previously listed was de-listed during the year under review. This is compared to the movement in 2017 in which of the nineteen (19) listed at close, twelve (12) advanced, five (5) declined (one (1) remained unchanged)

and two (2) did not trade; two (2) securities previously listed were de-listed during 2017 and one (1) security was suspended.

Eppley Caribbean Property Fund SCC – Development Fund recorded the greatest share price appreciation for 2018, climbing 53.33 per cent from \$0.15 at the close of 2017 to \$0.23 at the close of 2018. Sagicor Financial Corporation Limited, JMMB Group Limited and Insurance Corporation of Barbados Limited were the only other securities to experience share price appreciation greater than 25 per cent, with 45.24 per cent, 31.43 per cent and 28.38 per cent respectively. The six remaining securities that experienced share price appreciation were BICO Limited, Barbados Dairy Industries Limited, Eppley Caribbean Property Fund SCC – Value Fund, West India Biscuit Company Limited, Cave Shepherd and Company Limited and FirstCaribbean International Bank.

Three (3) companies experienced declines of more than 25 per cent in 2018. ABV Investments Corporation and Goddard Enterprises Limited declined by 86.67 per cent and 66.25 per cent respectively while Banks Holdings Limited's share price fell by 31.69 per cent at the close of 2018. Barbados Farms Limited, Emera Deposit Receipt and One Caribbean Media Limited were the other companies to decrease with 15 per cent, 14.70 per cent and 6.03 per cent respectively.

G. SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

During the review period, the Government continued to facilitate the development of the small business sector and entrepreneurship. To this end, the Ministry of Small Business, Entrepreneurship and Commerce (MSBEC) rolled out a suite of initiatives to enhance the contribution of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises to

national development. This included the establishment of the Trust Loan Fund and the Financial Literacy Bureau, the former which is positioned to provide loan financing of up to BDS\$5,000 to potential and budding entrepreneurs while the latter seeks to facilitate engagement of the entrepreneur through a targeted training and mentoring regime.

During 2018, preparatory work commenced on the development of a National Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Strategy (MSME) and a National MSME Development Bill. These initiatives were undertaken in collaboration with the wider Barbados Small Business Development Centre (SBDC) Network which will be reconfigured to enhance its efficiency and effectiveness.

Future plans for the small business sector include the relaunching of the SBDC Network as SBDC Barbados, clusters and cooperatives to adopt a more inclusive approach.

H. COMMERCE AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

During 2018, the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs (DCCA) continued to promote commerce and consumerism through the enforcement of standards and the monitoring of import licences and the prices of food and non-food commodities within the Basket of Basic Consumer Items.

In 2018, the Fair Trading Commission considered several allegations of anti-competitive practices, including exclusive dealing, refusal to supply and anti-competitive agreements. The matters touched several sectors, including petroleum, financial services, agriculture, telecommunications,

distribution and manufacturing. The majority of these allegations were resolved during the year, while others are ongoing.

One of the Commission's strategic pillars for the 2017-2020 programme is enforcement. To this end, greater emphasis has been placed on utilising the suite of enforcement tools that are included in Part IX of the Consumer Protection Act, CAP.326D (CPA). To this end, in September 2018, the Commission, for the first time, took enforcement action against a company that it considered to be in breach of the CPA.

The Commission also addressed the Barbados Light and Power Company Limited's (BL&P) Motion to Review and Vary the Fair Trading Commission Decision on the Application to Recover the Cost of the 5 MW Energy Storage Device (ESD) through the Fuel Clause Adjustment (FCA). The Commission determined, *inter alia*, that heat rate targets would be assigned to BL&P's steam plants, diesel plants and gas turbines (peaking units).

I. FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

BRITISH EXIT (BREXIT)

On June 23, 2016, the citizens of the United Kingdom (UK) voted to leave the European Union (EU) after being party to the

Union for more than forty-four years. On March 29, 2017, pursuant to Article 50 of the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union (EU), the UK formally notified the EU of its intention to withdraw from the Union. The overall impact of BREXIT from the EU will have on Barbados and the wider CARICOM region remains unclear. However, BREXIT may have considerable implications for Barbados, given a large percentage of Barbados' exports to the EU are destined for the UK market.

Notably, over the review period, the top ten items export to the United Kingdom in value included: Cane sugar; Other Rum/Tafia; Other Wirewound Variable Resistors; Other Appliances implanted in the body to compensate for a Defect; Other Artificial Parts of the Body; Falernum, Frozen Chicken; Pepper Sauce; Mauby syrup; and Sweet Biscuits. In 2018, the value of exports to the United Kingdom was estimated at BDS\$13,033,319, a decline of 47.3 per cent from the previous year. This decline was due to a substantial decrease in the exports of products such as Cane sugar and Other Rum/Tafia, which stood at BDS\$7,174,74 and BDS\$4,514,902 in 2017 respectively; compared to exports of BDS\$440,184 and BDS\$3,485,267 in 2018.

Table 2. 7-1

Trade with the United Kingdom
2015 - 2018

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change over 2017
Exports (X)	\$24,597,969	\$27,524,685	\$24,708,856	\$13,033,319	(47.3)
Imports (I)	\$136,548,460	\$157,781,773	\$129,616,414	\$132,163,931	2.0
Trade Balance (X-I)	-\$111,950,491	-\$130,257,088	-\$104,907,558	-\$119,130,612	13.6

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

P- Provisional Estimates

In contrast, imports from the UK marginally increased (2.0 per cent) from BDS\$129,616,414 in 2017 to BDS\$132,163,931 in 2018. As a result, the trade deficit with United Kingdom increased by 13.6 per cent to BDS\$119,130,612 in 2018.

WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION MATTERS

SUPPORTING THE MULTILATERAL TRADING SYSTEM

During 2018, the World Trade Organisation (WTO) remained in a state of uncertainty. The United States of America (USA) called for reforms to the operations of the WTO, (starting with the Dispute Settlement System); in addition to a reset of the WTO agenda to exclude Doha Development issues to focus on new issues such as global value chains, investment facilitation, electronic commerce and micro, small and medium sized enterprises. The USA also indicated a concern regarding the self-designation of countries as developing countries for example India, China and Brazil and the capacity of such countries to benefit from special and differential treatment.

REFORMATION OF THE DISPUTE SETTLEMENT SYSTEM

The Dispute Settlement System is the central pillar of the multilateral trading system and represents the WTO's approach for ensuring the stability of the global economy within the remit of its trade agenda.

The USA expressed concern that many of its cases brought before the WTO Panels are unfairly adjudicated in favour of the opposing Party, due to the composition of the Appellate Body. There is, however, no empirical evidence to substantiate this point and some trade experts have stated that the USA has a lose-win record on par or even better than most other WTO Members.

Under the Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU) of the WTO, the Appellate Body "shall be composed of seven (7) persons, three of whom shall serve on any one case." The WTO rules also allow these seven (7) judges to serve a four (4) year term and at the completion of that four-year term to seek re-election for a further four years. At present the Appellate Body only has three (3) serving judges to adjudicate cases on appeal, due to a lack of action to facilitate the reappointment of those judges whose four year terms have expired. Unfortunately, this number could be reduced to one as the terms of two of the current judges come up for re-appointment in December 2019. If the current situation remains unresolved, the Appellate Body will be unable to rule on any appeals.

Disregard for the ninety-day Deadline for Appeals

The DSU provides for the reports of the Appellate Body to be issued within a sixty-day period, from the period of appeal to the issuing of the report. Some latitude is granted where the Appellate Body finds it impossible to issue the report within this time frame. Hence, an outer period of 90 days is provided for in the provisions.

Concern has been raised on the issuance of reports beyond the ninety-day period. To date no agreement has been reached among the WTO membership to resolve this matter.

THE ADOPTION OF NEW ISSUES

For many developing countries, the Doha Round has not lived up to the publicity, which surrounded its launch in 2001. Many Small Vulnerable Economies (SVEs) and Least Developed Countries are still seeking to improve their market access into developed countries. Additionally, for some developing

countries their share in global trade also has not increased.

Currently, there are WTO Members who believe that the Doha Development Round has run its course and new issues should be placed on the Agenda. These proposed issues cover areas such as Micro, Small and Medium sized enterprises, e-commerce, investment facilitation and global value chains. There has been support for such new areas to be discussed among the developed countries and some developing countries. However, many small vulnerable economies, for example in CARICOM, believe that there is unfinished business within the Doha Development Round and hence this session should be concluded prior to introduction of new issues.

Barbados has no difficulty supporting new issues once there is agreement among the Membership and the old issues have been fully ventilated.

CARICOM

In 2018 Barbados chaired the 47th and 48th Meetings of the Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED) as the Region continued the pursuit of its trade and economic agenda. Notably, the COTED considered matters relative to the trade of animals and animal products; beverage alcoholic products; the review of the Common External Tariff and Rules of Origin. The supply of Petroleum products across the Region also commanded the attention of the Ministers given the closure of one of the main producing plants in the Region.

Furthermore, a number of issues relating to implementation of rights under the CARICOM Single Market and Economy were resolved. The areas of non-compliance, and the reasons for the same, were also discussed by the Ministers.

During the year, the Ministers engaged the Secretary General of the World Customs Organisation who outlined the services and opportunities available under the auspices of the Organisation. Additionally, in 2018, the Secretary General of CARICOM and the World Customs Organisation signed a Memorandum of Understanding to enhance the professionalism and effectiveness of CARICOM Customs administrations through technical assistance and capacity-building.

Also, during the Forty-Seventh Meeting of the Council for Trade and Economic Development the Caribbean Community re-iterated support for the rules-based, multilateral trading system embodied in the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

CARICOM DOMINICAN REPUBLIC FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

The CARICOM Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement was signed in August 1998 and is a reciprocal trade Agreement between the five CARICOM MDCs of Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago and the Dominican Republic (DR). Trade relations between the DR and the LDCs of CARICOM are based on non-reciprocity with the understanding that this arrangement would have been reviewed in 2005.

In 2018, the region held a Technical Working Group (TWG) to prepare for the CARICOM-Dominican Republic Joint Council meeting. The TWG considered inter alia, the request to modify the schedules for additional market access for both parties under the Agreement. The CARICOM MDCs on a reciprocal basis would only do this liberalization with the DR.

Notably, Barbados requested that all CARICOM MDCs retain crude and refined

soybean oil under tariff numbers 1507.10.00 and 1507.90.00 on the Most Favoured Nation List, which was agreed to by all CARICOM MDCs.

The TWG also considered a proposal on the Product Specific Rules of Origin (PSRO) for products of Chapter 15 in the Agreement. Barbados agreed with the PSRO, as proposed by the Secretariat for Crude and Refined Soybean oil under tariff numbers 1507.10.00 and 1507.90.00. This rule would allow the domestic industry to source their raw material extra-regionally and to export under the Agreement, while protecting it from large imports.

The TWG also deliberated on the Dominican Republic Law 173 of 1966 for the protection of agents and importers of merchandise and products. This legislation is seen as prohibitive to CARICOM exporters, as it exposes foreign manufactures to significant penalties if the law deems they broke a contract with a local agent. The TWG agreed that the Region should request for the more favourable treatment be extended under the DR-CAFTA with respect to Law 173.

The TWG also considered the issue of flexibility regarding requirements for businesspersons seeking to enter CARICOM Member States. Barbados indicated that consideration would be given pending the submission of an official request for a visa waiver for temporary entry of business persons from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade in Barbados.

CARICOM COSTA RICA

The CARICOM-Costa Rica Free Trade Agreement was signed on 9 March, 2004. As part of this Agreement, the CARICOM MDCs of Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago and Costa Rica agreed to

reciprocal preferential market access for a select range of products.

On November 12, 2018, a CARICOM Technical Working Group (TWG) met to, inter alia; prepare for the meeting of Committee on market Access under the Agreement. Discussions were had on the proposal to improve market access for products excluded under the Agreement. Barbados indicated it had no flexibility to liberalise item under the exclusion list of the Agreement. Other member states indicated varying levels of liberalization.

The TWG also considered a proposal for tariff liberalization for goods produced in free zones in Costa Rica. The consensus of the meeting was to continue to apply the Most Favoured Nation Rate of duty to the goods under consideration.

Similarly, as with the Dominican Republic, the TWG recognized that Costa Rican Legislation 6209 of 1978 is a barrier to trade. The TWG agreed that the Secretariat would enquire from Costa Rica if and what are the amendments made to Law 6209 of 1978.

RELATIONS WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION

The Eleventh (11th) European Development Fund (EDF) Caribbean Regional Indicative Programme (CRIP) was signed in June 2015. The total fund allocation to the Caribbean Region is €346 million to cover the period 2014 -2020. The CRIP addresses three focal areas:

- Regional economic cooperation and integration, with an indicative allocation of EUR 102 million.
- Climate Change, Environment, Disaster Management and Sustainable Energy, with an

indicative allocation of EUR 61.5 million.

- Crime and Security, with an indicative allocation of EUR 44 million.

In addition, an allocation of EUR 135 million was reserved under the CRIP for the Caribbean Investment Facility and a total of EUR 3.5 million will be used for a Technical Cooperation Facility. A Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the 11th EDF CRIP was conducted by the European Union (EU). The MTR resulted in €20 million of the CRIP going to Jamaica, for use at the national level in the area of Crime and Security, leading to a 9.5 per cent reduction in the €211 million of CRIP funds (excluding the CIF) initially allocated for programming by CARIFORUM.

Barbados continues to benefit from the 24 million Euros which was allocated to the private sector programme, being executed by the Caribbean Export Development Agency (CEDA) and the 6.2 million euros allocated to Regional Integration which will be executed by the CARIFORUM Directorate in Guyana.

AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC GROUP OF STATES

During the period of review, Barbados participated in the meetings of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) and in meetings with the European Union at the level of the Joint Parliamentary Assembly, the Joint Ministerial Trade Committee and the Joint meetings of the Institutions of the Economic Partnership Agreement. These meetings provided opportunities to further draw attention to the continued negative impact of the EU list of Uncooperative Tax Jurisdictions.

Furthermore, discussions were also held on the future of the relationship between

the African, Caribbean and Pacific States and the European Union post-2020, as the Cotonou Partnership Agreement will expire in 2020. This matter was also discussed at the level of CARICOM and CARIFORUM in 2018.

ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT (EPA)

Since the signature of the CARIFORUM-European Union Economic Partnership Agreement in October 2008, Barbados and the rest of the Region have pursued the implementation of the agreement in order to secure the numerous opportunities for trade which can be garnered from the Agreement. EPA coordinators met in early January 2018 to continue the process of charting implementation of the Agreement. Efforts towards the implementation of an appropriate monitoring mechanism intensified in 2018 as Member States agreed to a framework which will feed in to the joint monitoring process. Members also intensified efforts under services, geographical indications, agriculture and implementation of Article 238 of the EPA which deals with Regional preference clause.

THE COMMONWEALTH

In 2018, the Commonwealth embarked on a Connectivity Agenda for Trade and Investment (CCA), pursuant to the mandate of the Heads of Government to boost trade and investment links across the Commonwealth and growing intra-Commonwealth trade and investment to US\$2 trillion by 2030.

To this end, there are five (5) interconnected clusters or working groups on digital, physical, supply side, regulatory and business-to-business connectivity, alongside a commitment to mainstreaming inclusive and sustainable trade (*addressing women's economic empowerment, youth unemployment and Working Draft sustainable development of the blue and*

green economies), to harness the Commonwealth advantage and leverage the benefits of greater connectivity. Barbados leads the cluster on Regulatory Connectivity which examines improving regulatory regimes across the Commonwealth, promoting good regulatory practice and mutual recognition in order to reduce regulatory barriers to trade.

It is intended that the Cluster Leads will convene a series of separate meetings focusing on pertinent issues for each of the

clusters. Additionally, each working group will serve as a platform for knowledge sharing among member states of the Commonwealth.

The work of each cluster will feed into the 2019 Commonwealth Trade Ministers Meeting which will be convened in October 2019 for the first time in 14 years. These outcomes will be reported to the 2020 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) to update Heads on progress in implementing their 2018 CHOGM mandate.

III. SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

The Government of Barbados, in its transformational approach to social development over the next decade, facilitated social programmes and policies under the Barbados Economic Recovery and Transformation (BERT) Plan that specifically focused on activities that will improve, accelerate and sustain the value added to the well-being and quality standard of life for its citizens and future generations.

The Ministry of Environment and National Beautification, in its quest to ensure the conservation and preservation of the environment for future generations, explored the potential development of Barbados' green and blue economies. The Ministry of Creative Economy and Culture, through the National Cultural Foundation (NCF), enhanced cultural development through the provision of dance, theatre arts, music, visual arts and literary arts

programmes. The Ministry of Health and Wellness continued efforts towards the achievement of Universal Health Coverage for Barbadians, including through examining healthcare financing. In addition, quality social services were provided to benefit the elderly, persons with disabilities, children and families. Technical and Vocational Education, as well as Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) education and Science, Technology, Engineering, the Arts and Mathematics (STEAM) education, were other programmes that enhanced Barbados' development.

A. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

EDUCATION BUDGET

A comparative review of expenditure levels for financial years 2014/15 to 2018/19 generally reveals consistency

Table 3.1-1

Approved Education Expenditure
2014/2015 to 2018/2019

Programme	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Central Administration	15,578,720	15,843,304	17,406,382	15,378,884	20,619,512
Teacher Training	4,185,101	6,024,557	6,112,785	6,145,032	6,445,673
Primary Education	154,490,237	169,222,051	153,744,160	156,829,311	149,796,821
Nursery Education	552,286	552,286	474,552	279,857	279,857
Education Sector Enhancement Programme (ESEP)	11,142,359	9,671,928	11,360,948	6,098,192	7,480,019
Secondary Education	126,763,210	126,779,888	131,086,936	132,838,356	134,907,198
Tertiary Education	140,611,032	125,617,405	131,843,550	131,942,638	138,808,454
Special Services	43,925,392	35,072,158	32,584,146	37,011,586	36,305,534
HIV/AIDS Prevention	225,000	225,000	0	0	0
Poverty Alleviation and Reduction	0	0	0	10,000	0
Occupational Training	0	0	0	0	16,780,510
Total	497,473,337	489,008,577	484,613,459	486,533,856	511,423,578

SOURCE: Ministry of Education, Technological and Vocational Training

across education programmes and levels. Primary Education accounted for 29.3 per cent of the Education budget, which represented the largest expenditure levels. While the percentage expenditure allocations to Primary and Secondary Education both fluctuated over the years, these fluctuations are typically contained within two (2) to three (3) percentage points year-on-year and reflect the Government's

SKILLS FOR THE FUTURE (SFTF)

The Skills for the Future (SFTF) Programme is a US\$20,000,000 investment financed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and by the Government of Barbados. It is being implemented within eleven (11) secondary schools, two (2) special schools and selected Post-Secondary Institutions. This initiative serves to increase the skill-based capacity of Barbadians, enabling them to enhance their future livelihoods. The programme's main objective is to support the Government's Human Resource Development Strategy (HRDS) by improving the quality and relevance of secondary and post-secondary education and the effectiveness of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET).

Under the SFTF programme, a number of projects commenced during the calendar year 2018. Major accomplishments with respect to the work executed under the programme include the:

- Commencement of consultancy to carry out physical upgrades to the Barbados Community College (BCC);
- Commencement of consultancy to carry out physical upgrades to the Barbados Vocational Training Board (BVTB);

budgetary commitment to these mandatory educational levels. Notably, the inclusion of Occupational Training to the Ministry of Education Technological and Vocational Training (METVT) portfolio has resulted in an increased budgetary allocation beyond the amounts stated for previous years. Public Education contributed an estimated \$273.7 million, or approximately 3.0 per cent, to Barbados' GDP in 2018.

- Training of sixty (60) educators to serve as trainers providing training and capacity-building assistance in the area of Core and Life Skills;
- Training of Mathematics and English teachers in the methodologies, strategies, and corresponding intellectual best practices, needed to deliver instruction to students with literacy and numeracy deficiencies;
- Progression in the registration and accreditation process of Barbados Community College (BCC), Samuel Jackman Prescod Institute of Technology (SJPI), Barbados Vocational Training Board (BVTB) and Erdiston Teachers' Training College (ETTC) with the Barbados Accreditation Council (BAC);
- Development of Institutional Development Plans for BCC, SJPI, BVTB and ETTC; and
- Production of Labour Market reports, including new emerging occupations, workforce-related challenges encountered by employers, recruitment methods, and recommendations for improving labour market efficiencies.

Expenditure related to undertaking the various projects which fall under the purview of the SFTF programme totalled BDS \$5,493,993.54 for the period under review.

NURSERY AND PRIMARY

Teachers were assigned to nursery, primary and special education schools to ensure that the delivery of curriculum and the supervision of students were not compromised. In addition, Early Childhood Coordinators were assigned to nursery and primary schools. Registration and re-registration of private nursery, primary, secondary and special needs schools were undertaken. Out of a total of fifty-three (53) registered private schools, thirty-two (32) completed re-registration.

Regular monitoring by the education officers continued in nursery, primary and special needs schools. More than five hundred (500) visits were made to schools by officers for the period under review. Purposes for visits included the monitoring of management and organizational practices, checking on school readiness, conducting 'hand-over exercises' at schools with newly appointed principals, and investigating complaints.

The advocacy of positive behaviour in schools and among the youth is important to METVT. In this regard, the Ministry has taken the initiative to conduct training in Positive Behaviour Management practices for parents. Pursuant to the objectives of this initiative, sensitisation workshops in alternative measures and consequences of using corporal punishment were held for parents.

Training in Emergency Management Techniques is another initiative that is considered priority for the METVT. In this regard, the Nursery and Primary Section organized a two-day workshop for Shelter Wardens in May 2018, in conjunction with sponsor United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in collaboration with the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).

Also, as part of the strategy to build resilience and/or responsiveness to natural and other disasters ahead of the 2018 Hurricane Season, assessment and reclassification of shelters were completed.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

There was a gradual increase in the number of schools offering and students being assessed for Caribbean Vocational Qualifications (CVQs). The CVQ offerings increased from eight (8) to eighteen (18). The number of schools offering CVQs increased from five (5) to thirteen (13) and the number of students being certified rose from 118 to 431 for the period under review.

The expansion of CVQs at the secondary level has resulted in the refurbishment of the cosmetology lab at St. George Secondary and it is anticipated that private sector funding will assist in the thrust to build out CVQ facilities at Frederick Smith Secondary.

Also with respect to facility upgrade, fifteen (15) secondary schools are currently equipped with the computer software AUTOCAD. The Caribbean Examinations Council (CXC) mandated that this software should be in place in order for candidates to sit the Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC) in Technical Drawing.

The financial costs for the activities executed under the Secondary Section of the METVT are summarily stated as follows:

Salaries for private schools	\$847,007.10
CVQ materials and training	\$ 43,355.92
Bursaries to private schools	\$177,760.00
Subvention to private schools	\$ 60,000.00

SAMUEL JACKMAN PRESCOD INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (SJPI)

The Samuel Jackman Prescod Institute of Technology (SJPI) undertook various rebranding activities to reflect the institution's name change. The SJPI procured computer equipment for the Administration Division which assisted in the enhancement of the instruction delivery to the students. The SJPI collaborated with the Competency Based Training Fund (CBTF) to deliver training to students in sound engineering, fibre optic cabling and machine operations.

