



BARBADOS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REPORT 2014

International Economic Developments
Regional Economic Developments
The Barbados Economy
Sectoral Performance
Social Sector Developments
Official Development Assistance
Public Sector Investment Programme

Presented to the Legislature by the
Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs
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Table 1.1-1
Selected Key Indicators
2009 – 2014

	2009	2010	2011	2012R	2013P	2014P
Real Sector:						
Real GDP Growth (%)	(4.1)	0.3	0.8	0.0	-0.1	0.2
Per Capita GDP basic prices (000's)	28.7	28.1	28.2	26.5	27.2	26.5
Capital Formation as % of GDP	15.0	13.6	14.8	13.3	13.3	13.0
Inflation Rate (%)	3.7	5.8	9.4	4.5	1.8	2.9
Unemployment Rate (%) average	10.0	10.7	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.5
Index of Industrial Production (% change)	-9.8	-1.5	-3.7	-6.1	2.8	2.9
Tourism Expenditure (% change)	-10.4	6.0	7.3	-5.8	7.6*	n.a.
Tourism Arrivals (% change)	-8.6	2.6	6.7	-5.5	-5.2	2.2
Fiscal Sector:						
Fiscal Deficit as % of GDP	-8.6	-8.8	-4.5	-6.6	-11.8	-7.2
Total Debt as % of GDP	75.0	89.0	101.5	112.7	126.2	130.7
Primary Balance as % of GDP	-4.0	-1.8	-1.1	0.3	-2.9	0.5
Current Revenue as % of GDP	24.9	25.9	28.9	28.6	25.7	28.6
Current Expenditure as % of GDP	35.4	42.1	37.5	41.2	44.5	43.1
Government Debt Service as % of Total Revenue	28.4	47.5	38.8	38.8	49.3	49.3
External Sector:						
BOP Current Account as % of GDP	-6.7	-5.8	-11.4	-4.6	-10.3	-8.5
Export Growth (% change)	-22.4	13.4	10.7	18.9	-9.8	3.7
Import Growth (% change)	-24.5	8.3	16.3	-2.5	0.5	-1.1
Net International Reserves (% change)	5.5	2.9	23.7	7.1	-22.9	-19.8
Reserve Cover (Weeks of Imports of goods and services)	21.1	18.4	17.8	19.9	15.6	14.7
Capital and Financial Account (% change)	34.0	30.0	279.3	-85.0	57.1	32.9
Monetary Sector:						
Money Supply - currency in circulation (% change)	2.7	1.3	-0.2	-0.6	-1.2	2.3
Credit to Private Sector (% change)	-0.4	3.9	-2.9	10.6	-2.3	-4.6
Total Bank Deposits (% change)	0.0	-0.9	1.0	5.4	2.9	-1.2
Excess Liquidity Ratio (%)	9.9	9.3	9.7	15.3	18.1	21.4
Social Sector:						
Human Development Index Ranking	37	42	47	38	N/A	N/A
Adult Literacy Rate (%)	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7
Life Expectancy Rate	76.5	76.7	76.8	74.8	75.0	75.0
Mortality Rate (%)	8.7	10.1	13.7	11.0	7.3	10.0
Crimes Reported (% change)	-2.3	2.4	-2.4	4.2	-4.8	-14.8
Access to Clean Water	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Expenditure on Education as % of Total Expenditure	15.2	13.2	15.1	13.7	11.9	12.6
Expenditure on Health as % of Total Expenditure	13.3	10.8	12.1	11.2	11.2	10.6
Expenditure on Social Development as % of Total Expenditure**	13.1	11.2	12.7	11.6	13.8	13.4

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

* Change in Tourism expenditure is for January to June 2013

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

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

p) represents the use of provisional data

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The economy of Barbados exhibited weak but positive signs of growth at the conclusion of the 2014 calendar year. Real GDP remained relatively flat compared to the previous year which registered a 0.2 per cent decline. Growth in the tradable sector fell by -0.3 per cent with the exception of tourism value added which expanded by 1.6 per cent. The fall in tradable activity was attributed to declines in sugar and manufacturing production which fell by 14.7 and 3.0 per cent respectively.

Correspondingly, in the non-tradable sector there was a +0.3 per cent increase in growth primarily based on a 20.5 per cent expansion within the mining and quarrying sector which contributed to the balanced outcome.

Per Capita GDP (basic prices) decreased by an estimated 1.6 per cent to record BDS \$26.5 thousand (US\$13.25 thousand) compared with BDS\$27.0 thousand (US\$13.5 thousand) in 2013.

At the end of 2014, the NIR of the monetary authorities fell by 8.0 per cent to \$1,052.2 million compared with \$1,144.2 million at the end of 2013. In addition, the import reserve cover for goods and services stood at an estimated 14.5 weeks relative to 15.6 weeks registered a year earlier.

There was a slight increase in prices during the 2014 period as the average rate of inflation rose to 1.9 per cent from 1.8 per cent at the end of 2013. The unemployment rate also rose marginally to 12.3 per cent, compared with 11.6 per cent at the end of 2013. At the end of 2014, there were 124,800 employed persons in Barbados. This represented a decrease of 6,600 persons when compared with 2013, when 131,400 persons were recorded. The total labour force was estimated to be 142,300 persons a decline of approximately 6,400

persons when compared with the same period.