PRIMARY SCHOOL MAINTENANCE

Daily maintenance to primary and nursery schools continued to be carried out, coordinated by the Education Technical Management Unit (ETMU). The ETMU also executed the regular summer programme of special repair/upgrade projects to sixteen (16) schools in the summer of 2018. These upgrades addressed a variety of matters including replacement of ceilings, changes of roof sheeting, windows and other general repairs.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS INITIATIVE

This project was initiated in conjunction with the Department of Emergency Management (DEM) in 2018. An omnibus resolution provided \$5.0 million in funding towards enhancement of the state of readiness of emergency shelters. The enhancements include the installation of fire extinguishers and generators; the fitting of specialized hurricane shutter systems; repairs to bathrooms; and the provision of water tanks at Category 1 shelters and public schools.

IDB REGIONAL PUBLIC GOOD INITIATIVE – “LEARNING IN SCHOOLS OF THE 21ST CENTURY”

The METVT collaborated in an IDB-sponsored initiative executed under the Bank's "Regional Public Good" (RPG) project model. This RPG initiative focused on promoting improvement of schools' infrastructure design and management through information exchange and specific studies funded by the Bank. The initiative involved participation of eleven (11) other countries of the Caribbean and Latin American region. Barbados' participation began in November 2011 with the initial dialogue held in Chile. The second phase of the initiative concluded in October 2018. Barbados benefitted from the provision of software which was developed in Colombia and can be used to inventory the physical status of schools across the island.

STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES UNIT

An essential component of the mandate of the Student Support Services Unit is to provide support to school-aged children, parents and/or guardians, teachers and guidance counsellors. The Unit performs an investigative, evaluative and regulatory role, in conjunction with Social Services Agencies and other private professionals. Consequently, the Unit engaged a number of joint programmes geared toward the holistic development of students and an enriched experience for those other stakeholders who bear responsibility for the students' well-being.

A course titled, "Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) and Behavioural Interventions for Special Education Teachers and Other School Personnel" was conducted on-line for a cadre of fifty-one (51) teachers. The course was successfully offered through a collaborative arrangement between the METVT and the New Brunswick Department of Education and Early Childhood Development of Canada.

The annual School Attendance Seminar took the form of a Court Simulation. This seminar targeted students who recorded in excess of 25.0 per cent absence in Term 1 of the academic year and their parents/guardians. The objectives of this Seminar were to draw awareness of parents to the legislation pertaining to school attendance; apprise parents/guardians of the consequences of non-compliance to the legislation; inform parents/guardians about the agencies which offer assistance in addressing truancy; and positively impact the attitudes of the parents in an effort to normalize the attendance of the children. The court simulation exercises were held in the Magistrate's court, with actual Magistrates presiding. Results from the evaluation indicate that the objectives of information sharing and encouraging positive change to absenteeism and attendance by parents were met. The students who attended the simulation exercises will be monitored to measure the impact of this exercise on their attendance.

The Student Services Unit also sought to enhance the capabilities of personnel involved in the management of students at risk. Teaching and ancillary staff at the Edna Nicholls Centre and the New Horizons School participated in a two-day workshop on Behavioural Management facilitated by the Senior Psychologist in the Ministry. These two (2) institutions provide interventions for students at risk. In a related but distinct area of special needs, dealing with victims of trauma and emotional challenges, the SSU facilitated training of three (3) officers in the use of drawing techniques during a one-day workshop. Successful utilization of the techniques learned during the workshop has been realised with eleven (11) students at one (1) northern primary school, where the children had been adversely affected by violence within their communities.

BARBADOS ACCREDITATION COUNCIL

REGISTRATION OF TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL PROVIDERS

Twenty-eight (28) tertiary educational providers were registered with the Barbados Accreditation Council (BAC). These included the Samuel Jackman Prescod Institute of Technology (SJPI) and the Erdiston Teachers' Training College (ETTC). Two (2) offshore medical schools, the American University of Integrative Sciences, and the Ross University School of Medicine, were also registered with the Council.

CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION OF CARICOM SKILLS QUALIFICATION

The Barbados Accreditation Council (BAC) issued three hundred and seventeen (317) certificates of recognition of CARICOM Skills Qualification to eligible CARICOM Nationals. Of the recipients, one hundred and eighty-two (182) or 57.4 per cent were males. By country, Barbados accounted for the majority of certificates issued with a tally of one hundred and sixty-three (163) or 51.4 per cent.

The BAC verified one hundred and thirty (130) Certificates of Recognition that were issued by other CARICOM member states. Of the verifications issued, seventy-five (75) or 58.0 per cent were issued to males. By country, Jamaica accounted for the majority of verifications at forty-two (42) or 32.3 per cent followed by Trinidad and Tobago at twenty-five (25) or 19.2 per cent.

RECOGNITION OF INSTITUTION/PROGRAMME

The Council provides advice on the recognition of institutions and/or their programmes of study in Barbados. For the period under review, twenty-five (25) applications for recognition were reviewed

Table 3.1-2
Barbados Vocational Training Board
Enrollment and Output of Skilled Manpower 2018

Skills	Enrolment			Output		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apparel & Sewn Product	11	148	159	8	117	125
Art & Craft	3	46	49	0	36	36
Automotive	199	7	206	170	0	170
Beauty Care & Services	49	352	401	35	279	314
Commercial	6	21	27	3	15	18
Hospitality	122	449	571	104	365	469
Information Technology	48	36	84	28	25	53
Machine and Appliance	17	0	17	6	1	7
Other	504	66	570	231	40	271
Total All Skills Programme	959	1,125	2,084	585	878	1,463

SOURCE: Barbados Vocational Training Board

Note: Other Skills consists of Air Conditioning, Electrical Installation, Electronic Technician, Masonry, Plumbing, Solar Technician, Carpentry, Joinery, Cupboard Construction, Tiling, Steelbending, Tractor Operations, Skidsteer Bobcat/Backhoe, Skidsteer Loader, Heavy Duty Driving, Welding, Welding and Metal Fabrication and Care of the Elderly.

and Statements of Recognition issued. Overall, forty-nine (49) foreign-based qualifications were evaluated against local qualifications.

CARIBBEAN CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY LEVEL COMPETENCE (CCSLC)

Three thousand nine hundred and fifty-three (3,953) students, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five (1,785) males and two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight (2,168) females from twenty public and private schools were examined for CCSLC in 2018. Grades of Competence and Mastery accounted for 57.0 per cent and 28.0 per cent of the total results of the examinations taken, respectively.

CARIBBEAN SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE (CSEC)

During the examination period of June 2018, 73.0 per cent of the CSEC

examinations taken by students of public and private schools resulted in passes at grade I, II or III. Of the four thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (4,868) students, two thousand one hundred and forty-six (2,146) males and two thousand seven hundred and twenty-two (2,722) females, 91.0 per cent gained passes in at least one subject, while 58.0 per cent passed five (5) or more in the year's sittings.

CARIBBEAN ADVANCED PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATE (CAPE)

The CAPE examinations taken by students of public and private schools resulted in 92.0 per cent passes at grades I through V, for each of the two (2) unit levels. Ninety-nine (99.0) per cent of the one thousand three hundred and ninety-three (1,393), public and private school students (582 males and 811 females) received at least one (1) pass at either unit level.

BARBADOS INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY (BIMAP)

The Barbados Institute of Management and Productivity (BIMAP) continued to offer a number of certificate courses, diplomas, seminars and short courses, and Bachelor's as well as Master's programmes during 2018.

A total of 1,824 students were enrolled in 2018. This was 126 persons more than the previous year's total enrolment of 1,698 persons. The overall student enrolment consisted of 27.5 per cent males and 73.0 per cent females.

BIMAP hosted eleven (11) seminars and short courses during the review period. The number of students attending the 45-hour certificate courses increased to seventy-two (72), while the number of students pursuing the Professional Certification for Information Technology fell to four (4) students.

In addition, there was an increase of seventy-eight (78) new students enrolling in the Management Studies Certificate course, while the student enrolment for the Management Studies Diploma course fell to forty (40) new students. Twelve (12) new students enrolled in the Bachelor of Business Administration course, and eight (8) persons chose to pursue the Liverpool Masters programme. Forty-nine (49) persons enrolled to pursue Caribbean/National Vocational Qualifications (C/NVQ) Levels 2 and 3 at the end of the review period.

BARBADOS VOCATIONAL TRAINING BOARD

For 2018, a total of 2,084 persons, consisting of 959 males and 1,125 females, enrolled in skills-training courses. Of this total, 1,463 persons, 585 males and 878 females completed these courses. This resulted in a completion ratio in the skills

programmes of approximately 70.2 per cent. Males dominated enrolment in the Automotive, Information Technology, Machine and Appliance and Other areas of skills-training. On the other hand, female enrolment was higher in the Apparel & Sewn Product, Art & Craft, Beauty Care & Services, Commercial, and Hospitality during the year. There were zero students enrolled in the Agricultural skills programme during the review period. One (1) female trainee from the Barbados Youth Service (BYS) completed the cupboard construction course offered by the Board.

B. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

THE ANNUAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SUMMER CAMP

A six-week camp, accommodating eighty-five (85) to ninety-five (95) students between the ages of six (6) to eleven (11), was held at the St. Stephen's Primary School to trigger students' interest and increase their knowledge of Science, Technology, Engineering, the Arts and Mathematics (STEAM). This was achieved through demonstrations, presentations, role play, projects and field trips.

NCST, COLUMBUS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS SCRATCH CODING PARTNERSHIP

The National Council for Science and Technology (NCST) partnered with the Columbus School for Girls; and West Terrace Primary School; Gordon Greenidge Primary School; and Welches Primary School to complete a one-week Scratch Coding training project. The project was facilitated by a group of fifteen (15) volunteers from the

Columbus School for Girls. A total of one hundred and twenty (120) students completed the introduction to coding course using Scratch.

3-DAY STEAM CAMP

NCST partnered with the International Business Machine Corporation (IBM), Rotary Club Bridgetown and the University of the West Indies (UWI) to host two STEAM Camps, focusing on Robotics, Circuitry and other STEAM based activities. Thirty (30) students between the ages of thirteen (13) and fifteen (15) were selected from a number of secondary schools across the island. Activities of the camp included:

- Mentoring sessions conducted by scientists and technologists;
- Exposure to careers in high technology; and
- Assembly and programming of robotics.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FESTIVAL

NCST partnered with the Faculty of Science and Technology of UWI and hosted the two-day inaugural Science and Technology Festival at the UWI Cave Hill Campus. This two-day event was aimed at popularization of science and technology, to increase the public's knowledge and understanding of STEAM related matters, including the benefits to humankind. The event also provided an opportunity for scientists and technologists to showcase their creativity and innovativeness through project displays.

A Science and Technology Schools Speak Off competition was also held, where students from a number of secondary schools participated. The winners of the competition are expected to participate in the 2019

Caribbean Youth Science Forum (CYSF). The CYSF is a regional event that brings together lower sixth form science students from all over the Caribbean for a full week of educational, social and cultural activities. It is the longest standing non-formal Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) education programme for nurturing the next generation of scientists and engineers in the region.

DIGITAL ACCELERATION AMBASSADORS

The NCST developed a Digital Acceleration Ambassadors programme which seeks to enhance the technology skills of University students, who will then use these skills to assist persons in the community that are technologically challenged. As part of the Digital Acceleration Ambassadors programme, the NCST, in collaboration with the Barbados Revenue Authority (BRA), developed a project which provided training to ninety-three (93) UWI Cave Hill students, focusing on taxpayers' registration. Students also received training in soft skills and branding, which was provided by a consulting firm.

A number of students were then deployed at various community centres, various BRA Offices, and the main library to assist taxpayers in registering for Tax Administration Management Information System (TAMIS). An app has been developed to capture the students' hours of volunteerism, which is shared with the UWI and the Ministry of Education, Technological and Vocational Training.

C. CREATIVE ECONOMY AND CULTURE

NATIONAL CULTURAL FOUNDATION

In 2018, the National Cultural Foundation (NCF) executed developmental programmes in various areas of the arts, many of which contribute to the

development of the major national festivals of Crop Over and National Independence Festival of Creative Arts (NIFCA). Over four thousand (4,000) persons benefitted from the various training and developmental activities of the NCF during the year. A growing number of workshops focused on the therapeutic use of arts for conflict resolution as a complementary approach to the academic school syllabus and as an expressive tool suitable to persons who are differently able.

DANCE PROGRAMMES

The NCF hosted a series of master level dance classes, one-off workshops and year-round training programmes in dance. Skills developed by Barbadian dancers and choreographers were often showcased on national stages and applied to the re-enforcing educational programme, which focuses on Barbadian history and heritage.

During 2018, emphasis was placed on improving the qualifications of certified dance teachers. Efforts continued to encourage consistent participation of males in dance training. A total of four thousand and fourteen (4,014) persons have been trained in 2018 through the various dance programmes.

THEATRE ARTS

The Theatre Arts programme focused on three (3) basic levels of training: introductory or junior workshops; intermediate programmes for young adult semi-professionals; and support for mature professionals in furthering their skills.

The Drama in Schools programme was expanded into seven (7) schools to train secondary school age students in acting and other aspects of performance making. The participants presented their skills at NIFCA.

Collaborative training of teachers contributing to these workshops was also implemented, with the aim of sharing techniques and skills to be used in preparing students for the CSEC Theatre Arts exams.

The NIFCA Ensemble is a performance group consisting of young adults who participated in and received awards from NIFCA. The ensemble's focus is on developing the skills of these semi-professionals. In this regard, the ensemble supported the production of the 2018 Crop Over Folk Concert through working alongside the set designer.

Three hundred and seventy (370) children and adults benefitted from training in Theatre Arts.

MUSIC PROGRAMMES

The NCF continued its programmes in both vocal and instrumental categories of music with the aim of improving these skills at the community level. Music programmes in schools continued to make an impact on the annual NIFCA competition.

The NCF trained over five hundred and eighty (580) persons through their music programmes in steelpan, percussion, guitar and voice, with the latter two provided through several schools. Training was also provided to the contestants of the Crop Over Junior Calypso Monarch competition and the Barbados Youth Symphony Orchestra in the area of classical music.

VISUAL ARTS

Through the Visual Arts development programme, one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven (1,177) persons benefitted from training. The NCF also hosted various landscape painting and masquerade costume workshops in primary schools and communities. There were a

number of fine art, photography and craft exhibitions which took place during 2018.

LITERARY ARTS

The Literary Arts programme continued to make an impact at the community level, with specific workshops and activities for various age-groups. These programmes complement each other and the core festivals that the NCF produced.

A total of one thousand one hundred and seventy (1,170) persons received training through Read-In workshops and showcases; the writers in schools and education initiative; and the Writers' Clinic. Sixty (60) persons were also interviewed via initiatives of the NCF's Research desk. Ninety-four (94) persons were trained via the multi-arts programme of the annual Arts Camp and a training workshop for NIFCA performers in sound and lighting for performance.

D. YOUTH AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

BARBADOS YOUTH SERVICE (BYS)

During the period under review, forty-five (45) trainees, thirty-three (33) males and twelve (12) females, from the September 2017 intake, successfully completed the Barbados Coast Guard First Aid Theory Module. Fifty-two (52) trainees, thirty-nine (39) males and thirteen (13) females, from the September 2017 intake of trainees, successfully completed the Barbados Coast Guard Firefighting Practical and Theory Modules. Forty (40) trainees, twenty-nine (29) males and eleven (11) females from the September 2017 intake of trainees successfully completed the Barbados Coast Guard Rescue at Sea Module. During the period under review, fifty-four (54) trainees, forty-one (41) males and thirteen (13) females, from the September

2017 intake of trainees successfully completed the Barbados Coast Guard Tying and Uses of Knots Modules.

Nine (9) trainees from the September 2017 intake, consisting of eight (8) males and one (1) female, were enrolled in the Samuel Jackman Prescod Institute of Technology (SJPI). These trainees pursued studies in the following disciplines:

- Certificate in Aesthetics
- Certificate in Graphic Design and Print Technology
- Certificate in Computer-Aided Drafting
- Certificate in Maritime Operations
- Certificate in Plumbing
- Certificate in Motor Vehicle Engineering
- Diploma in Home Economics

ACADEMIC PROGRAMME

Twenty-five (25) trainees from the September 2017 intake sat the May/June 2018 CXC Examinations in Electronic Document Preparation and Management and thirteen (13) trainees gained certification. Four (4) trainees from the September, 2017 intake sat the May/June 2018 CXC Examinations in Visual Arts and two (2) trainees gained certification. Thirteen (13) trainees from the September, 2017 intake, six (6) males and seven (7) females, have been registered for English Language. Six (6) trainees from the September, 2017 Intake – two (2) males and four (4) females have been registered for Social Studies. Four (4) trainees from the September, 2017 intake, three (3) males and one (1) female have been registered for Principles of Business. Five (5)

trainees from the September, 2017 Intake, three (3) males and two (2) females have been registered for Office Administration. Five (5) male trainees from the September, 2017 intake have been registered for Information Technology.

E. POPULATION

The resident population was estimated at 273.5 thousand persons at

Table 3.5-1
Births, Deaths and Infant Mortality
1997-2018

Year	No. of Live Births	No. of Deaths	Natural Increase	Infant Deaths
1997	3,784	2,297	1,487	50
1998	3,612	2,471	1,141	28
1999	3,882	2,428	1,454	39
2000	3,762	2,430	1,332	63
2001	4,051	2,407	1,644	66
2002	3,812	2,295	1,517	55
2003	3,748	2,274	1,474	37
2004	3,473	2,424	1,049	64
2005	3,508	2,162	1,346	29
2006	3,414	2,317	1,097	38
2007	3,537	2,213	1,324	46
2008	3,547	2,476	1,071	65
2009	3,550	2,419	1,131	31
2010	3,366	2,195	1,171	34
2011	3,283	2,421	862	45
2012	3,185	2,403	782	35
2013	3,020	2,276	744	22
2014	2,902	2,580	322	29
2015	2,876	2,554	322	23
2016R	2,545	2,580	-35	34
2017	2,574	2,632	-58	23
2018	2,415	2,514	-99	22

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

R - Revised

Figures are collected as registration occurs.

December 31, 2018. This represented a decrease of 1,000 persons when compared with 274.5 thousand persons at the end of 2017. There were 132.0 thousand males, a decline of 300 males when compared to 132.3 thousand males in 2017. Females accounted for 141.5 thousand, a decline of 700 females when compared with 142.1 thousand in 2017. Females accounted for 51.7 per cent of the resident population.

The birth rate for 2018 was 8.8 per thousand, a decline compared with 9.4 per thousand the previous year. There were 2,415 live births in 2018, a decline of 159 births when compared with 2,574 in 2017. There were 1,243 male births in 2018, compared with 1,352 in 2017; while there were 1,172 female births compared with 1,222 in 2017.

The rate of population growth declined to -0.4 per cent in 2018 when compared to -0.3 per cent in 2017. In 2018, the natural increase in population (the difference between births and deaths) declined by ninety-nine (99) persons.

In 2018, the death rate declined to 9.2 per thousand of the population when compared with 9.6 per thousand in 2017. There were 2,514 deaths recorded at the end of 2018, a decline of 118 when compared with the 2,632 deaths recorded in 2017. Male deaths accounted for 1,257 or 50.0 per cent of total deaths; while there were 1,257 female deaths.

Infant mortality increased in 2018 and was recorded at a rate of 9.1 per thousand births when compared with 8.9 per thousand in 2017. There were twenty-two (22) infant deaths, one (1) less than the previous year, consisting of fourteen (14) males and eight (8) females.

Table 3.6-1
Health Expenditure by Programme
2016/2017-2018/2019

Programme	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Direction and Policy Formulation Services	29,227,612	18,554,938	17,844,426
Primary Health Care	29,348,812	31,652,353	34,953,226
Hospital Services	182,080,578	185,044,189	187,152,033
Care of the Disabled	2,866,227	2,933,274	3,062,833
Pharmaceutical Programme	26,776,581	27,448,509	27,593,591
Care of the Elderly	35,805,302	35,575,685	35,563,605
HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Project	10,914,920	10,746,115	6,745,480
Environmental Health Services	15,720,673	15,671,731	16,712,345
Poverty Alleviation and Reduction Programme	0	67,575	67,575
Total	332,740,705	327,694,369	329,695,114

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

F. HEALTH

OVERVIEW

The major thrust of the Ministry of Health and Wellness focuses on the promotion of wellness and well-being, with emphasis placed on shifting the health care system towards greater application of prevention strategies. Priority has also been placed on the promotion of healthy eating, healthy behaviours and a reduction in the incidence of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and other health risks.

The Ministry of Health and Wellness remains resolute in its mission to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and to attain United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number three (3), which is to: *“Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”*. The Ministry continues to prioritise the development of an equitable, efficient and accessible health care system, with emphasis on wellness of the individual.

The Ministry of Health and Wellness established national targets which are aimed towards the achievement of UHC. The draft Barbados National Strategic Plan for Health outlines a vision for a “healthy, productive people and communities through excellent care for everyone, everywhere, every time”. At the core of this plan are the principles of equity and equality, emphasising the importance of health for the social and economic welfare of the country. The strategic goals outlined in the plan are: to promote and protect the health of the population; provide safe quality centred services; improve the performance of the health system; and engage and mobilize partners in health.

Additionally, the Ministry has embraced the World Health Organization's (WHO) model for health care delivery, which states that the critical functions of a health system are: stewardship, policy and strategy formulation and regulation, financing and purchasing, provision of health care services, and resource generation. The reform process continued to be articulated in the Barbados Economic Recovery and Transformation (BERT) Plan. The mission critical actions for the Ministry of Health and Wellness under

the BERT Plan are: the expansion of the Accident and Emergency (A&E) Department at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital (QEH) and the extension of 24 hours' polyclinic services at two (2) polyclinics.

Over the period under review, the Ministry of Health and Wellness managed to achieve several successes, including:

- The declaration of no further active transmission of the Zika Virus;
- The implementation of the 'treat all' policy for HIV/AIDS as we move towards the 90-90-90 target; and
- The completion of the second National Health Accounts Study.

HEALTH BUDGET

The allocation to the Ministry of Health and Wellness for the fiscal year 2018-2019 was \$329,695,114, which represented 7.2 per cent of Government's projected total expenditure for the period. Hospital Services, which include emergency, acute and secondary and tertiary care at the QEH, as well as mental health services at the Psychiatric Hospital, received approximately 56.7 per cent of the total allocation. Other allocations assigned were the Care of the Elderly Programme, which received 10.8 per cent and the Primary Health Care Programme with 10.6 per cent.

Further budgetary allocations were as follows: Direction and Policy Formulation Services \$17.8 million or 5.4 per cent; Care of the Disabled received \$3.1 million or 0.9 per cent; the Pharmaceutical Programme received \$27.5 million or 8.4 per cent; HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Project received \$6.7 million or 2.0 per cent; and Environmental Health Services received \$16.7 million or 5.1 per cent of the budget.

Additional funding and technical support was also secured through the Pan

American Health Organization's (PAHO) Biennial Work Programme, to support the execution of activities in a number of programme areas. The main areas of collaboration include: Disaster Preparedness, Surveillance and Response; Vector Control, Non-Communicable Diseases and risk factor reduction; Determinants of Health and Promoting Health throughout the life course; and Health Systems Development.

HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The implementation of the Health Information System (MedData) across the public health care system was phased both from an institutional perspective and a module (functionality) perspective. To date, the Electronic Medical Record (EMR), Admission Discharge and Transfer (ADT) and two of the three components of the Maternal Child Health (MCH) modules have been implemented, in all nine of the Polyclinics. These modules have also been implemented in the Records and Oncology Departments of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital (QEH). The focus for 2018 was the continued implementation of the Clinical Order Entry (COE) and Supply Chain Management (SCM) modules.

Other initiatives undertaken under the eHealth strategy include the implementation of a Laboratory Information Management Systems (LIMS) at the new Public Health Laboratory to facilitate timely results, as well as the expanded utilisation of Telemedicine solutions at the QEH.

HEALTHCARE FINANCING

The Ministry of Health and Wellness, in collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Health Finance and Governance (HFG) Project, conducted its second National

Health Accounts Study in 2018. This study investigated the 2016-17 financial year health budget and revealed the following results:

- Total (Current) Health Expenditure (THE) = \$627.9 million. This represents 7.0 per cent of Barbados' Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The expenditure is equivalent to BBD \$1,116 per capita. Barbados has to reduce its per capita expenditure.
- Public Health Expenditure = 50.9 per cent. This contribution to Total Health Expenditure represents funds allocated to the Ministry that were voted by Parliament.
- Out-of-Pocket Expenditure = 43.0 per cent. This represents the second biggest contributor to Total Health Expenditure. The World Health Organization (WHO) has suggested an upper limit for the share of out-of-pocket expenditure to total health expenditure of 20.0 per cent to minimise the impact of financial catastrophe for households. This figure raises concern, especially as it relates to the progress towards Universal Health Coverage, and the ability to not only access health care but for citizens to access this without due financial hardship.
- Private Health Expenditure (private health insurance) = 5.8 per cent of Total Health Expenditure. The Health of the Nation Study estimated that one-third of people employed have health insurance.
- Non-Governmental Organisations and Donors = 0.4 per cent of Total Health Expenditure.

The Government of Barbados, in its commitment to developing a health financing strategy for the country, has appointed a Commissioner for Health Care Financing. The Commissioner's primary function is to facilitate a comprehensive costing study of the public health services and to look at the efficiency of the public health sector in Barbados. The costing study started in 2018 and will be undertaken by the Health Economics Unit (HEU), UWI, St. Augustine Campus, Trinidad and Tobago.

The Ministry also continued to examine new approaches to the financing of health care to ensure universal health coverage to the population of Barbados. The Government of Barbados introduced a health levy in October 2018, which is anticipated to generate additional funds for the QEH.

BEST-DOS SANTOS PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

The Best-Dos Santos Public Health Laboratory (BDSPHL) was officially opened in January 2018 and serves as the island's major public health laboratory, providing routine testing services to all of the island's polyclinics and some private clinics. Along with this, the laboratory offers reference laboratory services to private laboratories, as well as services for other regional laboratories, clinics and programmes.

The BDSPHL supported several programmes and departments in the Ministry of Health and Wellness in disease prevention monitoring and surveillance, such as the Maternal and Child Health Programme, the HIV/AIDS Programme, Global Salmonella Surveillance Programme and food safety and outbreak investigations. Support was also provided to the Ministry of Labour and Social Partnership Relations (Labour Department), the Ministry of Environment and National Beautification (Environmental Protection Department) and the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (Barbados Water Authority).

The number of tests performed in 2018 by the Serology, Microbiology and Environmental Departments of the BDSPHL are shown in tables 3.6-2, 3.6-3 and 3.6-4 respectively.

Table 3.6-2

Tests Performed (Serology) 2018

	No. of tests performed
Syphilis (VDRL, RPR, TPPA)	14,486
HBA1C	7,362
HPV	2,031
Other	259
Total	24,138

SOURCE: Best-Dos Santos Public Health Laboratory, Ministry of Health and Wellness

Table 3.6-3

Tests Performed (Environmental) 2018

	No. of tests performed
Water	21,212
Air Quality	705
Food	1,127
Legionella	444
Total	23,488

SOURCE: Best-Dos Santos Public Health Laboratory, Ministry of Health and Wellness

Table 3.6-4

Tests Performed (Microbiology) 2018

	No. of tests performed
Swabs (genital, wounds, ear nose and throat)	34,528
Stools (Faecal Occult blood, Ova cysts, Parasites, Rota virus)	1,705
Influenza IFA	486
TB	48
Total	36,767

SOURCE: Best-Dos Santos Public Health Laboratory, Ministry of Health and Wellness

The BDSPHL has collaborated with several regional and international organizations including the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA), Caribbean Med Labs Foundation, PAHO/WHO and US Centres for Disease Control (CDC). Several programmes were initiated and strengthened, including testing for HIV, Dengue, Zika, Chikungunya, Malaria, Tuberculosis, Influenza and Antimicrobial Susceptibility.

BARBADOS DRUG SERVICE

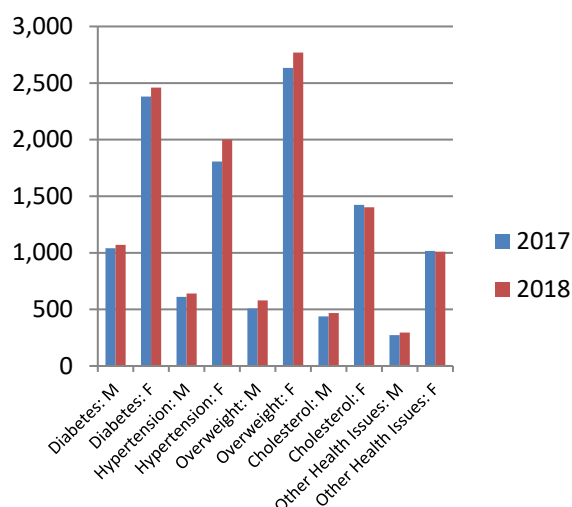
The drug expenditure in the public sector averaged \$10.1 million, while in the private sector, drug expenditure averaged \$10.0 million in the 2017-18 fiscal year. This represents a significant reduction in expenditure when compared with the pre-restructuring 2010-11 fiscal year, at which time public sector drug expenditure averaged \$12.5 million and private sector drug expenditure \$34.6 million. This decline represents a 15.0 per cent and 74.0 per cent reduction in expenditure in the public and private sectors respectively.

Of primary significance is that over the seven (7) post-restructuring years, the Barbados Drug Service was able to maintain its expenditure at an average of \$11.0 million in both the public and private sectors. This can be compared with the last ten-year cycle, where public sector expenditure averaged \$11.0 million and private sector expenditure averaged \$18.0 million.

The Drug Formulary Committee carried out a comprehensive therapeutic review of the six (6) therapeutic benefit categories and anti-psychiatric and antibiotic medicines in the Barbados National Drug Formulary. Annual savings from the amended formulary are projected to be \$6.4 million.

Figure 3.1

Total Nutrition Counselling Visits to Polyclinics 2017 and 2018



SOURCE: Ministry of Health and Wellness

NUTRITION PROGRAMME

For 2018, a total of 12,696 patient visits to polyclinics for nutrition counselling were recorded. This total represented 568 more patient visits than the 12,128 recorded in 2017. The total number of visits is defined

as the total number of first visits and revisits (return for follow-up visits).

Figure 3.1 shows the total number of visits to patients for nutrition counselling at polyclinics in 2017 and 2018 by gender. In every instance, there are more female clients than male clients presenting with a condition. This is most evident in the cases of diabetes and overweight, which represent the most prevalent NCDs. In addition, there is a major problem with patients attending scheduled return visits. Patients are usually advised to return for counselling every three (3) months; however, many patients disregard this aspect of their healthcare regimen.

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

The Psychiatric Hospital recorded a total of 1,253 admissions for the year 2018, a slight decline from the year 2017, when a total of 1,270 admissions were recorded. First admission for the two years totalled 550 patients, 66.4 per cent of whom were males and 33.6 per cent were females. There was a 4.5 per cent increase in voluntary admissions for the year 2018, while involuntary admissions declined by 9.8 per cent within

Table 3.6-5
Expenditure on the Number of Prescriptions Filled
2008/09 to 2017/18

Year	Public Sector			Private Sector		
	No. Rx's	Expenditure (\$)	\$/Rx	No. Rx's	Expenditure (\$)	\$/Rx
2008/09	731,639	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	814,400	12,451,937	15.29	n.a.	34,574,833	n.a.
2011/12	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	10,639,956	12.31
2013/14	1,244,739	11,998,305	9.64	828,328	10,643,775	12.85
2014/15	1,198,187	12,444,809	13.64	841,063	10,619,933	12.71
2015/16	1,120,971	10,357,294	9.24	827,374	9,394,511	11.35
2016/17	1,221,568	10,408,527	8.52	808,346	9,385,713	11.61
2017/18	1,170,306	10,080,029	8.61	827,067	9,881,643	11.95

SOURCE: Barbados Drug Service, Ministry of Health and Wellness

the same year. The bed occupancy rate ranged from 93.0 per cent to 95.0 per cent for the years 2017 and 2018.

A total of 1,247 patients were discharged from the Psychiatric Hospital in 2018. This represented a decline when compared with 2017, which recorded a total of 1,265 patients being discharged. However, in 2018, the 65+ age group showed an 8.0 per cent increase in the number of patients discharged.

THE THRIVE FAMILY CENTRE

The Thrive Family Centre was formally opened in November 2018. The construction and out-fitting of the Thrive Family Centre (Child & Adolescent Mental Health Unit) was completed by the Sandy Lane Charitable Trust.

This project was conceptualised with the aim of addressing a critical deficit as it

Table 3.6-6

Admissions to the Psychiatric Hospital by Classification

Category	2017			2018		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Admissions	942	328	1,270	924	329	1,253
First Admissions	187	105	292	178	80	258
Re-admissions	755	223	978	746	249	995
Type of Admission:						
Voluntary	571	165	736	605	166	771
Medical Recommended	231	147	378	185	142	327
Certified	0	1	1	0	1	1
Hospital Order	106	8	114	109	11	120
Emergency Order	34	7	41	25	9	34

SOURCE: Ministry of Health and Wellness

Table 3.6-7

Patients Discharged from the Psychiatric Hospital by Sex and Age

Age	2017			2018		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<20	51	29	80	42	31	73
20 – 34	308	88	396	303	85	388
35 – 44	223	60	283	204	58	262
45 – 64	288	115	403	311	91	402
65 +	63	40	103	58	62	120
Not Stated	0	0	0	1	1	2
Total	933	332	1,265	919	328	1,247

SOURCE: Ministry of Health and Wellness

related to the delivery of in-patient services for children and adolescents at the Psychiatric Hospital. The facility is a sixteen (16) bed unit designed to provide specialized psychiatric care in an environment favourable to timely recuperation and rehabilitation.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HOSPITAL

The Queen Elizabeth Hospital (QEH) is the country's primary acute care medical facility (536 bed capacity), providing 94.0 per cent of all hospital beds. The QEH is also an accredited teaching hospital affiliated with the University of the West Indies (UWI) Cave Hill Campus.

The leading in-patient services for admissions were Medicine, Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Surgery and Paediatrics. The average length of stay for January to September 2018 (including ICUs) was 5.2 days, while the total number of admissions for the same period was 13,255. For the period January to September 2018, there were 57,572 out-patient visits (old and new cases). Out-patient activity continued to be focused on Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Ophthalmology, Surgery, Orthopaedics and ENT services.

KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION

A kidney transplant programme was revived at the QEH. This positive development for the approximately 1,000 Barbadians suffering renal failure, and the additional hundreds needing dialysis treatments is due to the work of Transplant Links Community (TLC), a UK registered charity, and sponsor, Republic Bank Barbados Limited.

The QEH and TLC continued to work together to continue the skills transfer and teamwork necessary to ensure sustainability of this project and to ensure that it is

available to all patients in Barbados with kidney failure. Two (2) live donor transplantations were undertaken in 2018. Additionally, an initial draft policy and legislative framework on organ transplantation was prepared and will give support to further initiatives in other areas of transplantation.

ACCREDITATION

The Queen Elizabeth Hospital (QEH) was awarded 'Gold' level accreditation by Accreditation Canada International in March 2018. This accreditation demonstrates the QEH's commitment to providing the safest care possible by institutionalizing quality healthcare practices and principles. The hospital's accreditation process required the implementation of a quality management framework that embraced the quality dimensions of: population focus, accessibility, safety, work-life, client-centred services, continuity of services, effectiveness and efficiency.

HIV/STI PROGRAMME

The HIV/STI Programme under the Ministry of Health and Wellness coordinates the national health sector response to HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The programme comprises six (6) sections: Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support, Programme Management, Strategic Information and Continuous Quality Improvement/Training.

HIV is a significant public health problem in Barbados, with an estimated 1.6 per cent of adults in Barbados living with this chronic disease at the end of 2018. Cumulative totals of 4,347 HIV cases (2,762 males and 1,585 females), 2,812 AIDS cases (1,883 males and 929 females), and 1,962 deaths (1,389 males and 573 females) were recorded between 1984 and 2018.

THE UNAIDS 90-90-90 HIV TARGETS

Barbados has been tasked with the challenge of achieving the ambitious UNAIDS 90-90-90 targets by 2020:

- By 2020, 90.0 per cent of all people living with HIV will know their HIV status.
- By 2020, 90.0 per cent of all people with diagnosed HIV infection will receive sustained ART.
- By 2020, 90.0 per cent of all people receiving ART will have viral suppression.

Analysis of the Continuum of HIV care cascade for Barbados at the end of 2018 reveals that 83.7 per cent of all estimated persons living with HIV (PLHIV) have been diagnosed with the disease; 57.1 per cent of all persons diagnosed with HIV are on ART; and 84.9 per cent of all of those on treatment are virally suppressed. Thus, there are significant gaps that need to be addressed so that Barbados can achieve the 90-90-90 treatment targets by 2020.

SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMME

Along with other CARPHA member states, Barbados was considered to have interrupted Zika virus transmission in 2018, having had no new confirmed cases since March 2017, despite testing of suspected cases.

There were no confirmed cases of dengue fever in 2018, although sixty-six (66) probable and suspected cases were recorded.

There were twenty-seven (27) confirmed cases of Chikungunya in 2018.

Syndromic surveillance also continued for respiratory disease, syndromes indicating other vector borne diseases and injuries during the year under review. Only one (1) case of Tuberculosis was confirmed in 2018. This case was domiciled in Barbados and was not drug resistant.

Leptospirosis is a vector-borne disease of rodents, which most often occurs in the rainy seasons and may present as fever with jaundice. There were seventeen (17) confirmed cases, with one (1) death, in 2018. Public education was focused on helping persons to discourage rodent proliferation by decreasing breeding sites and food sources.

Vomiting and diarrhoea occurred throughout the year and is associated with bacterial or viral agents. Gastroenteritis outbreaks in Barbados tend to be viral in nature or may be associated with contamination of foodstuff. The organisms identified were: Salmonella; or Campylobacter bacteria. Viruses causing gastroenteritis were infrequently identified, and were mostly rotavirus or norovirus. In 2018, seven (7) cases of rotavirus and eight (8) cases of norovirus were diagnosed.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

WATER QUALITY

The Ministry of Health and Wellness conducts water sampling on a weekly basis throughout the island. Laboratory analysis of water samples taken throughout the country's distribution system are conducted at the Best-Dos Santos Public Health Laboratory. Following sewage overflows along the roadway from Hastings to Worthing, Christ Church area, the Ministry of Health and Wellness increased its sampling frequency in the area, with both chlorine residual and bacteriological samples being

taken on a weekly basis. These samples, to date, are in compliance with the WHO's guidelines. In 2018, 1,400 potable water samples were submitted for laboratory analysis.

CLIMATE CHANGE

The development of climate and disaster resilience at health care facilities is a critical component of the development of the Ministry's National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) for the health sector. The Ministry's Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness programmes collaborate in this area. The overall goal is to make health care facilities capable of delivering an effective standard of health care to residents during and after disaster events or major climate driven phenomena.

In this regard, the Ministry's Climate Change programme has chosen the SMART (Safe + Green) Hospitals Toolkit developed by PAHO and WHO to guide efforts to assess needs and enhance the sustainability and climate resiliency of health care facilities in Barbados.

PORT HEALTH

Environmental Health Officers stationed at the points of entry continued to inspect foods imported into Barbados. Foods which were fit for human consumption were released, while foods which were unfit for human consumption were destroyed. In 2018, a total of 126,932,364 kg of imported food was inspected, with 126,493,478 kg of wholesome food released and 438,886 kg of food condemned. These represented increases when compared to a total of 114,644,772 kg of imported food inspected, with 114,558,387 kg of wholesome food released and 86,385 kg food condemned. The marked increase in condemned foods in 2018 was due to two (2) events, namely to different product recalls for romaine lettuce from the USA; and the malfunctioning of a

cargo vessel which resulted in refrigerated and frozen foods being condemned and destroyed.

SOUTH COAST INTERVENTION

In 2018, the Ministry of Health and Wellness implemented a strategy to retain sewage in a controlled section of the Graeme Hall Swamp. This strategy improved the effluent quality reaching the disposal drain at Worthing Beach through increased retention time and phytoremediation action within the engineered section of the swamp. The Ministry also cleaned and remediated other sections of the swamp (Buffer zones) which restored the health of the ecosystem and reduced mosquito breeding.

G. ENVIRONMENT

CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES PROGRAMME

NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE COORDINATION

Barbados' Second National Communications (SNC) Report was finalised and approved by Cabinet in September 2018. Preparation of this report was enabled by grant funding secured through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The report was subsequently submitted to the Secretariat for the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

During April and August 2018, the Ministry of Environment and National Beautification prepared Vol. II, Nos. 1 and 2 of the "AEROPAPER" Newsletter and circulated these to members of the National Climate Change Committee. These provided members with updates on regional and international climate change matters.

The Ministry convened stakeholder consultations on the following projects being developed with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) for funding application to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) during August 2018:

- Mainstreaming Coral Reef Resilience and Restoration as an Ecosystem-based Adaptation Strategy to Climate Change in the Caribbean Region (MaCREAS); and
- Enhancing Coastal Protection for Climate Change Resilience.

CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY MONITORING AND REPORTING

The Ministry signed on as a regional partner to the Climate Change Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) Hub Project. This will assist with the further development of the national MRV system that will enable better domestic and international reporting on climate change actions.

NATIONAL OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES (ODS) PROGRAMME

The Ministry coordinated and conducted celebratory activities for International Ozone Day, which took place on September 16, 2018. These activities included:

- The publication of a message from the Minister in the local print and online media;
- Presentation of the 2018 ODS Scholarship Award to three (3) Samuel Jackman Prescod Institute of Technology (SJPI) students in the Refrigeration and Air-conditioning (RAC) Programme;

- A Panel Discussion on “The Impact of Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) Phase-out on the Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Sector and Technical and Vocational Institutions.”; and
- A lunch time presentation for staff of the Ministry entitled “The Ozone Layer – Earth’s Umbrella”.

The Government of Barbados completed ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on April 19, 2018.

The 2017 reports concerning the Annual Statistical data on production, imports and exports of controlled substances and the annual reports on the progress of the implementation of the Country Programme were submitted to the Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats respectively in May 2018.

ODS PROGRAMME – PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Ministry provided the SJPI with approximately US\$80,000 in equipment and tools to support the Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Programme with the provision of training in modern refrigeration service practice. Costs were met from grant support under the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan project (The grant was provided by UNDP and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)).

The Ministry convened six (6) training workshops for Refrigeration and Air-conditioning (RAC) Technicians in Good Service Practice. To date, seventy-seven (77) technicians have attended the training.

Barbados’ renewal request for the Institutional Strengthening Project (ISP) Phase VII was approved at the 82nd Executive Committee to the Multilateral Fund Meeting, which was held in December 2018. This will provide approximately

US\$149,760.00 in grant funding via UNEP to support the Ozone Unit Programme over the period 2019–2020.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)

GEF PROJECTS PORTFOLIO

The Ministry provided two (2) project endorsement letters:

- To the CCCCC to enable the development of a project entitled “Enabling Climate Change Adaptation Interventions in Borrowing Member Countries” for support from the Adaptation Fund (AF). The Barbados Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (BADMCO) is the national project proponent.
- To the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) to support the development of a project entitled “Enhancing Sustainable Fisheries and Food Security in the Caribbean through the development of Blue Bio Trade Potential and Implementation of Fisheries Management Plans based on the Precautionary and Ecosystems Approaches to Fisheries.” The request was submitted through the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and the Blue Economy and grant funding is being sought from the GEF Trust Fund.

In addition, during June 2018, the Ministry coordinated a project consultation for the GEF project Upscaling and Enhancing the Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management (CReW+).

GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME (GEF-SGP)

Thirteen (13) projects were approved under the GEF-SGP, representing a commitment of US\$322,000 in cash to local and community-based projects. The projects were supported by in-kind financing of US\$775,639.80.

POLICY RESEARCH, PLANNING AND INFORMATION UNIT (PRPIU)

PARTNERSHIP FOR ACTION ON GREEN ECONOMY (PAGE)

The Policy Research, Planning and Information Unit (PRPIU) continued to provide technical leadership to the operationalization of the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE).

PAGE will provide US\$1.25 million of technical assistance to Barbados until 2021. The Barbados PAGE Technical Cooperation Programme was endorsed by the Prime Minister of Barbados and features the following:

- A Stocktaking Report with emphasis on Green and Blue Economic Policies including Best Practices, and Trade in Environmental Good and Services;
- A Green and Blue Jobs Survey in the context of the Labour Force Survey;
- A Pilot Assessment of the Greening Potential within the local productive/food processing sector, with emphasis on sustainable value chains, export development and enabling job creation;

- A Sector Study on the Fisheries Sector - as a Nexus Sector for the Green Economy and the Blue Economy - (Preliminary Stock Assessment and Building Climate Resilient Livelihoods and Infrastructure in the Sector);
- Establishment of a Youth Engagement and Communications platform on Green and Blue Economy;
- The Development and Delivery of Training Courses geared towards Inclusive Green Economy and Blue Economy for Barbados and Caribbean Small Island Developing States;
- The hosting of National and Regional PAGE Academies; and
- The Establishment of the Small Island Developing States Green Economy Knowledge Transfer Hub in Barbados.

EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC
DEMONSTRATION INITIATIVES

ENVIRONMENT MONTH 2018

All of the departments within the Ministry of Environment and National Beautification were involved in the planning and execution of the Environmental Education Month of Activities in June 2018 under the theme, "Living Sustainably is... Celebrating Our Hilltops to Our Reefs". Activities that took place during the month included:

- The PRPIU, in collaboration with Heads of Departments, the private sector and members of the community, hosted a series of "Brown Bag" lunchtime seminars focusing on sustainable

development and conservation of natural resources;

- The Climate Change and Ozone Programme section collaborated with the Barbados Embassy in Washington, USA, to present to students of Ketcham Elementary School in the United States and Hillaby Turner's Hall Primary about Climate Change and Reducing the Carbon Footprint;
- The National Heritage Department (NHD) collaborated with the National Conservation Commission (NCC) and the National Botanical Gardens to conduct a series of tours for students of primary schools located in the Barbados National Park area. The tours highlighted areas of the Scotland District such as Turner's Hall Woods and one of the tours included the Nature Fun Ranch;
- The Solid Waste Management Programme, under the Project Management Coordination Unit, launched its website discussing solid waste management, and also a board game entitled Waste Busters, during a launch ceremony. The launch was attended by public and private sector stakeholders as well as primary school students; and
- Under the theme: "Living sustainably from hill top to reef using a Sustainable Lifestyle pilot demonstrations to Beat Plastic Pollution", the Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN) collaborated with the PRPIU, NCC and the Coastal Zone Management Unit (CZMU) to conduct an underwater clean-up in the Folkestone Marine Reserve area. Divers collected approximately twenty-six (26) kg of marine debris

that was mainly plastic. On the same day, there was also an exhibition of NGOs and young entrepreneurs at the Folkestone Beach Facility, which was branded as a 'single-use plastic free zone' for Environment Month. This exhibition by various agencies was used to promote Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) patterns in Barbados.

The PRPIU provided environmental leadership with the Natural Heritage Department (NHD) on the Judging Panel of the Annual Community Independence Secretariat's Parish Independence Competition from May to November 2018.

In addition, activities undertaken by the PRPIU included:

- Collaborating with the Partnership Initiative for Sustainable Land Management, the NHD, and the National Botanical Gardens in the development of a programme to preserve the grapefruit and the development of alternative livelihoods; and
- Collaborating with UNEP to "resuscitate" the National Capacity Self-Assessment Project, valued at US\$150,000.

BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION SECTION

PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

Activities were planned for International Day for Biological Diversity, celebrated globally on May 22, 2018; and World Day to Combat Land Degradation and Drought, which was commemorated on June

22, 2018. Due to the response from schools, over six hundred (600) children participated in the activities, exceeding the target of three hundred (300) children.

MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS (MEA)

Barbados has been a Party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) since 1993 and the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Act provides for the implementation of the provisions of CITES in Barbados. The Ministry of Environment and National Beautification is the CITES Management Authority and the Biodiversity Section is the CITES Scientific Authority.

The CITES Annual Report for 2017 and CITES Implementation Report for 2015-2017 were prepared and submitted to Cabinet for approval prior to submission to the Secretariat.

For the period, a total of one hundred and forty-two (142) permits for international trade of endangered species were issued.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Barbados has accessed funds for updating and revision of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, preparation of the Fifth National Report and the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Project. Monies are allocated in the Estimates to assist with meeting Barbados' co-financing requirements under these projects.

Projects for which grant funding was secured during the period include:

- The Sixth National Reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);
- The Sixth National Report to the United National Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought (UNCCD);
- National Biosafety Clearing House Project Phase III; and
- Preventing COSTS of Invasive Alien Species Project.

Table 3.7-1 shows the level of grant funding the Biodiversity Programme has been able to attract over the past five (5) years.

PREVENTING COSTS OF INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES PROJECT

In 2018, the Biodiversity Section completed the development of Invasive Alien Species Project, a regional project, with the OECS countries, with the assistance of UNEP, for submission to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for funding. This project focuses on the prevention, early detection,

control and management frameworks for invasive alien species (IAS) that emphasizes a risk management approach by focusing on the highest risk invasion pathways of Barbados and OECS countries. The project, when approved, will grant Barbados access to US\$1.25 million under its System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) allocation from the GEF.

ADVANCING THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL IN THE CARIBBEAN REGION PROJECT

The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity, otherwise known as Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS), is an international agreement which aims at sharing the benefits arising from the use of a genetic resource in a fair and equitable way. Barbados is not a signatory to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing. However, Barbados was able to be a part of this project through participation in a number of training workshops under the regional capacity building activities. In addition, Barbados hosted a regional and national workshop on

Table 3.7-1
Level of Grant Funding attracted by Biodiversity Programme

Project	Years	Status	GEF Funding (US\$)	GOB In-Cash (BDS\$)	GOB In-Kind (BDS\$)
NBSAP & 5th National Report (CBD)	2015 - 2019	Awaiting final NBSAP	440,000	50,000	204,000
Biodiversity Enabling Activities	2016 – 2019	In Progress	487,560	20,000	115,400
Invasive Alien Species	2018 – 2021	Inception	1,250,000	60,000	3,394,824
BCH III Project	2018 – 2019	In Progress	15,000	2,400	30,000
Total			2,192,560	132,400	3,744,224

SOURCE: Ministry of Environment and National Beautification

Notes: NBSAP - National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

Table 3.7-2
Complaints Received by the EPD 2018-2019

Type	No. of complaints
Ambient air	38
Noise	12
Marine Pollution	7
Total	57

SOURCE: Environmental Protection Department
Ministry of Environment and National Beautification

Advancing the Nagoya Protocol in the Caribbean Project.

BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITIES

Barbados reinitiated this project and hosted the first national consultation on the Clearing House Mechanism of the CBD. Under the Biodiversity Enabling Activities project, Barbados accessed US\$180,000. The project will allow Barbados to establish its Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism, which is required under the Convention, and assess Barbados' readiness to address issues related to access and benefit sharing and the Nagoya Protocol of the Convention.

In addition, the Biodiversity section organised and hosted a national consultation under the Access and Benefit Sharing Project during September 2018.

Barbados participated in a preparatory workshop for the Preventing the Costs of Invasive Alien Species in Barbados and the OECS, Sixth National Report to the UNCCD and webinars related to the Sixth National Report to the CBD.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT COORDINATION UNIT (PMCU)

The PMCU's current programs remain focused on Integrated Resource

Management and fit under the Ridge to Reef holistic environmental philosophy.

INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT – CLIMATE CHANGE AND
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT
(STORMWATER PROJECT)

With respect to this programme, the following activities were undertaken for 2018-2019:

- The Final Report was submitted under the Adaptation Measures to Counter the Effects of Climate Change with a Focus on Water Resource Management and Flood Resilience project/programme.
- Draft Bid Documents and associated detailed designs were completed for five (5) Watersheds in the Holetown/Trents area.
- Transfer of Technology and Training was facilitated for the Drainage Division, including hydrological equipment and data processing used in the technical assessments.
- Drilling and installation of three (3) new Groundwater Sampling Wells took place at Trents, Folkestone and Worthing.
- Education Materials and Tools, including videos and online modules on Climate Change and related issues, were developed and introduced in a Series of "Training of Trainers" Workshops held for civil society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Educators and Government Officials.

RECYCLING PROGRAMMES

With respect to the Unit's recycling programmes during 2018-2019, a

programme has been established with all branches of Republic Bank (Barbados) Ltd. The PMCU is in discussion with the Bank to expand this programme to Partners of Republic Bank, which the Bank will fully fund. Discussions continued with respect to establishing similar programmes at the Bridgetown Port, Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), COT Printeries and at Warrens Towers I.

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

For the period under review, the PMCU:

- Commenced the distribution of Recycling Bins for Schools;
- Completed and distributed the Waste Buster Game; and
- Reprinted Recycling Brochures and distributed corporate gift items.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

REGULATORY MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) received one thousand six hundred and thirty-seven (1,637) building development applications during the period April 1, 2018, to March 31, 2019. During the same period, one thousand two hundred and eleven (1,211) applications were processed, of which one thousand and forty-five (1,045) were residential, one hundred and sixty-seven (167) were commercial, ten (10) were residential/commercial and three (3) were agricultural. Due to data entry errors detected in the database, there was an excess of fourteen (14) applications when the breakdown was applied.

The EPD received eleven (11) consultation files during the period and comments were submitted to the Town and Country Development Planning Office for six (6) of these files.

Fifty-seven (57) complaints were received during the review period. The classification of these complaints is shown in table 3.7-2.

Twenty-seven (27) requests for technical advice on the disposal of hazardous substances were received and nineteen (19) were addressed during the review period. Fifty-one (51) applications were received for the importation of radioactive materials and these applications were addressed during the review period. All of the applications were for the importation of radioactive materials for medical use. Nine (9) applications for the importation of pesticides were received and all were reviewed and recommendations forwarded to the Pesticide Control Board. Four (4) applications were also reassessed. The Department approved thirty-three (33) applications for the removal of asbestos roofing material and supervised the removal. Additionally, the Department approved five (5) applications to dispose of fibreglass.

During the period under review, the final contract for the demolition of thirteen (13) derelict houses awarded during the previous financial year was completed. One hundred and sixteen (116) derelict buildings were also identified for demolition during the review period. Six (6) contracts were awarded for the removal of forty (40) derelict structures under the derelict programme. Five (5) of these contracts were completed during the period. Nine (9) contracts were awarded for the removal of four hundred and thirty-five (435) derelict vehicles and three hundred and eighteen (318) derelict vehicles were identified for removal during the period.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A proposal for real time or continuous ambient air quality monitoring was submitted to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment and National Beautification during the review period.

During the second quarter of 2018, inspections of Government-operated landfills and disposal sites were conducted to ensure compliance with best environmental management practices. There were no inspections of recycling preparation entities due to limited human resources.

A regulatory inspection of Portvale Sugar Factory was conducted during May 2018 by a team of officers from the Marine Pollution Control Section, Air and Noise Pollution, Water Quality Management and Solid and Hazardous Materials Management Sections.

The noise monitoring and classification for Holetown and Speightstown was completed. Report preparation and data analysis commenced for the Speightstown Noise Monitoring Report.

Monthly monitoring of ground water wells and springs was conducted. The results of the analysis were compared to the World Health Organization (WHO) Drinking Water Guidelines. An analysis of the parameters - chlorides, nitrates, total dissolved solids and faecal coliform - was conducted for the twenty-one (21) public supply sources monitored and is summarized below:

- There were eleven (11) incidences of exceedance of the WHO drinking water guideline value for chlorides of 250 mg/l. These occurred at Ashton Hall, Carlton, Molyneux and The Whim. The values that exceeded the guideline value ranged from 252 to 438 mg/l.

- The nitrate WHO drinking water guideline value of 10 mg/l was exceeded on three (3) occasions. These were observed at Belle and Constant.
- Samples failed to meet the WHO drinking water total dissolved solids threshold for good palatability of between 300 mg/l and 600 mg/l on thirty-nine (39) occasions. These exceedances occurred at Ashton Hall, Carlton, Hayman, Molyneux and The Whim. The unpalatable threshold of 1000 mg/l was not exceeded at any well. All of these supply wells are located in the West Coast Catchment, which may experience challenges with saline intrusion, which in turn causes elevated total dissolved solids levels.
- The WHO guideline value of 0 CFU/100ml for the parameter faecal coliform was exceeded on a total of seven (7) occasions at Applewhaites Well Field, Bowmanston, Belle, Benn Spring, College Spring and Constant. It should be noted that College Spring sample collection is before the point of chlorination.
- The faecal streptococci standard of 0 CFU/100ml was exceeded ten (10) times at Bowmanston and College Spring. It should be noted that College Spring sample collection is before the point of chlorination.

Widescreen sampling was conducted during May 2018 and November 2018 at five (5) public supply wells and one (1) public supply spring on each occasion. The public supply wells assessed were Belle, Hampton, Applewhaites, Haymans and Waterford and the public spring was Benn Spring. The samples were sent to Advanced Environmental Laboratories Inc. in Florida for analysis. The cost for sample handling

and shipment of samples was US\$8,325.04 and the laboratory cost for the 2018 programme (two sample events) was US\$48,160.00.

Weekly monitoring of eighteen (18) South and West Coast beaches was conducted. The results of the nearshore water sampling were compared to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) recreational water quality standards. Daily sampling of beaches on the South Coast from Amaryllis to Worthing beaches commenced on September 06, 2018 following a directive of the Cabinet of Barbados Sub-committee on the South Coast Sewage Treatment System. In order to facilitate daily sampling on the South Coast, West Coast sampling was temporarily suspended from September 10, 2018 to January 07, 2019.

EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC INITIATIVES

The EPD hosted a Community Noise Enforcement training course during July 2018. Participants in the course included officers from EPD, Town and Country Development Planning Office; Royal Barbados Police Force (RBPF), the Ministry of Health and Wellness, the Ministry of Labour and Social Partnership Relations, the Ministry of Transport, Works and Maintenance, the Department of Public Prosecutions (DPP) and the Office of the Chief Parliamentary Council (CPC).

EXTRA-NATIONAL GOVERNANCE PROCESSES, PARTNERSHIPS AND COOPERATION ARRANGEMENTS

The Department retrieved and deployed passive air samplers at a monitoring site in Ragged Point, St. Philip on a quarterly basis under the Global Atmospheric Passive Sampling Network. This network seeks to monitor the presence

of persistent organic pollutants and other priority pollutants in the air. This is an ongoing programme in partnership with Environment Canada.

The EPD facilitated the hosting of a workshop by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons entitled, "Planning Meeting of the Capacity Building Project on Chemical Emergency Response, Planning and Management for the CARICOM Member States to the Chemical Weapons Convention." The workshop, which was held during August 2018, was attended by representatives from Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Guyana, Haiti, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname.

The project supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of Persistent Organic Pollutants in Latin America and the Caribbean States continued during April to September 2018. Ambient air monitoring was conducted at the Caribbean Institute for Hydrology and Meteorology. Filters for ambient air sampling were deployed and retrieved on a quarterly basis and the filters were shipped to Spain and Sweden for analysis for persistent organic pollutants. National samples of various media were collected, prepared and shipped to Sweden for analysis.

Activities associated with the project "Building Capacities for Strengthening the Management of Heavy Metals in Barbados" which is funded by the Strategic Approach to Chemicals Management commenced. The collection of samples of air, soil, sediment, marine water and groundwater from across the island was completed in December 2018 and the samples were shipped overseas for analysis.

The main activities conducted under the five-year regional project "Development and Implementation of a Sustainable

Management Mechanism for Persistent Organic Pollutants in the Caribbean”, which is funded by the GEF, were:

- A series of project meetings during May 2018;
- Representatives of the communications consultant - Arthur Lok Jack School of Business, visited Barbados during August 2018. During this visit, meetings were convened with the consultants and the project Oversight Committee to discuss the findings of the needs assessment surveys and recommendations for a communications strategy for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) for Barbados. In addition, site visits were conducted;
- During September 2018, the project Oversight Committee, the legal consultant and a representative of the Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the Caribbean (BCRC-Caribbean) met to discuss the draft model chemicals management legislation. Comments were subsequently submitted. Additionally, the upgrade of the BCRC-Caribbean’s information technology infrastructure, which is necessary to support the POPs Regional Information System, is currently being undertaken.

The development of a comprehensive database for the management of information collected by the EPD continued throughout the period. This included development of the derelict programme module.

NATURAL HERITAGE DEPARTMENT

The Natural Heritage Department (NHD) continued its focus of protecting

Barbados’ fragile ecosystem through systematic management of the Protected Areas, including:

- The Barbados National Park;
- Natural Heritage Conservation Areas;
- Barbados National Forest Candidate Sites;
- The Harrison’s Cave Zone of Special Environmental Control; and
- The UNESCO World Heritage Property – Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison.

The NHD conducted continuous review and monitoring, as well as investigations of the above-mentioned Protected Areas, with activities being carried out weekly, monthly and quarterly.

In the Harrison’s Cave Zone of Special Environmental Control, the NHD set up a socio-cultural and environmental framework programmes (upkeep of recreational and civic areas, participatory programme with residents of the Zone, provision of facilities of the Department to stage fundraising events) to augment the triple bottom line of residents.

PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ADVICE

The Town and Country Development Planning Office (TCDPO) submits all land development applications concerning all terrestrial protected areas with emphasis on the National Park and the UNESCO World Heritage Property to the NHD. The NHD reviewed and rendered decisions for Town Planning Land Development Applications in the National Park, Harrison’s Cave Zone of Special Environmental Control, and UNESCO World Heritage Property areas. As part of

this role, the NHD undertook site visits to ensure development within the fragile ecosystem of the National Park is managed sustainably. In addition, the NHD conducted evaluations during the review period on four (4) Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) submitted by the TCDPO.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION INITIATIVES

In relation to public information and education, the NHD placed focus on young persons living in the Protected Area, specifically the National Park. In addition, the NHD implemented educational programmes for the following schools in the National Park area:

- Holy Innocents Primary;
- St. Bernard's Primary;
- St. Joseph Primary;
- St. Elizabeth Primary;
- A DaCosta Edwards Primary; and
- Elliott Belgrave Primary.

Activities carried out included:

- Books and other educational material on heritage and the environment were donated to the six (6) schools listed above; particularly awards to Class 4 students who completed the Barbados Secondary School Entrance Examination.
- Native species of plants and flowering shrubs were donated to the six (6) above-mentioned schools as part of the reforestation programme in the National Park.
- Educational field trips to Turner's Hall Woods - Pupils of the A. DaCosta

Edwards Primary School were educated on conservation aspects of the National Forest Candidate Sites in the National Park.

- Pupils of the Holy Innocents and St. Bernard's Primary Schools toured the National Conservation Commission (NCC) and were provided information on plant propagation, the Aviary, Nursery and the functions plants provide.
- The St. Elizabeth and St. Joseph Primary Schools toured the Nature Fun Ranch and experienced the workings of a "Living Farm".
- Environmental presentations were delivered to the Holy Innocents' Anglican Church and the St. Thomas Parish Independence Committee as part of their Parish Project requirement for the Community Independence Celebrations. For the latter, the NHD also provided technical assistance.

NATIONAL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

NATIONAL BEAUTIFICATION PROGRAMME

The National Conservation Commission (NCC) initiated the first phase of the National Beautification and Clean-up Programme, which involved the cleaning up and/or de-bushing of several areas and communities across the island.

Expressions of interest have been received from twenty-seven (27) small entrepreneurs who indicated a desire in participating in the national beautification programme. To date, work has been carried out by twenty-one (21) companies, who were instrumental in hiring approximately seventy (70) persons within the respective communities to assist in the clearing, cleaning and debris removal process. De-

bushing and cleaning up work was carried out in several areas of St. Michael, St. James, St. George and St. Lucy.

Secondly, the NCC embarked on the cleaning up of schools, in conjunction with the Ministry of Education, Technology and Vocational Training. This work involved the de-bushing of the school surroundings and the trimming and removal, where necessary, of trees and shrubs. The NCC completed this work at four (4) nursery schools, thirty-eight (38) primary schools and nine (9) secondary schools.

Through the National Beautification Programme, it is envisaged that the students would be engaged in practical exercise and assist in the planting of the flowering shrubs and plants. Furthermore, through the planting of trees and flowering shrubs, students can take advantage of educational and personal development experiences, community building and socialization. It is also noteworthy that beautification projects at schools can provide a range of teaching possibilities, e.g., students can learn about biodiversity on the school compound.

PARKS & OPEN AREAS

PLAY PARKS

The Maria Holder Memorial Trust donated eleven (11) play parks as part of Barbados' 50th Anniversary Independence celebrations. As such, the NCC, in conjunction with the Maria Holder Memorial Trust, established parks at the following locations, which complemented the existing parks located in the five (5) remaining parishes on the island:

- Shorey Village, St. Andrew
- Boscobelle, St. Peter
- St. Elizabeth, St. Joseph

- Gall Hill, St. John
- Connell Town, St. Lucy
- Welchman Hall, St. Thomas

Additionally, a new play park was constructed at Coconut Hall, St. Lucy and a gazebo was constructed at the Welchman Hall Play Park. One hundred and eighteen (118) bench-tables were constructed during the review period. These were sold to the public and planted at areas under the aegis of the NCC. In addition, the Barbados Tourism Product Authority (BTPA) donated thirty (30) benches to the NCC and these were planted at Batts Rock and Oistins Bay Gardens Complex.

BEACHES

SARGASSUM SEAWEEED CLEAN-UP

The NCC continued its efforts to ensure that the beaches inundated with the sargassum seaweed, especially along the tourism belt in the south coast, and the east coast of the island, were cleaned daily. Furthermore, the NCC, in collaboration with other governmental agencies participated in a national clean-up campaign on June 30, 2018. Personnel from the Barbados Defence Force were deployed to assist in this project and they worked in conjunction with NCC's staff at Bath, Foul Bay, Bathsheba, Barclays Park, Dover and Rockley Beach. The Ministry of Transport, Works and Maintenance assisted with heavy equipment in the clean-up at Long Beach and the Sustainable Barbados Recycling Centre provided heavy-duty equipment and trucks to assist in the clean-up at Skeete's Bay. In addition, the Christ Church Independence Committee assisted in the clean-up at Silver Sands and Enterprise, while the St. Philip Independence Committee assisted in the clean-up at Bottom Bay. The management of Sandals Beach Resort assisted with the removal of the

seaweed at Oistins during the review period. The Resort also provided a backhoe and two (2) trucks.

SEA TURTLE MANAGEMENT

A sea turtle management workshop was held at the NCC during June 2018. The Director of Public Awareness and Education of the Barbados Sea Turtle Project (BSTP) facilitated the three-day workshop, which was attended by forty-five (45) members of the NCC's staff. In addition, sixty-four (64) bollards were installed at the Drill Hall beach to ensure the safety and security of the sea turtle nesting site.

BEACH FACILITIES

The washroom facility at the Oistins Bay Gardens Complex, which is utilized by the Vendors and the general public, was totally refurbished in collaboration with the Tourism Development Corporation (TDC).

Major repairs took place at the washroom facilities located at Batts Rock, Enterprise, Oistins Bay Gardens Complex and Brandon's Beach. One three thousand gallon (3,000 gal.) septic tank was installed at the Rockley Beach facility. This was done to address the problems being experienced with the south coast sewerage system. The refurbishment work on the washroom facility at Barclays Park was completed during the review period. This work was done in conjunction with the BTPA.

LIFEGUARD SERVICE

TRAINING

Six (6) members of the Lifeguard Services participated in training to the levels of National Lifesaving Society (NLS) Instructor and First Aid Instructor. This training was conducted by a representative

of the Royal Lifesaving Society of Canada during June 2018.

S.O.S. LEARN TO SWIM PROGRAMME

The NCC hosted Operation S.O.S., its "Learn to Swim" programme, which is coordinated and executed by the Lifeguard Service. This programme attracted one hundred (100) persons ranging in ages from ten (10) years to seventy (70) years old. Twenty (20) cadets from the Barbados Fire Service also participated in the programme.

TOWERS

The lifeguard towers at the following beaches were totally refurbished:

- Needham's Point
- Royal Pavilion
- Rockley Beach
- Bath Beach
- Folkestone

Further, the NCC, in conjunction with the TDC, also refurbished the lifeguard towers listed below.

- Browne's Beach (North)
- Brandon's Beach (South)
- Dover Beach

Solar panels were installed on the lifeguard towers located at Rockley Beach and Browne's Beach (South) respectively, to facilitate the use of a public address system on each tower. The public address systems would be used to alert beach users in cases of emergencies.

TISSUE CULTURE LABORATORY

The NCC expanded the Tissue Culture Laboratory to facilitate the increasing demand for space for the propagation of plants. These plants are of a very high quality and this expansion will allow the plant nursery to increase its throughput of plants, using a significantly small space as compared to the other traditional method of propagation.

APIARY

The NCC established an Apiary (Bee) Laboratory at its Codrington Headquarters. The NCC, being the only provider of bee equipment on the island, is now in a prime position to expand the industry and would be able to assist in analysing the diseases that affect bees in Barbados. Furthermore, the Commission is working in collaboration with the Barbados 4-H Foundation, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, on an apiary programme entitled “The Advancement of Apiculture in Barbados Through Conservation and Education.” Funding for this programme is being sought through the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

FOLKESTONE PARK

Two (2) new 180-gallon salt-water tanks were installed at the Folkestone Marine Park and are being used to display reef fish that are indigenous to Barbados. Two (2) new boat engines were installed in the marine patrol vessel during the review period. Further, repairs to the vessel and its electrical, fuel and hydraulic systems were also undertaken. As a result, the vessel is now fully operational.

SANITATION SERVICE AUTHORITY

The Sanitation Service Authority (SSA) is responsible for: the collection and

disposal of refuse, street cleaning, the operation of public baths and conveniences and the administration of five (5) public cemeteries. Its activities included:

- Remedial works at the Asbestos site at Rock Hall, St Philip; and the Blood and Grease site at Lonesome Hill, St Peter. This involved implementing a programme to deliver ash from the Barbados Agriculture Management Company (BAMC) to Lonesome Hill to reduce odours.
- Remedial works were carried out at the two-acre lot in St Thomas where water is disposed.
- The SSA enhanced its public relations image with an increased presence on social media. As part of this, the SSA created a WhatsApp update which informs the general public about the areas where the trucks will be working.
- The SSA became more involved with primary schools, making presentations in recycling and sanitation.

BLUE ECONOMY

OCEAN ENERGY STUDY TOUR

Taking into account the limited technical capacity and experience within the Government of Barbados to oversee the development of and to regulate marine energy for the island. It was agreed to conduct a study tour to the European Marine Energy Centre in Orkney Islands, Scotland, United Kingdom. The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources extended an invitation to the Coastal Zone Management Unit (CZMU) to participate in the tour. This tour provided

an opportunity for policy makers and technical staff from the Government of Barbados to see the operations of the European Marine Energy Centre, as well as to learn from the experiences of Scotland's marine energy experts in matters relating to regulatory, policy and technical aspects of the marine energy sector, its development and management. In addition, the tour provided an opportunity to further discuss a proposal for cooperation to determine the viability of establishing a similar centre in Barbados.

H. LAW AND ORDER

In 2018, there were seven thousand, nine hundred and twenty-one (7,921) crimes reported in Barbados, as compared to eight thousand, three hundred and fifty-eight (8,358) in the previous year. This represents a 5.0 per cent decrease in reported crime for the period under review.

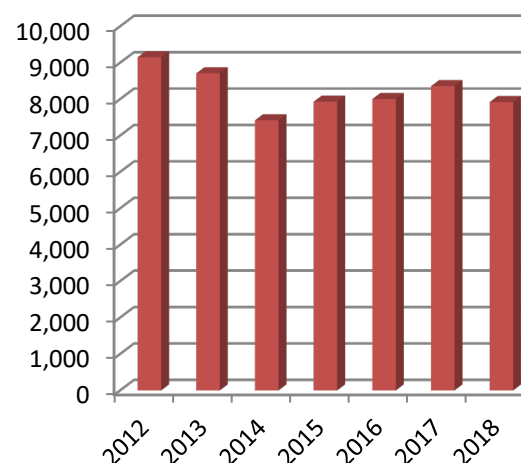
The major sub-categories of offending for 2018 are theft-related offences, drug-related offences, assaults and wounding, residential burglary, criminal damage and robbery. Cumulatively, these areas of offending contributed approximately 77.8 per cent of the total crime recorded for the period.

Figure 3.2 shows total reported crimes for the period 2012 to 2018.

VIOLENT CRIMES

A sample of seven sub-categories of violent crimes: murder, serious bodily harm, rape, aggravated burglary, endangering life, robbery and assault/wounding during the period 2012 to 2018 indicated that assault/wounding represented the highest number of violent crimes, followed by robbery and serious bodily harm cases. This is also shown in Figure 3.3.

Figure 3.2
Total Reported Crimes



SOURCE: Royal Barbados Police Force

TABLE 3.8-1
Major Sub-Categories of Offences 2018

Sub-Category	No. of reported crimes	Percentage contribution to overall reported crime
Theft Related Offences	1,911	24.1
Drug Related Offences	1,396	17.6
Assaults and Wounding	1,145	14.5
Residential Burglary	926	11.7
Criminal Damage	525	6.6
Robbery	257	3.2

SOURCE: Royal Barbados Police Force

For 2018, there were declines in the number of reported murders (28), serious bodily harm cases (170), rape cases (67), endangering life cases (56) and assault/wounding cases (1,145) when compared with 2017. However, increases were recorded in the reported cases of aggravated burglary (72) and robbery (257)

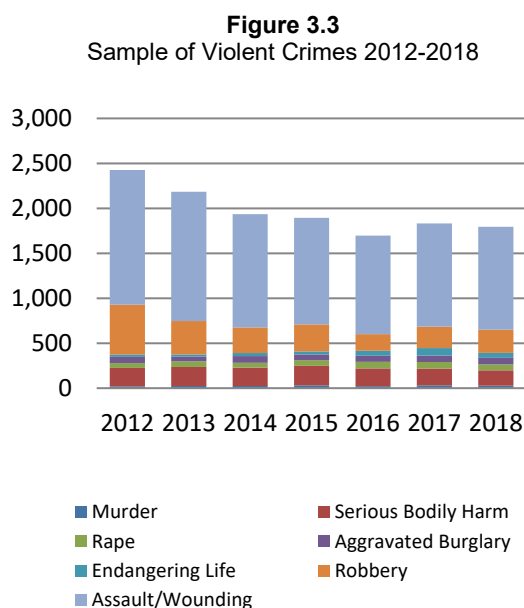
for 2018 when compared with the previous year.

FIREARM ENABLED CRIME

Barbados continued to be affected by gun violence, as evidenced by the fact that there were two hundred and sixty-seven (267) reports of firearm enabled crime during 2018. This number represents a 31.0 per cent decrease when compared to the previous year. The Royal Barbados Police Force (RBPF) seized eighty-two (82) firearms in 2018, a reduction when compared to ninety-four (94) firearms seized in 2017.

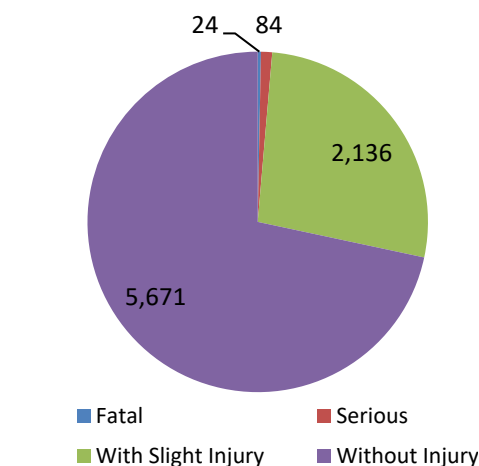
DRUGS

Due to its geographic location, Barbados naturally serves as a hub for the illicit drug trade, both by air and by sea. These routes continue to be exploited by criminals engaged in the trafficking of illegal drugs, which in Barbados' case primarily consists of cocaine and marijuana (cannabis).



SOURCE: Royal Barbados Police Force

Figure 3.4
Vehicular Reported Collisions 2018



SOURCE: Royal Barbados Police Force

There were one thousand, two hundred and two (1,202) cannabis-related offences recorded for 2018. This represented a decline of 19.4 per cent when compared with 2017. Meanwhile, one hundred and eighty-nine (189) cocaine-related offences were reported in 2018. This represented an increase of 20.6 per cent in comparison with the previous year.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

In 2018, there were seven thousand, nine hundred and fifteen (7,915) vehicular collisions reported, as compared with seven thousand, nine hundred and two (7,902) in the previous year. The classification of these accidents is shown in Figure 3.4.

I. SOCIAL SERVICES

BUDGET

The budget allocated to the Ministry of People Empowerment and Elder Affairs for the Financial Year 2018/2019 was \$74.8 million, which was a decrease of 5.5 per cent when compared to the fiscal period 2017/2018.

THE WELFARE DEPARTMENT

The Welfare Department is one of the social service agencies responsible for providing a national safety net for the poor and vulnerable persons in society. The Department carried out its mandate for the year 2018 by maintaining its National Assistance and Family Services Programmes. The mandate focuses on poverty reduction and empowerment and involves a level of social provisioning. This includes the offering of monetary assistance and assistance-in-kind and the counselling and rehabilitation of persons affected by family dysfunction, limited life chances, crises and natural disasters.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (MONETARY)

During the review period, one thousand and eighty-seven (1,087) new applications for monetary assistance were received by the Welfare Department. This represents an increase of three hundred and thirty-six (336). One thousand and three (1,003) applications were processed inclusive of applications brought forward from the previous year.

At December 2018, the number of recipients of monetary assistance was four thousand, nine hundred and two (4,902), an increase of one thousand, two hundred and thirty-seven (1,237) persons when compared to the same period in 2017. The total expenditure spent in respect of monetary assistance was \$9.9 million, compared to \$10.1 million for the previous period.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (RELIEF IN-KIND)

Assistance-In-Kind refers to assistance granted with respect to items such as food, clothing, purchase of spectacles, hearing aids, and dentures. It also includes the payment of utilities (electricity and

water) the payment of rent and the cost of burial of destitute persons. Food continued to be the highest category of assistance-in-kind granted. During the period under review, there were nine thousand four hundred and seventy-seven (9,477) new applications for food. Of this total, nine thousand one hundred and sixty-eight (9,168) applications were approved. The Department also assisted persons monthly in areas such as, payment of house rent and utilities. Expenditure in 2018 in respect of assistance-in-kind was \$7,582,841.00, compared to \$4,794,439.00 in 2017.

FAMILY SERVICES

The Family Services section continued to offer professional intervention in responding to a range of individual and family problems. These included the following:

- Maintenance of Children
- Marital Dysfunction
- Domestic Violence
- Custody, Access and Conciliation
- Legal Aid
- Multi-problem Families

During the period January to December 2018, thirty-four (34) High Court Cases, twenty-five (25) Magistrate Court cases and seventeen (17) Counselling cases were referred for investigation by the Family Services Section. The total new cases received by the Section, was one hundred and twenty-four (124), inclusive of family problems, child access and maintenance, with the latter accounting for the heaviest in case load. Child support by non-custodial fathers by way of cash payments continued to be facilitated through the Accounts Section of the Department.

At the end of December 2018, one thousand, one hundred and sixty-seven (1,167) interviews were conducted as the Family Service Officers shared an Intake System, addressed Walk-Ins and attended to scheduled appointments. One hundred and forty-six (146) Cases were actioned and closed during the reporting period, with fifty-four (54) cases, inclusive of those brought forward or re-opened, still pending.

THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

The National Assistance Board (NAB) has as its mandate the provision of services and social care to elderly and indigent clients who were confronted with a number of socio-economic challenges as they endeavour to meet their basic needs.

HOME CARE PROGRAMME

During January 2018 to December 2018, nine hundred and fifty (950) clients benefitted from the Board's Home Care Services. This number consisted of six hundred and nineteen (619) females and three hundred and thirty-one (331) males. There were four hundred and twelve (412) new referrals of which three hundred and twenty-four (324) were approved. In total, there were seven hundred and forty-nine (749) applications for services. It should be noted that eighty-two (82) of the recipients of this service are deemed vulnerable and most at-risk.

COMMUNITY NURSING PROJECT

During the period under review, the nurses under the project catered to four hundred and thirty-four (434) persons.

SENIORS' RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES PROGRAMME

In 2018, the National Assistance Board operated twenty (20) Recreational

Centres, throughout rural and urban Barbados. Three hundred and eighty-nine (389) persons, with five (5) being males, attended the programme. The Seniors' Recreational Activities Programme's administrative costs were financed by the National Assistance Board, while participants bore other costs, such as those attached to the raw materials, necessary for the functioning of the programme.

CLYDE GOLLOP NIGHT SHELTER FOR HOMELESS MEN

The Clyde Gollop Night Shelter is a thirty-four (34) bed facility offering nightly accommodation for homeless men who have been displaced due to economic and social factors such as unemployment, poor family relations, mental health issues, evictions and incarceration. In 2018, the shelter was upgraded to a twenty-four-hour facility; twelve (12) men were admitted to the shelter. Five (5) men were evicted from the shelter; four (4) men were readmitted and there were three (3) voluntary relocations. Four (4) men were institutionalized and seven (7) men were rehabilitated.

VAUXHALL SENIOR CITIZENS' VILLAGE

The Vauxhall Senior Citizens' Village was established to provide accommodation for the older adults who are capable of living independently and have the capacity to pay rent. The facility currently provides residence for two categories of persons: independent living and assisted living. Six (6) persons (4 males and 2 females) were transferred to become residents at the Vauxhall Senior Citizens' Village.

Between January and December 2018, the total number of residents increased from twenty-eight (28) to thirty-seven (37) persons. There were ten (10) admissions; three (3) deaths; and two (2) transfers to the Geriatric Hospital. In

addition, one (1) voluntary relocation to alternative housing in the community took place.

Those twenty-nine (29) persons with independent living status pay a rent which is calculated weekly at 35.0 per cent of income. Rent payments range from \$20.15 to \$330.00 weekly. Water, telephone and electricity rates are paid by the National Assistance Board, while independent living residents are required to pay for bottled gas and all other living expenses.

The National Assistance Board continued to meet the needs of assisted living persons, some of whom lacked social support. Some medical needs of this group were met by the doctor and nurse who are contracted by the National Assistance Board. The average weekly rent is \$47.65. Independent residents' ages range from forty-six (46) to ninety (90) years. The assisted-living residents' ages range from fifty-eight (58) to eighty-seven (87) years.

LANCASTER HOUSE

Lancaster House provides temporary accommodation primarily for elderly individuals and their families who are homeless as a result of fire and natural disasters such as floods. The facility has three (3) complete living quarters and can accommodate a minimum of three (3) families based on the number of members.

Between January and December 2018, a total of fifteen (15) persons were granted accommodation; ten (10) males and five (5) females. Of these, three (3) were children and twelve (12) adults, whose ages ranged from three (3) to seventy-five (75) years. The adult occupants at Lancaster House were pensioners, unemployed, low-income workers or receiving monetary assistance through the Welfare Department.

A major goal of the National Assistance Board is to facilitate long term housing solutions in the community for persons residing at Lancaster House. During the reporting period, eight (8) persons (5 females and 3 males) relocated to housing in the community. Of the eight persons who relocated, one family of five (5) was rehoused after the Urban Development Commission and the Poverty Alleviation and Reduction Programme partnered to build a three-bedroom home for the family. Two (2) occupants went to reside with family, while one (1) person was eligible for rental accommodation at the Vauxhall Senior Citizens' Village.

JORRIS DUNNER ELDERLY DAY CARE CENTRE

This centre has capacity for thirty (30) participants. Clients pay twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) per week for the service. There were twenty-nine (29) female and six (6) male clients during the period. Eleven (11) persons were newly admitted to the centre. Eleven (11) persons were discharged due to death, (1); non-attendance (1) and illness (9).

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 twenty-seven (27) families through twelve (12) support groups.

VULNERABLE PERSONS COMMITTEE

The Vulnerable Persons Committee has responsibility for vulnerable persons, especially the elderly and persons with disabilities before, during and after man-

made and natural disasters. In 2017, the Vulnerable Persons Committee updated “The Evacuation of Vulnerable Persons Plan” and also submitted “A Report on Disabled Friendly Emergency Shelters” to the Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation and the Ministry of Social Care, Constituency Empowerment and Community Development and the Department of Emergency Management (DEM). In 2018, three hundred and twenty-three (323) individuals were recorded on the list.

THE HELPING HANDS VOLUNTEER PROJECT

The Helping Hands Volunteer project provides social and mental stimulation to elderly persons who live alone. It provides them with companionship and mental and social stimulation thereby improving the overall quality of their life. In 2018, an average of 41.0 per cent of persons who benefit from the National Assistance Board’s Home Care Programme, resided alone. Many of these persons are lonely, lack companionship, mental and social stimulation and often do not benefit from opportunities to interact with others on a regular basis.

In 2018, the number of volunteers fluctuated between fifteen (15) and twenty-three (23) persons. Volunteers sometimes withdrew their services when their recipients died or were admitted for institutional care. Personal issues sometimes impacted their ability to sustain volunteerism. The Helping Hands Volunteer project provided services to a total of two hundred and two (202) recipients for the reporting period.

EXTERNAL BEAUTIFICATION PROJECT

In 2018, five hundred and ninety-one (591) services were offered to individuals on the NAB register as well as to NAB entities. Services offered included de-bushing, furniture transfers, equipment transfers,

debris removal, assisted house cleaning and maintenance of property. The most highly utilized services were de-bushing and maintenance.

THE NATIONAL DISABILITIES UNIT

The National Disabilities Unit (NDU) promotes the rights of and caters to the needs of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) in Barbados. During the year under review, the NDU provided \$182,160.00 in subventions to ten (10) non-governmental organizations.

SIGN LANGUAGE CLASSES

The National Disabilities Unit (NDU) has been sponsoring Sign Language Classes for the community since 2002. In 2018, approximately one hundred (100) persons participated in the programme. Classes were conducted in Basic I & II and Intermediate Sign Language. Additionally, training of trainers’ sessions took place. The Sign Language programme was also conducted in Primary Schools across the island, with approximately one hundred and thirty (130) pupils benefitting.

ACCESSIBILITY PROGRAMME

The NDU offers assistive devices and ramp construction to individuals with a disability to improve their mobility. There were twenty (20) ramps constructed and the provision for fourteen (14) prostheses to individuals were provided. In addition, the Unit assisted one hundred and fifty-four (154) persons with wheelchairs, nineteen (19) persons with walking-aid devices and forty-six (46) persons with grab-bars.

THE CALL-A-RIDE PROGRAMME

On average, fifty (50) persons per day benefitted from the Call-A-Ride programme, which is executed in

partnership between the NDU and the Transport Board. Beneficiaries include children attending Special Needs schools and disabled adults travelling to medical appointments.

COMPUTER CLASSES

Six (6) students at the Irving Wilson School commenced training in basic Keyboarding and using the NonVisual Desktop Access (NVDA) programme. The youngest student is part of the Workman Primary School's student body.

TRANSCRIPTION TO BRAILLE

The NDU has formed a partnership with The Canadian National Institute for the Blind (CNIB) to transcribe text to braille for blind persons. The CNIB completed transcribing the text books that were sent to them for conversion, though producing full braille copies has not been possible due to limited available paper. The progress of one of the students at the Deighton Griffith School was said to be satisfactory. His end-of-term report showed great potential as reported by the coordinator of the programme. His major challenge remains getting to and from school. The students continue to participate in the correspondence course, receiving passing grades on their assignments.

THE BUREAU OF GENDER AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Gender Affairs is the Government's key focal point for the implementation of policies and programmes pertaining to gender and development. The mandate of the Bureau is to integrate a gender perspective in all government development plans and policies to bring about gender equity and equality.

GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Gender mainstreaming has been one of the main strategies which the Bureau of Gender Affairs has employed to achieve its

mandate of incorporating a gender perspective into government's policies and programmes. The Bureau of Gender Affairs in its efforts to re-establish its focal points within respective Ministries and departments, held two (2) Inter-Ministerial meetings during the year under review. The meetings were convened with the aim of discussing and agreeing on the Terms of Reference to guide the performance of the Inter-Ministerial Committee.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The Bureau of Gender Affairs continued to pursue its strategies to reduce the level of gender based and intimate partner violence during the review period. The Bureau, cognisant of the need for a collaborative approach to combatting the scourge of gender-based violence, established a National Committee against Gender Based Violence. A number of preliminary meetings were held involving various stakeholders. These meetings sought to identify some of the major challenges that departments/ministries and non-governmental agencies were experiencing when addressing issues of violence. There were also discussions surrounding the Terms of Reference for the Committee.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

The Bureau of Gender Affairs partnered with WPortfolio Inc. to stage a symposium entitled "Women on Worth: Gender Equality and Femininity in the Business World", to celebrate International Women's Day 2018. This event took place at the Barbados Hilton Hotel and attracted approximately sixty (60) participants.

INTERNATIONAL MEN'S DAY

The Bureau of Gender Affairs provided technical and financial support to the Men's Committee charged with the

Table 3.9-1
Referrals for 2018

Month	Total No. of Cases	Total No. of Children	No. of New Cases	No. of New Children	Total No. of Reassigned Cases	Total No. of Reassigned Children
January	130	136	88	86	42	50
February	146	144	125	121	21	23
March	138	137	111	107	27	30
April	110	129	91	104	19	25
May	124	133	98	101	26	32
June	140	159	108	111	32	48
July	143	167	121	134	22	33
August	133	140	96	95	37	45
September	133	142	97	101	36	41
October	104	95	65	64	49	46
November	101	99	75	78	26	38
December	84	93	62	61	22	33
Total No. of Cases & Children 2018	1,486	1,574	1,137	1,163	359	444
Total No. of Cases & Children 2017	1,717	1,917	1,278	1,289	439	628

SOURCE: Child Care Board

planning and execution of International Men's Day 2018. Under the theme "Being Positive Role Models for Youth", the Committee developed a number of activities to mark a full week's celebration and culminated with a thanksgiving church service at Ebenezer Revival Centre, Eden Lodge Primary School, St Michael. The major activity for the week was "Man Aware" an exposition held on November 19, 2018, International Men's Day, in Jubilee Gardens, Bridgetown which sought to highlight and provide services available to men and also to provide information on health matters which affect men.

16 DAYS OF ACTIVISM AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

The Sixteen (16) Days of Activism continued to be one of the major activities on the annual calendar of the Bureau. The Bureau of Gender Affairs commemorated the 16 Days of Activism Campaign Against Violence Against Women with the staging of two (2) major activities in 2018. In addition, the Bureau of Gender Affairs also pursued its strategy of engaging males in the fight against gender-based violence. As a result, a workshop for young males from the secondary schools was held at the Baobab Tower on November 27, 2018, focusing on

the concepts of masculinity, gender, and gender-based violence.

STUDENT INTERNSHIP

The Bureau in its efforts to sensitise and educate young persons to the area of gender, participated in the student internship programme. For the third consecutive year, the Bureau accommodated a student from the Barbados Youth Service on a ten-week internship.

committed to ensuring that the spirit and principles of the Convention are operationalized in its programmes. The intake statistics received by the Board indicated a total of one thousand four hundred and eighty-six (1,486) referrals, showing a decrease of two hundred and thirty-one (231) referrals from those received in 2017. Of the referrals, seven hundred and eighty-two (782) were non-child abuse matters.

GOVERNMENT DAY CARE

During the period January to December 2018, the total capacity in the fifteen (15) Day Nurseries was one thousand and ninety (1,090), children in full capacity. The average monthly attendance was eight hundred and forty-five (845) children; the lowest attendance was registered during the month of December which recorded a total of six hundred and forty-nine (649) children.

THE CHILD CARE BOARD

The Child Care Board's philosophy is 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

Table 3.9-2
Total Average Attendance for Males and Females 2018

Month	Babies		Toddlers		Average Attendance
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
January	143	161	289	247	840
February	164	179	320	289	952
March	160	157	302	267	868
April	154	154	296	247	851
May	152	143	293	257	845
June	172	155	304	280	911
July	177	164	309	275	925
August	160	137	272	245	814
September	143	138	234	215	730
October	151	145	252	237	785
November	151	145	280	276	852
December	140	109	204	196	649
Average/Month	124	118	224	202	845

SOURCE: Child Care Board

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

During 2018, some five hundred and seven (507) children and four hundred and twenty-three (423) children were admitted and discharged from the fifteen Government Day Nurseries respectively. The highest number of admissions - two hundred and eight (208), and the highest number of discharges - two hundred and thirteen (213), were recorded in the month of September 2018. This is due to September being the start of the new academic school year and children are discharged from the nurseries for admission into school, thus making space for new admissions.

WAIVERS OF FEES AND SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION

Seven (7) children received a waiver upon investigation of parents' inability to pay the weekly fees. The day nurseries which the children attended were: Delores Ma Worrell, Eden Lodge, John Beckles, Haynesville, Marion Hall, Nightingale and Joan Arundell.

WAITING LISTS

The waiting lists for the placement of children into the Government Day nurseries have exceeded the total capacity of one thousand and ninety (1,090). There are presently one thousand six hundred and sixteen (1,616) children who are 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 London Bourne and John Beckles, have recorded more than two hundred (200) requests for placement. This is due to their central location and ease of access.

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 one hundred and forty-six

(146) Centres known to the Board. Approximately one hundred and seventy (170) visits were made to Private Day Care Centres for the purpose of ensuring that all standards were being met and maintained as well as to investigate complaints and facilitate inspections for the annual registrations. Regarding the Registration of Private Operated Day Care Centres, one hundred and six (106) Operators were issued Certificates of Registration by the Child Care Board, from a total of one hundred and forty-six (146) Centres which were eligible for Registration.

RESIDENTIAL CARE

The Board operated the following seven (7) Children's Homes:

- Marina Brewster Centre
- Stirling
- Ixora (Nightingale Village)
- Lily Cot (Nightingale Village)
- Violet Gittens Centre (Nightingale Village)
- Carole's Cottage (Nightingale Village)
- McManus and Ellen Horejsi Centre (Nightingale Village)

The Marina Brewster Centre at Farris and Stirling are the two (2) adolescent homes, which the Board operates. The Nightingale Children's Village provides accommodation mainly for children eleven (11) years of age and under. However, the Violet Gittens Centre, which is located within the Children's Village caters for individuals with special needs, some of whom are over the age of eighteen (18) years.

Table 3.9-3
Abuse by Type for 2018

Month	Physical Abuse		Sexual Abuse		Neglect		Emotional		Abandonment		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	8	5	5	12	20	17	3	2	0	0	36	36
February	11	9	6	2	18	12	7	6	2	1	44	30
March	10	10	1	11	22	13	6	3	0	0	39	37
April	2	4	0	14	18	29	1	3	0	0	31	51
May	11	6	2	12	12	18	0	0	0	0	25	36
June	9	7	1	8	22	22	2	4	0	0	34	41
July	16	4	1	9	28	23	6	3	0	0	51	39
August	8	7	3	8	29	14	3	4	0	0	43	33
September	9	9	1	14	20	23	5	1	0	0	35	47
October	4	7	0	14	19	18	3	2	0	0	26	41
November	4	7	2	10	32	8	3	1	0	0	41	26
December	1	3	4	11	25	8	1	2	0	0	31	24
Total	93	78	26	125	256	195	40	31	2	2	426	442

SOURCE: Child Care Board

These Homes provide a “home away from home” for those children who, because of some type of family dysfunction, cannot remain with their natural families. Residential Care is considered as a last resort and is wherever and whenever possible seen as a temporary placement. Officers counsel parents and guardians in an effort to address concerns and to reintegrate the children within their families. Five (5) children are being monitored in the community for reintegration with their families.

At present, there are one hundred and eight (108) children in Residential Care, of these, sixty-four (64) are males and forty (44) are females. There are no adolescents residing at the transitional cottages which are located on the premises with the Stirling Children’s Home. Generally, when the cottages are occupied, the adolescents would

be supervised for a period of twelve (12) months to assist in equipping them for independent living.

For the period January to December 2018, there was an average occupancy of ninety-eight (98) children, 53 males and 45 females. Fifty-six (56) children were assessed as being in need of Care and Protection, and were admitted into Residential Care. Twenty-nine (29) children were discharged during the same period. Included in the admissions were five (5) children earmarked to be placed for adoption.

Some of these children were referred by parents and were therefore deemed as voluntary admissions; others were admitted either at the request of the Immigration Department, or the Courts. Five (5) children

were referred from the Courts and one (1) from the Immigration Department. Officers in the Residential team attended Court on twenty-one (21) occasions which accounted for ten (10) hours in Court.

During this period, four (4) children were committed to the Government Industrial Schools (GIS) until age 18 years because of behavioural issues within the Homes. Nine (9) residents were admitted to the Psychiatric Hospital for observation because their behaviours were unmanageable while one (1) continues to reside there.

FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION

For the period January to December 2018, the Board received a total of seventy-eight (78) enquiries as they pertained to Adoption and Foster Care. Of the total, fifty-four (54) were adoption enquiries while twenty-four (24) enquiries were made for foster care. During the year under review, two (2) children comprising one (1) male and one (1) female were placed with prospective adoptive parents for adoption. One (1) female child was placed in Foster care. At the conclusion of the year, a total of seven (7) children were in the Foster Care programme. Three (3) children were placed during the year, while the placement of three

(3) children came to an end. At the end of the year Child Care Officers were monitoring fifteen (15) adoption placements. Officers assigned to the Adoption and Foster Care team carried out two hundred and ninety-nine (299) supervisory visits with the children as stipulated by the legislation.

Four (4) adoption orders were completed during the period. Thirteen (13) assessments were approved by the Board. Ten (10) of these pertained to adoption and three (3) pertained to foster care.

NEW CHILD ABUSE CASES

During the period January 2018 to December 2018, there was a total of four hundred and seventy-one (471) new child abuse cases recorded, which impacted on five hundred and eighty-eight (588) children. For the period January 2017 to December 2017, a total of four hundred and eighty-three (483) new Child Abuse cases were recorded, which impacted on five hundred and ninety-five (595) children. When compared to 2017, this showed a decrease of one hundred and seventeen (117) new cases and seven (7) new children.

Table 3.9-4
Total Number of Abuse Cases for 2018

Ages of children	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Neglect	Emotional	Abandonment	Total
0 to 4	35	24	144	11	1	215
5 to 11	65	49	247	35	1	397
12 to 16	70	76	73	24	2	245
16+	1	2	6	1	0	10
Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	171	152	470	71	4	868

SOURCE: Child Care Board

CHILD ABUSE REPORTS

During the period under review, there were a total of six hundred and seventy-six (676) child abuse cases, when compared to seven hundred and forty (740) for the period January to December 2017. This represented a decrease of sixty-four (64) cases. The referrals for 2018 impacted on eight hundred and sixty-eight (868) children, which was a decrease of one hundred and thirty-six (136) children when compared to the one thousand and four (1,004) children impacted in 2017.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

The Psychologist conducted three hundred and ninety-eight (398) therapy sessions with seven hundred and eighty (780) persons. There were fifty-four (54) referrals; with twenty-seven (27) being internal and twenty-seven (27) being external clients. Fifteen (15) of the cases were referred as a result of sexual abuse; one (1) for physical abuse; three (3) for neglect; nine (9) for emotional problems; ten (10) for behavioural problems; ten (10) for Court assessments and Court related counselling; three (3) for Foster Care assessments; three (3) for internal assessments. During the year 2018, one thousand, four hundred and eighty-six (1,486) children were referred for psychological services provided through the Board.

THE NATIONAL HIV/AIDS COMMISSION

All programmes executed and coordinated by the National HIV/AIDS Commission (NHAC) were aligned with the Cabinet-approved *National Strategic Plan for HIV 2014-2018: Investing for Results* (NSP). The Plan articulates not only the NHAC's mandate to coordinate the National AIDS Programme (NAP) but its commitment to working with relevant national, regional and

international sectors in a financially prudent and evidence-informed manner.

MAN AWARE

During 2018, the NHAC continued implementation of its Man Aware intervention. This intervention, built around the concept of a man cave, sought to provide men not with HIV and other health-related knowledge but the tools (condom distribution and demonstrations) to engage in positive health-seeking behaviours such as using condoms correctly and consistently, getting health checks and care of the male body. During 2018, The Man Aware intervention was implemented at the Hometown Festival on February 17, 2018.

TRANSITION TO SECONDARY SCHOOL

In the academic year 2018-2019, the NHAC launched the Transition to Secondary School Programme (T2S). T2S was previously funded by the European Union (EU) but is now exclusively funded by the Commission. The Programme seeks to address knowledge and skills gaps in adolescents entering the secondary school environment for the first time in five principal areas - Bullying & Conflict, Drug Awareness, Gender Awareness, HIV/STI Prevention, and Human Sexuality. T2S also was designed to assess the derivable knowledge of the target group at two levels using a Pre-Test and Post-Test instrument, following the students' participation T2S sessions. The goal of T2S was *"To equip First Form students across Barbados with skills to make a successful transition from the primary to secondary school environment before the start of the new school term"*¹. The programme is the first of its kind nationally and was designed to be a preventative approach, for this critical group of the nation's youth to equip them with the knowledge needed to make informed choices.

¹ T2S Brochure 2015

Table 3.9-5
New Cases & New Children for 2018

Month	Physical Abuse		Sexual Abuse		Neglect		Emotional		Abandonment		Total	
	Cases	Children	Cases	Children	Cases	Children	Cases	Children	Cases	Children	Cases	Children
January	11	13	17	17	24	37	3	5	0	0	55	72
February	16	20	8	8	29	30	8	13	1	3	62	74
March	17	20	12	12	32	35	8	9	0	0	69	76
April	6	6	14	14	29	41	3	4	1	1	53	72
May	14	17	14	14	23	30	0	0	0	0	51	61
June	13	16	10	10	25	44	6	6	0	0	54	76
July	16	20	10	10	28	51	8	9	0	0	62	90
August	15	15	9	11	32	43	7	7	0	0	63	76
September	16	18	14	15	28	43	4	6	0	0	62	82
October	11	11	14	14	26	37	5	5	0	0	56	67
November	11	11	12	12	222	40	3	4	0	0	48	67
December	4	4	13	15	21	33	3	3	0	0	41	55
Total	150	171	147	152	319	470	58	71	2	4	676	868

SOURCE: Child Care Board

The quasi-experimental methodology chosen and used for this programme was ideal as it allowed the National HIV/AIDS Commission (NHAC) to truly monitor the successes of the intervention. During the third week of Term 1 for public secondary schools, all new students across the island were targeted and asked to complete a questionnaire which covered all five aforementioned areas. After this, the team of seventeen (17) Facilitators, three (3) Project Administrators and four (4) Admin Support Personnel, along with the team from NHAC worked hand in hand with Teachers and Guidance Counsellors across the secondary education system to expose students to specially designed sessions to improve their awareness and knowledge levels.

The programme's success was shown through the following:

- inter-ministry coordination and collaboration led to participation from twenty (20) targeted public schools with 2,726 first form students completing Pre-Test and Post-Test forms;
- inter-agency partnerships resulted in the formation of a team of qualified facilitators who delivered the T2S across the public secondary school system; and
- participating students experienced knowledge transfer as revealed by statistical analysis of the completed Pre-Test and Post-Test forms.

PROVISION OF GRANTS

The NHAC continued the Civil Society Grant Scheme, a small grants programme designed to financially facilitate the implementation of behaviour change interventions (a critical aspect of HIV

Table 3.9-6
CSO Grant Disbursements in 2018

Organisation	Project Name	Amount Disbursed (BDS\$)
Platinum Entertainment	To Be or Not To Be	1,000
Community Education Empowerment and Development (CEED)	Transformation Empowerment Project2	2,500
Jabez House	Profesionales del Sexo - Vía a la Productividad	2,500
Supporting Our Society	Project H.O.P.E. (Help Out People Excel)	10,000
Barbados Family Planning Association	Behaviour Change Communication Project	2,950
Barbados Association of Netball Umpires	Behaviour Change Project	10,000
Total		28,950

SOURCE: National HIV/AIDS Commission

prevention) which are aligned to the NSP by civil society organisations (CSOs) and private sector agencies that lack the budget to engage in HIV programming. CSOs may be awarded a maximum of BDS \$20,000 per project. A total of four (4) grant applications were submitted to the Commission. Of these, one (1) was approved (Table 3.9-7). Further details of grant disbursements are provided in Table 3.9-8.

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

The complimentary relationship between the multi-sectoral nature of the NAP and the role of the Commission as government-mandated national programme

coordinator necessitates the identification, formation and preservation of strategic partnerships. Such actions are critical to ensuring the longevity of the NAP. During the period under review, the Commission, identified individuals and organisations with whom natural programme synergies exist, specifically in the areas of vision, strategic direction, programme activity and resource allocation. Active efforts were taken to build and sustain long-term relations with these parties.

Specifically, the NHAC:

- Established and maintained a multi-sectoral board with representation from government, private sector, and civil society including key populations;
- Conducted its monthly partnership forum consisting of stakeholders from the three (3) sectors;
- Provided upon request guidance with the formulation and execution of the HIV work plan activities of its strategic partners;
- Identified the comparative advantage of various partner agencies and facilitated working relationships between entities with similar focus and programmes;
- Provided funding and occasionally implemented programmes with agencies that have limited internal organisational support for HIV programming;
- Identified and established relations with non-traditional partners; and
- Conducted a series of programme activities targeting and/or involving non-traditional partners designed to build awareness of the Commission's

work, promote its brand and lay the foundation for building a long-term working relationship.

PROVISION OF SUPPLEMENTAL SOCIAL SUPPORT

Despite not carrying the designation of a welfare agency, the Commission seeks to supplement the external support provided by the Ministry of Health and the Welfare Department. During 2018, the Commission provided temporary assistance to people living with HIV (PLHIV) who fall outside the ambit of the aforementioned agencies or the capacity of these agencies to render assistance. This additional assistance took the form of provision of school supplies, assistance with housing solutions and nutrition support. A total of eleven (11) people living with HIV (i.e. clients), consisting of one (1) male and ten (10) children, three (3) of whom were female; and two (2) Civil Society Organisations, with at least ten (10) persons each from the PLHIV community, benefitted from these services.

The National HIV/AIDS Commission meets monthly with partners from the Ministry of Health and Wellness, the Ministry of Housing, Lands and Rural Development, the Rural Development Commission, Urban Development Commission, and the Ladymeade Reference Unit, to discuss and rigorously assess the personal housing needs of clients. Over the past year, this networking Committee convened ten (10) meetings,

Table 3.9-7
Funding Through the Civil Society Grant Scheme

# Funding Requests in 2018	4
# Grants Approved in 2018	1
Status of Grants in 2018	1 inactive 2 active 1 suspended 3 completed

SOURCE: National HIV/AIDS Commission

during which a minimum of eighty (80) clients were considered on the priority list.

Repairs to existing structures are conducted and rental assistance is provided on a monthly basis to a number of clients through the Ministry of Housing, Lands and Rural Development, despite limited resources and challenges with the provision of land and physical houses. All assistance is subject to an assessment by the social worker from the Ladymeade Reference Unit.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Table 3.9-8
National HIV/AIDS Commission Training Activities in 2018

Training Activity	# Trained	Beneficiaries
Orientation Session	19 persons: 8 males and 11 females	Transition to Secondary School facilitators and other personnel
Orientation Session	5 persons: 1 male and 4 females	Transition to Secondary School project administrators and assistants
Gender Module Review Session	7 persons: all females	Transition to Secondary School gender facilitators (actual and prospective)
Drug Awareness Module Review Session	3 persons: 1 male and 2 females	Transition to Secondary School Drug Awareness Facilitators
HIV/STI Prevention Module Review Session	3 persons: 1 male and 2 females	Transition to Secondary School HIV/STI Prevention facilitators (actual and prospective)
Monitoring and Evaluation	12 persons: 3 males and 9 females	HIV Coordinators and Focal Points
Volunteer Training	80 persons: 10 males and 70 females	Volunteers for the Kadooment Day Intervention

SOURCE: National HIV/AIDS Commission

Table 3.9-9
Research and M&E Projects in 2018

Project	Type	Amount spent at December 2018 (BDS\$)	Status
Transition to Secondary School Programme - M&E component	M&E	22,000.00	Ongoing
M&E of Kadooment Day - August 6	M&E	0.00	Completed
Stigma & Discrimination Survey	Research	0.00	Ongoing
Media Impact Survey	Research	7,000.00	Completed
Research Symposium - January 31 & February 1	Research	22,721.61	Completed
Dissemination Meeting - September 27	Research	0.00	Completed
Virtual HIV Research Unit	Research	8,400.00	Completed
Total		60,121.61	

SOURCE: National HIV/AIDS Commission

The Commission conducted a number of training programmes, designed to either build stakeholder capacity to implement HIV interventions or ensure activities, whether internal or external to the NHAC, are executed according to pre-determined quality standards and are tailored to the needs of respective participants (Table 3.9-9). Training sessions conducted by the NHAC also served to build and/or maintain knowledge of HIV, its modes of transmission, methods of self-protection and negative societal impacts.

STRATEGIC INFORMATION

In 2018, the Commission conducted two (2) HIV research dissemination meetings, which collectively reached an estimated eighty (80) strategic partners in government and civil society. The NHAC also launched a number of research and evaluation projects. The research projects provide relevant data, which is used to inform programme development. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) projects contribute to an overall assessment of the effectiveness of the NAP as well as determining the extent to which the NSP is on track to meeting its stated objectives and targets. Further details are provided in Table 3.9-10.

THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

The Urban Development Commission (UDC) remained focused on its mandate to provide the services that would assist in the alleviation of poverty, and to enhance sustainable quality of life and high standards of living within the urban population.

UDC PROGRAMMES

HOUSING

The Commission undertook one hundred and sixty-five (165) housing and housing-related projects during 2018. The total project cost for this period was \$473,692.

CHESTERFIELD BREWSTER YOUTH EMPOWERMENT CENTRE

The Chesterfield Brewster Youth Empowerment Centre was in desperate need of renovations. A team from the Maria Holder Memorial Trust, the UDC, the National Sports Council (NSC), and the Ministry of Creative

Table 3.9-10
UDC Housing and Housing Related Projects
2018

Projects	Amount	Costs BDS\$
New Houses	0	0
Wells	7	24,833
Repairs and Renovations	30	210,975
Ancillary Works	124	156,258
Bathrooms	2	33,800
Relocations	1	40,800
Septic Tanks	0	0
Special Projects	1	7,026
Total	165	473,692

SOURCE: Urban Development Commission

Economy and Culture², collaborated with the purpose of restoring the structure and its amenities. The restoration focused on three aspects: the restoration of the building, the upgrade of the hard court and development of a play park on the open area. The project was divided into three (3) phases. Phase one involved the renovation of the hard court, lights to hard court and upgrade to bleachers and this was completed in 2017. Phase two encompassed the renovations of the building and car parks which were completed in 2018.

² Formerly the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Youth

Phase three (3) involved the creation of the play-park area on the western side of the property, which was completed in 2017.

The ground-breaking ceremony to herald the commencement of stage two of construction of the building took place during March 2018 and was completed in November 2018. The UDC was commended for the critical role it played in the formulation of the planning process and the advisory function it performed during construction. The UDC's technical staff was also commended for a job well done in the initiation phase of the project. The building works were carried out by Millennium Building & Designs at a cost of \$2,140,000.00 and was funded by the Maria Holder Trust.

COMMUNITY ROADS PROGRAMME

The Commission started road works on Banfield Tenantry, Passage Road, St. Michael in January of 2017. This project was a collaborative effort with the Ministry of Transport, Works and Maintenance. The project was completed successfully on March 23, 2018 at a total cost of \$206,755.04, with savings of \$133,244.96.

TRANSFER OF TITLE PROGRAM

The Transfer of Title Programme facilitated by the Tenancies Freehold Purchase Act, (TFPA) Cap 239B aims at assisting qualified tenants to obtain security of tenure through land ownership. The TFPA provides the legal framework for the transfer of title of lots to qualified tenants residing on tenancies and areas of land' across Barbados. This assistance is in the form of government subsidies in the purchase of their lots.

Land ownership in many instances improves the standard of living for many tenants and their quality of life. During the

period under review no subsidies were approved for payment. In 2018, the Commission disbursed subsidies which were approved from previous periods in the amount of \$40,801.77. As a result of the reduction in the funds allotted to the UDC, the outstanding commitments in the Transfer of Title Programme decreased slightly from the previous reporting period and the total outstanding was \$1,843,147.54.

J. TRANSPORT AND WORKS (SOCIAL COMPONENT)

DRAINAGE DIVISION

During the period under review, the Division continued to develop and implement plans which sought to mitigate

flooding. The office responded to and addressed all complaints with respect to flooding and mitigated flooding by implementing maintenance works on the storm-water infrastructure across the country.

The Division was, however, severely impacted by retrenchment exercises in 2018 which greatly reduced its ability to carry out flood mitigation and alleviation. In June 2018, the Drainage Division was relocated into the Ministry of Transport, Works and Maintenance. During 2018, this Division executed routine maintenance on watercourses, outfall drains, manholes, concrete drains and slipper drains, de-bushing of drainage reserves, cleaning of culverts, re-grading of earthen drains, removal of road stuff and weeding of roads.

Table 3.10-1
Activities Completed by Drainage Division 2018

Intervention	Activity Completed
Inspection of storm water Wells	13 storm water wells maintained
Construction of storm water wells	2 wells dug
TCDPO applications investigated	79 applications received and processed
Manholes cleared	140 cleared <i>at end July 2018</i>
Length of concrete drains cleared (m)	1788m <i>at end July 2018</i>
# of wells de-bushed	75 wells <i>at end July 2018</i>
# of culverts cleared	11 culverts <i>at end July 2018</i>
# of outfall drains cleared	5 drains <i>at end July 2018</i>
Length of Earthen drains re-graded (m)	726m of drains re-graded <i>at end July 2018</i>
Road Stuff removed (per cent)	100.0 per cent
Area de-bushed (square metres)	283 m ²
Length of road edge weeded (m)	176m weeded <i>at end July 2018</i>
# of water courses cleared	1 water course cleared <i>at end July 2018</i>

SOURCE: Drainage Division, Ministry of Transport, Works and Maintenance

IV. PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME AND OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

A. PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

During 2018, Government's Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) continued in earnest despite the current economic environment. The major investments in 2018 were concentrated in the areas of Infrastructure, Energy, Environment, Roads, Tax Administration and Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building.

New Agreements Signed in 2018

The Government of Barbados signed three (3) new Loan Agreements totalling US\$195,000,000 in 2018 with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). These programmes were: (i) The National Tourism Program (ii) Macroeconomic Emergency Programme to Protect Economic and Social Progress under the IDB's Special Development Lending (SDL) Facility and (iii) a Programmatic Fiscal Sustainability, Growth and Social Protection, Policy Based Loan (PBL) from the CDB.

The National Tourism Program

The Government of Barbados and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) signed a Loan Agreement for US\$20,000,000 on March 2, 2018 to finance the National Tourism Program. The Program will be implemented over a period of five (5) years.

The Programme's overall objective is to increase the resilience of Barbados' tourism industry, with a focus on increasing tourism receipts. The specific objectives of the programme are

to increase tourism expenditures on heritage and cultural products and increase digital visibility of Barbados in the tourism market.

Component 1: New Tourism Products targeted at addressing the cultural and heritage priority themes, these include: (1) Bridgetown, a historic marvel of maritime engineering; (2) the story of sugar and rum; (3) the Industrial Heritage; and (4) Bajan soul and cultural practices. It will also finance a new Visitor Centre in the Old Town Hall Building and the enhancement of a tourist urban route through historic Bridgetown that will include an accessibility plan, and urban improvements in historic Bridgetown. In addition, it will comprise a Renewed National Museum at the Garrison, and an Oistins Waterfront Improvement component. Overall, this component is expected to contribute to increasing visitor expenditure while diversifying and broadening the appeal of Barbados' tourism product.

Component 2: Strengthening Digital Marketing involves the updating and improvement of marketing strategies, with a special emphasis on the use of digital marketing in coordination with the private sector. The main objective of this component is to increase the digital visibility of Barbados in the tourism market and to effectively market the new cultural tourism products developed.

The component will finance: (i) the design of a new corporate image and branding reinforcing Barbados' cultural sub-brand strategy, and a detailed annual operational plan for four years, (ii) a website and mobile apps programming and development; (iii) Search Engine Optimization (SEO)/Search Engine Marketing (SEM) positioning actions and promotional campaigns; and (iv) creation

of new audio-visual cultural content for the various digital channels (website, social media and mobile apps).

Programmatic Fiscal Sustainability, Growth and Social Protection Policy Based Loan

The Government of Barbados and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) signed a Policy Based Loan (PBL) for US\$75,000,000 on October 26, 2018. The Programme has three (3) pillars namely: Fiscal Sustainability, Institutional Reforms for Growth, and Social Protection.

Pillar 1 Fiscal Sustainability: the overall outcome was to improve the fiscal outturn and lower debt levels over the medium term. There were four (4) sub-components under this pillar namely: (i) Enhance revenue collection management, the immediate outcome was to strengthen revenue collection through widening the tax base, adjustment to tax rates and fees and improved compliance; (ii) Improve SOE governance and efficiency, the immediate outcome was to lower central government expenditure on transfers and subsidies to SOEs; (iii) Reduce central government borrowing from the Central Bank, the immediate outcome was to strengthen credit and exchange conditions; and (iv) Restructure debt, the immediate outcome was to reduce central government debt to more sustainable levels.

Pillar 2 Institutional Reforms for Growth: the overall outcome was an improved business environment and increase economic growth over the medium-term. There were two (2) sub-components under this pillar namely. (i) Enhanced Competitiveness and Growth, the immediate outcome was to improve the Investment Climate; and (ii) Improved Institutions and Governance, the

immediate outcome was to improved Institutions and Governance.

Pillar 3 Social Protection: the overall outcome was reduced vulnerability of Disadvantage Groups. All of the conditions were met through defined fiscal, economic and social protection measures and the Government of Barbados received all the funds in December 2018.

Macroeconomic Emergency Programme to Protect Economic and Social Progress

The Government of Barbados and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) signed a Loan Agreement for US\$100,000,000 on November 18, 2018 to be disbursed under the Special Development Lending (SDL) facility to finance the Macroeconomic Emergency Programme to Protect Economic and Social Progress.

This Special Development Lending (SDL) facility is a budget support lending instrument that was designed specifically to address macroeconomic crises and to protect social and economic progress. The SDL facility built a bridge to cover the country's financial needs in 2018 as the government prepared and implemented key structural reforms. Barbados was eligible for this Special Development Lending (SDL) facility as: (i) the country was struck by a macroeconomic crisis; and (ii) had a lending arrangement approved by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on October 1, 2018 under the Extended Fund Facility (EFF). The programme was structured as a single operation that was disbursed in a single tranche.

The main objectives of the programme were to support the Government's efforts to: (i) Regain macroeconomic stability; (ii) Implement fiscal adjustment measures that foster a

sustainable fiscal balance in the short and medium term; and (iii) Protect social spending to safeguard social gains achieved.

All of the conditions were met through defined macroeconomic, fiscal and social protection measures and the Government of Barbados received all the funds in December 2018.

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

The UNDP Multi-Country Office for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean continued to support Barbados' national development goals in a range of thematic areas, which included renewable energy, climate change adaptation and citizen security.

The Disaster Risk and Energy Access Management (DREAM) project valued at US\$ 1.8 million (over a four-year period) retrofitted multi-purpose public community centres which also served as hurricane shelters or relief centres with solar photo-voltaic systems with battery storage.

The Carisecure project under the Caribbean Citizen Security Toolkit, valued at US\$14.0 million (over a four-year period) comprised guidance on process

formulation, data collection tools and systems, and analysis frameworks to support data-centered decision making for addressing national citizen security objectives.

Investment of US\$325,000.00 in the GEF Small Grants Programme was directed towards thirteen (13) projects which addressed environmental issues of national and global importance within the climate change, land degradation, biodiversity and international waters focal areas.

Official Development Assistance from the Organization of American States (OAS)

With regards to the OAS project, funding for 2018 total disbursement was US\$79,340.00 for three (3) projects namely: Cultural Heritage in the Caribbean Phase III; CARICOM Electric Vehicle Technology Expo; and Strengthening of Teacher Education in Barbados, which is a Development Cooperation fund (DCF) project.

The recipients of these investment funds were the UWI (Cave Hill Campus), UWI (Open Campus) and the Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation. There were two (2) OAS Scholarships: one for undergraduate academic studies valued at US\$5,029.55 and the other for graduate academic studies valued at US\$9,087.11.

V. ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR 2019

The economy of Barbados is expected to continue to reap substantial gains as a result of the deep-seated structural adjustment programmes outlined in the Barbados Economic Recovery and Transformation Plan.

Certainly, the rapid completion of the domestic debt restructuring component, in conjunction with the cessation of foreign debt service payments, served as the critical turning point that allowed the appropriate room for structural adjustments to be made to expedite the economic recovery process.

The Government of Barbados aims to increase the primary surplus to 6 per cent of the GDP at the end of fiscal year 2019/20 and will seek to maintain this surplus over the medium-term. Once maintained, the debt to GDP ratio will continue the downward trajectory; however, this must be coupled with timely strategic reforms on the expenditure side as identified in the BERT Plan. In particular, reducing transfers to state-owned enterprises will be key in reaching primary surplus targets.

In light of Barbados' vulnerability to hurricanes and earthquakes, a natural disaster clause was inserted into legislation for the issuance all new debt instruments. This will facilitate additional financing to the central government in exceptional situations. Hence, this innovation will allow Barbados to stay current on its future debt obligations.

Naturally, after the initial economic recovery measures, the major challenge for the government going into 2019 will be the need to foster economic growth. Within the

BERT Plan there is significant scope for the improvement of key business facilitation processes, including expediting the processing time for granting construction permits and speedier clearing of goods through Customs.

A number of major projects are on the horizon for implementation in 2019 in the tourism, health care, and distribution sub-sectors. The timing for the commencement of these projects will influence the degree of expansion registered in the real sector.

As it relates to the international economy however, downside risks are imminent given the downward revision of the global growth prospects. Barbados' major trade markets, such as the United Kingdom has been registering slower growth since 2014 from 2.6 per cent to 1.4 percent in 2018 and is projected to remain flat throughout 2019. The United States of America (USA) is projected to register slower growth at 2.6 per cent in 2019 down from the 2.9 per cent recorded in 2018. Evidently, the ongoing trade tensions surrounding the US-China relations and the BREXIT developments are likely to impact on economic activity in these source markets which may in turn affect export growth in the Barbadian economy.

In this regard, efforts must continue to build economic resilience through the efficient implementation of the programme targets while accelerating new corridors for growth by attracting new investments and new innovation-driven industries capable of propelling Barbados' development in the future.

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APPENDIX 1
ESTIMATES OF REAL AND NOMINAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
2014 – 2018

	\$'000				
REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Agriculture and Fishing	109.7	110.2	109.0	105.5	121.0
Mining and Quarrying	28.8	37.4	32.4	40.7	42.2
Manufacturing	468.9	491.3	485.2	487.8	476.9
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	221.3	217.4	219.0	214.8	214.1
Construction	501.7	495.7	482.8	492.9	461.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	767.9	794.6	788.9	759.2	747.7
Transportation and Storage	418.1	434.9	494.3	497.0	485.9
Accommodation and Food Services	1,061.8	1,144.8	1,256.7	1,314.9	1,342.7
Information & Communications	549.0	537.8	570.9	549.7	541.8
Financial & Insurance	772.5	799.1	820.5	850.7	850.3
Real Estate	854.9	864.3	873.8	883.4	893.1
Business Services	756.9	805.6	813.4	794.9	783.9
Public Administration, Defence & Social Security	509.0	488.0	483.3	481.0	470.3
Public Education	281.2	276.9	273.1	275.4	273.7
Public Health	103.7	99.8	98.3	99.1	97.8
Personal & Other Services Incl. of Private Edu. & Health	363.3	355.9	347.1	345.5	343.9
Less: FISIM Adjustment	108.9	106.4	93.7	91.0	87.0
<i>Total Value Added at Basic Prices</i>	7,659.6	7,847.1	8,055.1	8,101.6	8,060.0
Taxes less Subsidies on Products	1,161.9	1,190.8	1,210.9	1,205.0	1,191.5
Gross Domestic Product at Constant Prices	8,821.5	9,038.0	9,266.0	9,306.6	9,251.6
Real Gross Domestic Product per Capita (\$'000)	27.6	28.4	29.2	29.5	29.4
NOMINAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Agriculture and Fishing	127.2	123.3	125.0	129.5	146.4
Mining and Quarrying	21.7	17.9	16.1	21.1	26.2
Manufacturing	523.8	514.2	512.4	510.1	498.3
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	219.9	224.3	219.4	229.8	231.3
Construction	535.3	531.9	507.8	511.2	501.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	913.2	903.6	908.8	903.5	898.7
Transportation and Storage	491.3	520.5	619.5	650.8	697.1
Accommodation and Food Services	1,066.3	1,059.7	1,131.9	1,231.6	1,354.3
Information & Communications	520.6	508.8	493.0	463.6	439.9
Financial & Insurance	770.8	833.4	822.5	862.1	894.1
Real Estate	1,060.5	1,041.6	983.3	972.8	936.5
Business Services	642.8	682.9	711.9	746.1	790.9
Public Administration, Defence & Social Security	509.0	488.0	483.3	481.0	487.8
Public Education	281.2	276.9	273.1	275.4	284.0
Public Health	103.7	99.8	98.3	99.1	101.4
Personal & Other Services Incl. of Private Edu. & Health	499.6	522.8	554.0	559.3	545.3
FISIM Adjustment	138.9	147.7	165.2	171.0	170.3
<i>Total Value Added at Basic Prices</i>	8,147.9	8,202.0	8,295.0	8,475.7	8,663.5
Taxes less Subsidies on Products	1,244.8	1,228.0	1,363.7	1,496.2	1,582.3
Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	9,392.7	9,430.0	9,658.6	9,971.9	10,245.8
Gross Domestic Product per Capita	29.4	29.6	30.1	30.8	31.6

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 2
EXPENDITURE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (BASIC PRICES) BY SELECT SUB-INDUSTRY
2014 – 2018

	(\$M)				
EXPENDITURE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018P
Consumption Expenditure					
Personal	7,244.1	7,259.8	7,531.0	7,612.2	7,569.6
Government	1,347.7	1,285.9	1,297.2	1,210.2	1,202.1
Total	8,591.7	8,545.7	8,828.1	8,822.4	8,771.7
Gross Capital Formation	0.5	(0.6)	(4.5)	0.7	(1.9)
Buildings	906.5	900.7	859.9	865.6	849.5
Machinery/Equipment	627.5	676.1	704.8	671.8	585.5
Total Buildings, Machinery/Equipment	1,534.0	1,576.8	1,564.7	1,537.3	1,435.0
Change in Stocks	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Total	1,553.0	1,595.9	1,583.7	1,556.4	1,454.0
Exports					
Goods	948.8	951.7	1,033.9	970.8	896.0
Services	2,809.7	2,832.9	2,497.5	2,590.9	2,670.4
Total	3,758.5	3,784.6	3,531.4	3,561.7	3,566.4
Imports					
Goods	3,316.8	3,061.1	3,080.9	3,040.3	2,997.7
Services	1,355.9	1,407.6	989.3	1,014.0	1,041.5
Total	4,672.7	4,468.7	4,070.2	4,054.4	4,039.2
Statistical Discrepancy	162.2	(27.4)	(213.0)	70.1	420.5
Gross Domestic Product at Market prices	9,392.7	9,430.0	9,660.0	9,956.3	10,173.4
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SELECT SUB- INDUSTRY	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018P
Agriculture					
Total	127.2	123.3	125.0	129.5	146.4
Sugar Cane	7.6	3.7	4.3	6.9	7.7
Total Non-Sugar Agriculture	119.6	119.6	120.6	122.6	138.7
Food Crops	28.1	27.8	27.9	24.0	36.5
Livestock	80.3	81.5	80.7	83.8	88.3
Other Cultivation	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fishing	11.2	10.3	12.0	14.8	13.9
Manufacturing					
Total	523.8	514.2	512.4	510.1	551.1
Sugar	18.3	19.4	14.8	9.1	14.0
Food, Beverages & Tobacco	266.6	261.2	271.8	272.5	277.9
Wood/Wood Products	10.9	16.1	14.7	14.7	18.2
Paper Products, Printing & Publishing	52.7	61.3	64.7	63.9	65.1
Chemicals, Oil & Non-Metallic					
Minerals	71.6	72.0	67.7	68.3	91.2
Metal Products & Assembled Goods	84.3	52.9	48.2	49.2	48.8
Other Manufacturing	19.4	31.2	30.5	32.3	36.0
Total Selected Sub-Industries	651.0	637.6	637.4	639.6	697.5
Gross Domestic Product at Basic Prices	9,375.5	9,383.3	9,611.4	9,891.0	10,150.9

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 3
DIRECTION OF TRADE – TOTAL EXPORTS
1986 – 2018

(\$ M)

Year	Canada	CARICOM	Japan	Germany	United Kingdom	United States Of America	Venezuela	All Other Countries	Total Exports
1986	22.6	96.1	6.8	3.0	46.0	135.1	0.0	247.8	557.4
1987	12.7	75.0	2.7	1.0	65.1	67.6	0.0	98.4	322.5
1988	12.2	94.7	2.7	1.6	66.2	75.6	0.0	101.1	354.2
1989	11.0	123.9	3.2	1.1	48.9	72.8	0.2	113.3	374.4
1990	12.5	131.9	1.1	1.8	78.7	51.9	1.1	151.2	430.1
1991	13.0	135.5	1.4	1.9	43.5	53.4	0.3	165.7	414.7
1992	10.3	130.6	3.2	2.6	75.6	62.3	0.1	95.6	380.3
1993	11.9	140.8	2.2	1.1	59.2	65.0	0.1	94.7	375.0
1994	15.7	122.4	2.2	1.8	73.3	70.5	0.2	80.3	366.4
1995	25.3	178.0	2.9	3.6	71.8	68.7	6.2	107.4	463.9
1996	24.5	201.2	0.9	3.1	93.3	74.2	48.6	115.4	561.2
1997	20.0	200.7	1.9	3.6	96.9	80.7	32.5	129.6	565.9
1998	14.1	219.4	0.8	3.6	71.9	74.6	5.4	116.4	506.2
1999	13.6	235.2	0.6	3.5	69.2	84.4	4.1	117.1	527.6
2000	11.1	236.9	0.6	1.2	71.9	83.3	1.9	138.8	545.7
2001	14.3	216.2	0.4	1.2	60.6	73.5	2.4	150.1	518.7
2002	9.0	210.2	0.3	2.3	52.2	63.3	1.7	144.7	483.7
2003	7.8	201.5	0.2	2.3	55.0	67.3	0.0	165.4	499.5
2004	10.5	211.7	0.1	2.0	60.4	81.3	0.1	190.4	556.5
2005	13.0	268.3	0.1	2.9	60.5	91.9	0.4	275.6	712.7
2006	15.6	304.1	0.5	8.3	66.0	171.2	0.1	316.6	882.4
2007	17.9	326.9	0.1	6.5	94.4	170.2	0.4	333.4	949.8
2008	20.7	315.1	0.1	4.5	82.3	187.4	1.1	297.4	908.6
2009	20.1	282.5	0.2	4.7	65.6	169.7	0.9	268.4	812.1
2010	16.2	291.9	0.3	4.1	105.3	148.5	0.9	294.2	861.4
2011	15.1	389.9	0.0	4.8	110.1	137.0	0.7	359.3	1016.9
2012	20.3	327.4	0.1	2.4	62.5	293.4	0.6	443.6	1150.3
2013	23.8	330.8	0.3	4.5	17.3	165.5	0.5	392.5	935.2
2014	23.3	336.0	0.1	5.8	33.5	157.0	0.4	392.7	948.8
2015	17.4	311.1	0.6	2.2	28.1	310.3	0.1	296.0	965.8
2016	18.3	349.8	0.1	4.2	32.5	349.4	0.3	331.8	1086.4
2017	17.3	323.5	0.1	2.9	28.2	246.1	0.4	348.6	970.8
2018P	25.3	338.9	0.0	1.4	16.9	202.8	0.3	329.9	915.5

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 4
DIRECTION OF TRADE – IMPORTS
2000 – 2018

									(\$M)
Year	Canada	CARICOM	Japan	Germany	United Kingdom	United States of America	Venezuela	Other Countries	Total Imports
2000	96.5	459.1	120.1	36.6	186.7	943.9	13.8	455.4	2,312.1
2001	80.3	436.4	89.1	36.5	171.9	877.0	8.8	437.3	2,137.3
2002	74.8	463.2	90.1	35.6	157.4	850.7	9.0	460.7	2,141.5
2003	84.8	570.5	106.9	39.5	148.9	891.2	6.1	542.7	2,390.6
2004	107.8	698.7	128.1	41.8	166.5	1,027.7	8.2	647.1	2,825.9
2005	114.4	627.9	165.5	52.2	176.9	1,172.0	11.1	702.9	3,022.9
2006	120.2	857.9	119.7	44.7	189.9	1,205.0	8.4	712.3	3,258.1
2007	118.6	845.6	118.8	61.6	213.9	1,205.9	2.6	798.1	3,365.1
2008	121.4	885.5	126.4	56.3	185.0	1,274.4	2.3	841.7	3,493.0
2009	103.0	752.6	82.8	34.3	134.4	1,054.5	0.9	683.6	2,846.1
2010	106.4	1,046.9	85.8	45.3	128.4	1,036.8	0.3	727.7	3,177.6
2011	112.5	1,200.7	82.6	72.3	143.3	1,115.8	0.6	825.0	3,552.8
2012	96.7	1,306.2	71.7	37.7	132.8	1,083.6	0.3	793.4	3,522.4
2013	99.9	1,185.0	69.3	45.7	143.2	1,153.3	0.2	841.9	3,538.6
2014	81.8	988.9	65.1	48.4	139.1	1,124.2	0.1	1,030.8	3,478.4
2015	76.5	682.2	69.1	53.9	136.5	1,148.5	1.1	1,070.4	3,237.2
2016	73.5	585.3	86.7	66.8	157.8	1,181.8	0.0	1,095.5	3,247.3
2017	76.2	642.5	90.8	43.7	129.6	1,148.9	0.1	1,072.4	3,204.0
2018P	67.9	661.0	82.1	38.5	132.2	1,071.29	0.1	1,147.26	3,200.2

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 5
VISIBLE TRADE BALANCE – IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
2000 – 2018

					(\$ M)
Year	Imports (CIF)	Domestic Exports	Re-Exports	Total Exports	Balance on Visible Trade
2000	2312.1	380.3	165.4	545.7	-1766.4
2001	2137.3	352.7	166.0	518.7	-1618.6
2002	2141.5	333.9	149.9	483.0	-1658.5
2003	2390.6	329.4	170.1	499.5	-1891.1
2004	2825.9	346.9	209.6	551.3	-2274.6
2005	3022.9	427.0	285.7	712.7	-2310.2
2006	3258.1	491.7	390.8	882.4	-2375.7
2007	3365.1	513.5	436.4	949.8	-2415.3
2008	3493.0	526.3	382.3	908.6	-2584.4
2009	2846.1	439.6	372.6	812.1	-2034.0
2010	3177.6	508.2	353.2	861.4	-2316.2
2011	3552.8	534.1	482.8	1016.9	-2535.9
2012	3522.4	592.9	557.4	1150.3	-2372.1
2013	3538.6	534.6	400.7	935.2	-2603.4
2014	3478.4	554.6	394.2	948.8	-2529.6
2015	3236.2	506.0	459.8	965.8	-2270.3
2016	3247.3	524.1	509.6	1033.7	-2213.6
2017	3204.0	509.8	460.9	970.8	-2233.3
2018P	3,200.2	510.7	404.8	915.5	-2,284.8

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 6
SELECTED DOMESTIC EXPORTS
2000 – 2018

										(\$M)
Year	Sugar	Molasses	Rum	Lard & Margarine	Food & Beverages	Electrical Components	Clothing	Chemicals	Other Domestic Exports	Total Domestic Exports
2000	53.3	0.0	24.5	9.0	51.2	42.9	5.8	47.6	146.0	380.3
2001	44.0	0.0	36.0	9.4	55.6	37.8	3.4	43.4	123.1	352.7
2002	37.7	0.0	35.5	9.3	52.7	28.7	1.4	42.1	126.5	333.9
2003	41.0	0.0	33.6	8.9	36.8	29.4	1.8	41.9	136.0	329.4
2004	44.9	0.0	44.6	10.0	39.0	29.6	1.2	42.4	135.2	346.9
2005	44.4	0.0	50.7	10.9	47.7	56.3	2.6	56.1	158.3	427.0
2006	39.2	0.2	44.3	14.4	42.2	47.3	2.3	60.2	241.6	491.7
2007	37.3	0.0	67.5	15.4	52.8	31.0	1.6	74.6	318.6	598.8
2008	45.0	0.0	66.0	19.8	59.1	27.4	0.9	66.8	241.3	526.3
2009	36.2	0.0	57.2	18.7	48.2	18.1	0.6	58.2	202.4	439.6
2010	19.3	0.0	66.8	18.8	44.5	22.2	0.5	124.0	212.1	508.2
2011	21.2	0.0	70.9	19.1	49.4	22.7	0.6	140.7	209.5	534.1
2012	22.3	0.2	82.4	20.2	53.6	20.4	0.5	128.3	265.0	592.9
2013	15.9	0.2	86.1	20.2	58.1	15.2	0.6	82.9	255.4	534.6
2014	18.1	0.0	78.7	20.0	64.5	18.9	0.4	88.9	265.1	554.6
2015	7.2	0.0	76.3	18.6	58.6	17.0	0.4	93.6	234.3	506.0
2016	7.1	0.0	77.6	18.5	71.0	24.7	0.3	91.7	233.3	524.1
2017	13.5	0.0	83.9	19.7	67.6	19.9	0.0	72.7	232.4	509.8
2018 P	0.4	0.0	79.8	20.2	69.5	20.3	0.0	80.3	240.2	510.7

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 7
RETAINED IMPORTS BY BROAD ECONOMIC CATEGORIES
2000 – 2018

									(\$M)
Year	Total			Other		Total Non-	Inter-	Capital	Total
	Consumer	Non-		Manu-	Consumer				
	Goods	Durables	Durables	factured	Goods	Goods	mediate	Goods	Retained
				Goods			Goods	Goods	Imports
2000	881.3	493.5	201.3	186.6	1,265.4	812.1	447.2	6.1	2,146.7
2001	842.7	510.3	162.0	170.5	1,128.5	710.2	411.5	6.8	1,971.2
2002	847.1	533.5	153.5	160.1	1,144.6	732.6	404.5	7.5	1,991.7
2003	915.4	559.3	175.4	180.7	1,305.1	835.3	462.1	7.7	2,220.5
2004	1,044.8	615.8	206.9	222.1	1,571.5	977.0	585.2	9.3	2,616.3
2005	1,216.3	699.2	237.7	279.4	1,694.7	1,094.2	588.6	12.0	2,911.0
2006	1,063.3	665.5	208.9	188.9	1,803.6	1,122.2	666.1	15.3	2,866.9
2007	1,146.9	721.3	222.4	203.3	1,811.3	1,185.7	612.6	13.0	2,958.2
2008	1,213.6	802.1	239.7	171.8	2,182.4	1,557.9	607.1	17.4	3,396.0
2009	1,012.8	704.9	163.0	144.9	1,587.6	1,119.1	456.6	11.8	2,600.4
2010	1,099.6	757.0	186.3	156.3	1,703.9	1,241.4	450.4	12.1	2,803.5
2011	1,222.5	827.1	191.1	204.3	2,046.7	1,495.0	535.3	16.4	3,269.2
2012	1,063.7	772.0	176.5	115.3	1,958.4	1,505.4	439.4	13.7	3,022.1
2013	1,231.8	858.7	188.8	184.3	1,895.1	1,359.8	518.8	16.4	3,126.9
2014	1,226.5	874.2	183.3	184.2	1,857.6	1,310.8	518.1	13.4	3,084.1
2015	1,089.0	807.9	196.6	111.6	1,687.4	1,100.2	575.1	14.0	2,776.4
2016	1,135.9	803.3	206.1	126.4	1,578.1	1,011.4	554.2	12.5	2,714.0
2017	1,143.2	766.8	225.6	150.8	1,596.1	1,062.6	522.9	10.6	2,739.2
2018P	1,165.6	827.1	196.2	142.3	1,604.4	1,127.2	467.1	10.0	2,767.0

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

APPENDIX 8
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
(2013/14 -2018/19)

	(\$M)					
Year	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19P
Current Expenditure	3,795.5	3,717.3	3,968.8	3,867.0	4,091.9	3,115.0
Amortization	-671.3	-798.3	-883.3	-805.5	-961.3	343
Other	3,124.2	2,919.0	3,085.5	3,061.5	3,130.6	2,772
Current Revenue	2,277.1	2,388.1	2,566.5	2,657.0	2,802.0	2,919.8
Tax	2,183.1	2,222.9	2,437.4	2,543.9	2,623.6	2,760
Non-Tax*	94.0	165.2	129.1	113.1	178.4	160
Loans and Advances	-	57.5	18.1	-	-	-
Grant Income	-	-	-	8.8	3.1	-
Current Surplus/Deficit	(1,518)	(1,329)	(1,402)	(1,210)	(1,290)	(195)
Capital Expenditure						
and Net Lending	143.9	173.1	216.6	205.4	149.2	170.8
Capital Expenditure	143.9	173.1	216.6	205.4	149.2	170.8
Net Lending	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Financing Requirements	-1,662.4	-1,502.3	-1,618.9	-1,415.5	-1,445.5	-380.2
Overall Fiscal Deficit/	-991.1	-704.0	-735.5	-610.0	-484.2	(37.2)
Net Financing Requirements	-319.7	94.4	147.8	195.5	487.1	305.7

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

APPENDIX 9
CURRENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION
(2013/14 – 2018/19)

	(\$M)					
Year	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19P
CURRENT REVENUE BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION						
Taxes on Income & Profits	627.9	666.1	723.5	821.3	797.0	883.4
Taxes on Property	131.1	164.3	187.5	135.1	137.5	161.3
Taxes on Goods and Services	1,137.7	1,074.3	1,248.8	1,292.4	1,299.9	1,406.6
Taxes on International Trade	193.6	223.7	231.6	242.9	218.6	213.8
Stamp Duties	11.6	11.0	10.1	9.4	10.4	10.9
Special Receipts	81.2	83.5	35.7	42.8	160.1	84.1
Non-Tax Revenue (1)	94.0	107.7	111.0	104.3	167.5	159.6
Loans and Advances	-	-	-	8.8	10.9	0.1
Grant Income	-	57.5	18.1	-	-	-
TOTAL	2,277.1	2,388.1	2,566.5	2,657.0	2,802.0	2,919.8
MEMORANDUM ITEMS						
Total Levies:	77.1	61.9	51.0	42.8	192.3	84.0
Employment Levy	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
Training Levy	19.0	15.3	15.3	10.2	20.5	22.6
Transport Levy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Municipal Tax	0.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Social Responsibility Levy	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	143.4	0.0
Other	58.1	38.9	35.7	4.2	28.4	1.9
Direct Tourism Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
Airline Travel and Development						49.4
Room Rate Levy						7.2
EXPENDITURE BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION						
EMPLOYMENT EXPENSES	871.8	803.7	787.1	784.4	781.1	811.9
Wages and Salaries	807.8	743.9	729.0	726.5	723.6	765.2
National Insurance Contributions	64.0	59.8	58.1	58.0	60.7	46.7
Goods and Services	382.2	341.6	441.3	393.1	364.3	356.3
Amortization	671.3	798.3	883.3	805.5	961.3	342.9
Interest	608.7	653.8	672.5	742.5	758.4	384.9
Subsidies and Transfers	1,261.5	1,119.9	1,184.5	1,141.5	1,223.7	1,219.0
TOTAL	3,795.5	3,717.3	3,968.8	3,867.0	4,091.9	3,115.0

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs and Investment

APPENDIX 10
NATIONAL DEBT – CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
2013 – 2018

	(\$M)					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT						
TOTAL DEBT (*)	10,812.5	11,383.9	12,137.1	13,286.7	13,582.5	12,340.4
Domestic	8,144.0	8,539.0	9,308.6	10,453.4	10,763.6	9,247.3
Short-Term	2,542.1	2,710.8	3,276.2	3,788.6	4,223.5	576.9
Long-Term	5,602.0	5,825.7	6,032.4	6,664.9	6,540.1	8,670.4
Foreign Debt	2,668.5	2,845.0	2,828.4	2,833.3	2,819.0	3,093.1
Bilateral	0.7	-	-	-	193.4	211.5
International Institutions	784.5	828.0	928.3	969.8	982.0	1,298.5
Bonds	1,273.4	1,222.4	1,125.7	1,190.7	1,180.7	1,161.4
Euro-Market Loans	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
Other	608.5	793.5	773.7	672.1	462.2	421.2
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018P
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT						
DEBT SERVICE	1154.5	1263.3	1478.2	1,593.6	1,561.5	989.9
Domestic	872.8	973.1	1027.0	1,212.0	1,169.2	753.4
Interest	462.7	495.8	509.2	555.5	584.2	399.0
Amortisation	410.1	477.3	517.8	656.5	585.0	354.4
Foreign	281.8	290.2	451.2	381.6	392.3	236.5
Interest	140.1	166.5	166.9	168.7	167.1	75.2
Amortisation	141.7	123.7	284.3	212.9	225.2	161.3
Foreign Debt Service as % of Exports of Goods and Services	7.4	7.7	11.9	10.8	11.0	6.5
Central Government						
Foreign Debt as % of GDP	28.5	30.3	30.0	29.3	28.3	30.2
Central Government Debt Service as % Government Revenue	50.7	52.9	57.6	60.0	55.7	33.9

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

APPENDIX 11
COMMERCIAL BANKS SELECTED
BALANCE SHEET ITEMS
1997 – 2018

Period Ended					(\$M)	
	Demand	Time	Savings	Total	Loans and Advances	Total Assets/ Liabilities
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
2013	2,765.0	1,497.3	4,387.1	8,649.4	5,990.8	12,479.9
2014	2,878.8	1,123.9	4,493.0	8,495.7	5,968.3	12,311.6
2015	3,574.4	959.0	4,500.9	9,034.4	5,919.2	12,828.9
2016	4,158.9	837.8	4,448.8	9,445.4	5,888.1	13,301.6
2017	4,218.1	762.2	4,408.0	9,388.3	6,004.6	13,478.8
2018P	-	762.2	4450.5	9,615.4	5,965.5	12,799.6

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

APPENDIX 12
COMMERCIAL BANK CREDIT – SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION
2009 – 2018

	(\$M)									
SECTOR	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018P
Agriculture	45.1	24.9	22.6	16.5	17.2	9.2	5.7	6.4	6.9	6.8
Fisheries	3.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Mining and Quarrying	3.8	2.7	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.6
Manufacturing	136.6	129.8	146.6	111.6	117.3	111.9	114.8	117.6	101.5	96.2
Distribution	335.9	323.1	335.1	374.7	334.8	273.4	229.3	266.9	320.3	321.9
Tourism	482.8	519.1	486.4	506.0	485.5	416.7	377.5	391.2	378.1	331.7
Entertainment	66.0	56.3	22.9	40.4	40.3	29.3	36.1	36.5	34.8	34.3
Transport	43.0	23.4	35.4	35.1	27.7	24.3	29.4	17.9	19.3	19.2
Public Utilities	38.0	27.0	18.1	17.3	24.5	35.8	50.6	71.8	70.9	59.9
Construction	259.3	271.9	241.7	250.3	208.3	208.4	146.3	139.7	144.0	143.3
Government	45.2	42.3	168.8	181.1	186.1	238.1	212.7	195.6	161.5	16.3
Statutory Boards	416.8	353.1	302.7	326.0	328.9	388.5	309.4	272.0	238.7	88.3
Financial Institutions	409.8	305.0	271.7	66.0	23.9	22.3	36.6	14.9	15.3	44.3
Professional and Other Services	675.4	787.7	861.0	664.0	549.3	514.9	619.2	552.3	588.2	633.8
Personal	2,679.8	2,750.0	2,763.5	3,201.1	3,332.7	3,339.1	3,393.7	3,466.6	3,573.5	3,789.50
Miscellaneous	137.3	83.6	105.3	357.5	313.2	355.7	357.2	338.1	351.2	375.0
TOTAL	5,777.8	5,811.4	6,512.5	6,149.1	5,990.8	5,968.3	5,919.2	5,888.1	6,004.6	5,965.50

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

APPENDIX 13
SELECTED INTEREST RATES
1990 – 2018
(PERCENTAGES PER ANNUM)

Period Ended	Treasury Bills	Deposits - Minimum Rates				Prime Lending Rate(1)	Barbados Bank Rate	U.S.A. Bank Rate
		Three Months	Six Months	Twelve Months	Savings			
1990	8.06	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	10.25	13.50	6.50
1991	11.30	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.00	14.50	18.00	3.50
1992	6.60	4.00	4.25	4.50	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	3.44	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
2010	3.35	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
2011	3.43	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
2012	3.61	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
2013	3.24	1.25	1.50	1.60	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
2014	2.55	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	7.65	7.00	0.50
2015	1.76	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
2016	3.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.20	7.65	7.00	0.50
2017	3.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	4.0	7.00	0.50
2018P	3.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	4.0	6.11	5.50

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

APPENDIX 14
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
2012-2018

(‘000)

Industry	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016R	2017	2018P
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.0
Construction, Mining & Quarrying	13.0	12.1	12.0	12.1	14.6	13.3	12.3
Manufacturing	8.4	9.0	9.5	9.8	8.6	8.9	8.0
Elec. Gas, Steam, Water & Air Conditioning Supply	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.0	2.9	3.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	20.2	20.5	21.2	20.2	23.9	20.3	19.3
Transportation & Storage	7.5	6.6	5.7	6.3	5.9	6.9	7.1
Accommodation & Food Services	12.7	13.3	15.4	15.8	15.2	15.0	16.6
Finance & Insurance	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.8
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.2	4.6
Administrative & Support Service	7.0	6.3	7.2	7.1	8.7	7.4	8.3
Public Administration & Defense	9.6	11.6	8.7	9.6	11.4	9.6	8.7
Education	6.9	7.5	7.2	7.3	5.7	7.6	6.0
Human Health & Social Work	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.8	7.2	6.6	6.0
Other Services	5.2	4.9	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.0
Activities of Households as Employers	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.8	4.8	4.4
Other Groups ¹	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.6	7.0	8.1	8.6
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.6
TOTAL	125.3	126.2	124.8	128.2	133.8	129.9	128.1

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

¹ Other Groups includes the following industries: Information and Communications, Activities of Extraterritorial organizations & Bodies, Real Estate & Arts, Entertainment and Recreation.

APPENDIX 15
PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

2013 - 2018

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change over 2017
Export crops							
Sugar ('000 tonnes)	17.4	15.7	10.8	7.0	10.1	11.7	15.5
Cotton lint ('000 kgs)	2012/2013 16.2	2013/2014 21.0	2014/2015 17.7	2015/2016 13.7	2016/2017 5.8	2017/2018 1.7	(71.6)
Root Crop Production ('000 kgs)							
Cassava	1037.6	552.9	379.1	490.5	478.8	672.9	40.6
Eddoes	173.3	74.6	156.6	250.3	161.0	279.9	73.9
Sweet Potato	1218.1	1231.9	1334.6	2897.5	1167.3	1654.5	41.7
Yam	751.8	567.1	578.1	378.4	181.4	345.0	90.2
Onion	503.8	315.3	757.8	428.7	410.7	410.6	(0.0)
Peanut	87.3	4.6	7.9	11.2	21.1	6.2	(70.6)
Vegetable Production ('000 kgs)							
Beans (String)	112.3	109.2	149.9	137.0	264.6	290.5	9.8
Beets	31.5	23.7	43.4	83.6	13.2	36.4	175.8
Cabbage	181.6	322.7	360.6	337.5	470.8	673.7	43.1
Carrot	295.5	310.2	271.0	134.6	158.2	403.4	155.0
Cucumber	823.9	994.3	810.9	250.3	714.5	677.2	(5.2)
Lettuce	213.3	312.7	459.9	439.7	586.5	835.7	42.5
Melons	381.6	318.9	401.2	197.6	226.2	407.6	80.2
Okras	215.5	263.6	290.0	261.0	340.8	349.1	2.4
Peppers (Hot)	48.2	92.8	88.5	37.5	148.3	301.4	103.3
Peppers (Sweet)	487.8	396.3	329.9	137.2	304.5	432.9	42.2
Pumpkins	528.9	508.2	308.2	249.3	169.2	270.0	59.5
Tomato	977.0	781.0	733.6	336.9	332.4	706.5	112.5
Livestock and Dairy Production ('000 kgs)							
Pork	2498.2	2705.0	2846.7	2663.8	2518.5	2771.7	10.1
Beef	139.6	153.1	170.6	176.2	156.9	175.0	11.5
Veal	3.1	2.8	2.0	1.2	6.2	0.6	(90.3)
Mutton	100.2	100.3	101.8	110.5	95.8	107.0	11.7
Chicken	13399.4	14391.9	16134.1	14896.8	15805.3	16465.6	4.2
Turkey	302.8	183.3	190.3	261.8	127.0	180.8	42.3
Eggs	3384.1	2915.4	2395.2	4260.6	3366.9	3440.1	2.2
Milk	3987.6	4966.0	5227.4	4549.4	4862.2	4799.4	(1.3)

SOURCE: Agricultural Planning Unit, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and the Blue Economy

APPENDIX 16
SELECTED INDICATORS IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY
2007-2018

Year	Accommodation & Food Services				Arrivals	
	Share in GDP (%)	Employment ('000 persons)	Stay-Over Expenditure (\$M)	Stay-Over Visitors	Average Intended Length of Stay (days)	Cruise Passengers
2007	21.9	n.a	1,418.6	562,541	n.a	539,092
2008	15.1	n.a.	1,712.22	567,667	n.a.	597,523
2009	14.4	n.a.	1,522.50	518,564	n.a.	635,212
2010	14.2	12.7	1,448.61	532,180	15.04	664,747
2011	12.8	13.2	1,314.05	567,724	12.18	609,844
2012	12.4	12.7	1,237.15	536,303	12.51	517,436
2013	13.4	13.3	1,406.21	508,520	11.82	570,263
2014	13.1	15.4	1,363.11	519,635	11.97	563,030
2015	12.9	15.8	1,719.50	591,872	11.19	586,615
2016	13.6	16.4	1,445.35	631,513	11.01	594,096
2017	14.6	15.0	1,580.54	661,160	10.63	681,211
2018P	15.7	17.6	1,763.77	678,537	10.51	775,359

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service, Caribbean Tourism Organization

APPENDIX 17
TOURISM ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE
2003 – 2018

Year	U.S.A.	Canada	United Kingdom	Germany	Other Europe	Trinidad & Tobago	Other CARICOM	Other Countries	Total
2003	129,326	49,641	202,564	7,612	21,914	27,530	69,279	23,345	531,211
2004	129,664	50,032	213,947	6,970	23,060	26,492	77,845	23,492	551,502
2005	131,005	47,690	202,765	6,995	19,857	30,889	83,886	24,447	547,534
2006	130,757	49,197	211,520	7,478	21,922	34,480	82,496	24,691	562,541
2007	133,519	52,981	223,575	5,549	21,509	30,404	68,979	36,421	572,937
2008	131,795	57,335	219,953	6,098	25,727	28,385	72,254	26,120	567,667
2009	122,306	63,751	190,632	7,020	23,052	26,289	62,482	23,032	518,564
2010	134,969	72,351	181,054	7,260	23,962	27,259	58,923	26,402	532,180
2011	142,414	71,953	189,150	8,401	27,458	36,825	64,149	27,374	567,724
2012	130,762	72,020	173,519	9,182	27,937	38,005	58,482	26,396	536,303
2013	120,584	67,295	168,733	10,300	30,765	31,614	55,681	23,548	508,520
2014	118,510	65,813	186,858	11,992	32,744	27,915	50,815	24,988	519,635
2015	148,067	74,494	214,175	12,338	28,514	29,659	58,321	26,304	591,872
2016	168,945	78,903	218,638	11,492	28,278	34,000	65,679	25,578	631,513
2017	188,460	85,047	217,441	11,243	28,959	35,822	67,208	26,980	661,160
2018P	204,249	86,499	220,695	10,621	27,883	32,636	70,201	25,753	678,537

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 18
DIRECTION OF TRADE WITH CARICOM COUNTRIES
DOMESTIC EXPORTS
2010 - 2018

(BDS \$000)

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018P
Antigua	12,184	13,579	14,748	14,183	17,699	16,305	16,608	16,143	29,076
Belize	3,367	2,694	2,794	3,112	2,505	3,146	3,116	3,389	2,033
Dominica	6,177	6,250	5,932	5,764	6,394	6,791	6,793	6,902	15,016
Grenada	20,413	15,336	14,037	16,082	18,477	14,975	16,885	16,507	18,180
Guyana	28,167	26,822	29,829	42,099	48,441	50,399	45,881	45,055	52,613
Haiti	1,219	1,157	795	1,006	1,575	588	473	867	1,044
Jamaica	27,831	28,672	30,381	31,962	29,223	35,839	34,214	36,517	39,223
St. Kitts & Nevis	9,956	6,654	6,406	9,019	10,509	11,656	12,365	13,452	15,575
St. Lucia	29,570	32,815	32,982	31,133	29,652	28,320	29,803	29,055	32,263
Montserrat	306	350	310	394	363	424	747	779	678
Suriname	8,307	7,000	7,114	11,428	4,844	5,805	7,527	8,532	9,677
Trinidad & Tobago	75,530	77,001	114,623	90,767	96,590	66,536	60,952	67,072	61,511
St. Vincent	19,265	20,687	18,556	18,946	19,459	19,294	21,730	18,852	18,912
Total	242,292	239,017	278,507	275,895	285,731	260,078	257,096	263,120	295,800

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 19
FISCAL DEFICIT AND FINANCING
2012/2013 – 2018/2019

	(\$M)						
Year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total Financing Requirement	1,285.0	1,662.4	1,502.3	1,618.9	1,415.5	1,445.5	373.6
Foreign Financing	39.1	542.9	62.7	297.6	141.3	141.3	439.0
Project Financing	39.1	92.9	62.7	297.6	141.3	141.3	439.0
Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)	18.9	45.5	48.0	50.1	38.5	38.5	238.2
World Bank (IBRD)	7.4	28.9	11.5	-	-		
Caribbean Development Bank	12.8	18.5	3.2	10.2	3.9	3.9	171.7
Corporación Andina de Formento (CAF)	-	-	-	150.0	-		10.9
Citibank	-	-	-	87.3	30.9	30.9	
European Investment Bank	-	-	-	-	-		
European Development Fund	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Projects	-	-	-	-	-		
Republic of China	-	-	-	-	-	68.0	18.2
Non-Project Financing	-	-	-	-	-		
Foreign Commercial	-	-	-	-	-		
Other	-	-	-	-	-		
Domestic Financing	1,297.6	1,057.8	1,377.2	1,273.0	1,292.5	1,306.1	-
Government Savings Bonds	20.0	11.1	30.0	90.0	40.0	40.0	-
Debentures	570.3	373.9	335.0	800.0	425.0	350.0	-
Tax Reserve Certificates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Refund Certificates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury Bills	513.3	558.5	527.2	383.0	377.5	616.1	-
Treasury Notes	190.0	114.3	400.0	-	450.0	300.0	-
Other Domestic	4.0	-	35.0	-	-	-	-
Total Financing	1,336.70	1,600.70	1,439.90	1,570.60	1,433.80	1,480.00	

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs and Investment

APPENDIX 20
POPULATION, RATES OF BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY 1983 – 2018

YEAR	Resident Population at December 31	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Rate of Natural Increase	Infant Mortality	Rate of Population Growth
	('000persons)	(Per 1000 pop.)	(Per 1000 pop.)	(Per 1000 pop.)	(Per 1000 births)	(%)
1983	251.8	17.9	8.2	9.7	24.5	0.4
1984	255.8	16.7	7.8	8.9	18.4	0.3
1985	257.0	16.7	8.3	8.4	17.8	0.4
1986	258.0	15.7	8.4	7.3	19.0	0.4
1987	258.8	14.8	8.5	6.3	22.3	0.3
1988	259.4	14.5	8.6	5.9	19.5	0.2
1989	260.3	15.5	8.8	6.7	18.2	0.2
1995	264.4	13.1	9.4	3.7	13.2	0.4
1996	264.6	13.3	9.1	4.2	14.2	0.1
1997	266.1	14.3	8.7	5.6	13.2	0.6
1998	266.8	13.6	9.3	4.3	7.8	0.4
1999	267.4	14.5	9.0	5.5	10.0	0.2
2000	269.1	14.0	9.1	5.0	17.0	0.6
2001	270.4	15.0	8.9	6.1	15.8	0.6
2002	271.3	14.1	8.5	5.6	14.4	0.3
2003	272.2	13.8	8.4	5.4	9.9	0.3
2004	272.7	12.7	8.9	3.8	18.4	0.2
2005	273.4	12.6	7.9	4.9	8.3	0.3
2006	274.0	12.4	8.5	3.9	11.1	0.2
2007	274.7	12.9	8.1	4.8	13.0	0.3
2008	275.3	12.9	9.0	3.9	18.3	0.2
2009	275.7	12.9	8.8	4.1	8.7	0.1
2010	276.3	12.2	8.0	4.2	10.1	0.2
2011	276.8	11.8	8.8	3.0	13.7	0.2
2012	277.0	11.5	8.7	2.8	11.0	0.1
2013	277.5	10.9	8.2	2.7	7.3	0.2
2014	276.9	10.5	9.3	1.2	10.0	-0.2
2015	276.3	10.4	9.2	1.2	8.0	-0.2
2016	275.4	9.1	9.3	-0.2	13.5	-0.4
2017	274.4	9.4	9.6	-0.2	8.9	-0.4
2018P	273.5	8.8	9.3	-0.5	9.1	-0.4

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service



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Ministry of Economic Affairs & Investment
Economic & Social Report

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RE: Revised 2018 BESR

Hon. Marsha Caddle, MP

Thu 3/18/2021 7:33 AM

To: Cyril Gill <Cyril.Gill@barbados.gov.bb>; Annette Weekes <Annette.Weekes@barbados.gov.bb>; Sharifa M Roach <Sharifa.Roach@barbados.gov.bb>;

Cc: Patrick McCaskie <Patrick.McCaskie@barbados.gov.bb>; Kerri-Ann McConney <Kerri-Ann.McConney@barbados.gov.bb>;

Importance: High

PS,

Paper is approved.

Best,
Marsha Caddle
Minister