The resident population was estimated at 276.9 thousand persons, a decline of 600 persons when compared to 277.5 thousand in the previous year.

The number of new entities licensed in the entire international business sector at the end of 2014 totaled 518 as compared with 519 entities in 2013. Specifically, as it relates to International Business Companies (IBCs) there were 442 new licenses granted as compared with 438 in the previous year.

In relation to tourism activity, long stay tourist arrivals increased by 2.2 per cent. The principle driver of this growth was the UK market which rose by 10.7 per cent compared to the 2013 period. Additionally, the German market increased significantly by 16.4 per cent while the remaining European countries together recorded an aggregate growth of 6.4 per cent. These positive developments helped offset the fall-off in key tourist markets. The USA tourist market which represents Barbados' second largest tourist market suffered a decline of 1.7 per cent and Canada the third largest tourism source market declined by 2.2 per cent. Arrivals from Trinidad and Other CARICOM markets contracted by 11.7 per cent and 8.7 per cent respectively.

Exports of goods and services increased by an estimated 1.1 per cent to register \$3,206.6 million compared with \$3,172.7 million recorded in 2013. In contrast, imports of goods and services decreased by 0.6 per cent to record \$4,249.3 million. The primary market for Barbados' domestic exports continued to be CARICOM, with a market share of 35.4 per cent. Exports to this group of countries increased by 1.6 per cent, to reach \$336.0 million compared with the \$330.8 million recorded for 2013. The value of total imports (cif) fell by 1.7 per

cent to \$3,478.4 million compared with \$3,538.6 million in 2013.

At the end of 2014, Barbados recorded a reduction in its external current account deficit as a result of increased export earnings as well as a fall-off in retained imports. The capital and financial account balance was estimated at \$603.1 million which was boosted primarily by long-term private inflows. The balance on the external current account was estimated to be in deficit by approximately \$738.0 million or 8.5 per cent of GDP (at market prices). This represented a reduction in the deficit when compared with the deficit of \$793.4 million recorded at the end of 2013.

The overall fiscal deficit for the fiscal period 2014/2015 stood at an estimated \$1,439.9 million which represented 7.2 per cent of GDP compared with 11.2 per cent recorded in 2013/2014. The improved fiscal outturn was on account of significant boosts in revenue earnings and gradual reductions in total expenditure. The deficit was financed primarily by domestic sources totaling \$1,377.2 million, while foreign financing amounted to \$62.7 million. Preliminary estimates revealed that total revenue was projected to increase by \$180.75 million or 7.8 per cent to \$2,489.2 million while total expenditure was estimated at \$3,929.1 million. The major factors contributing to the increased revenue intake were taxes on 'goods and services' which increased by 3.8 per cent and taxes on income and profits which was projected to increase by 13.1 per cent. While on the expenditure side the major reductions were transfer payments which stood at an estimated \$1,084.2 million, this represented a 14.0 per cent decline in expenditure and a 29.0 per cent of overall current expenditure.

Domestic debt service at the end of December 2014 stood at an estimated \$1,258.4 million compared with \$1,154.5 million at the end of 2013. Comprising total domestic service commitments were amortization payments which stood at

\$601.1 million, an increase of \$49.4 million, and interest payments which amounted to \$657.2 million, an increase of \$54.4 million. At the end of the review period, the sinking fund was estimated at \$819.1 million.

The stock of central government debt stood at an estimated \$11,381.4 million or 130.7 per cent of GDP at market prices. This represented an increase of \$568.9 million or 5.3 per cent over 2013. Domestic debt stood at \$8,536.5 million which is representative of 98.1 per cent of GDP (market prices). The level of foreign debt stood at \$2,845.0 million or 32.7 per cent of GDP, an increase of \$176.5 million.

During the 2014/2015 fiscal period the revenue measures emanating out of the 19-month fiscal adjustment programme has raised an estimated \$84.0 million. Revenues from municipal tax amounted to \$36.0 million while the consolidation tax and the asset tax on financial institutions yielded \$29.0 million and \$19.0 million respectively. On the expenditure side, the measures put in place to reduce spending in major areas such as personal emoluments, subsidies and transfers, *inter alia* have over the review period reduced overall spending by 0.3 per cent or \$10.4 million.

The banking system during 2014, continued to be suppressed by the prevailing economic recessionary conditions. Domestic deposits of commercial banks as well as commercial bank credit recorded a slightly reduced performance at the end of the review period. Overall liquidity in the banking system continued to expand in 2014 yielding an excess liquidity ratio of 21.4 per cent, this followed an 18.3 per cent increase during the previous year.

The performance of Barbados' capital market over the past year 2014 has been challenging. Overall, trading volume and value fell by 67.0 per cent and 72.0 per cent respectively compared to the previous year's performance. All markets recorded declines and there were no activities on the Junior and Block Trade Markets. There was however, some minor improvements in the

total number of trades that occurred. This increased activity was severely mitigated by contracting share prices. Market indices once gained, showed mixed results in 2014 when compared to the closing figures for 2013.

Total commercial bank deposits decreased by an estimated 0.68 per cent to \$8,495.7 million during 2014. Of this total, domestic deposits stood at \$8,077.8 million, a decrease of 1.2 per cent when compared with the previous year. Deposits in foreign currency, which totaled \$417.9 million, increased by 10.6 per cent in contrast to 2013.

During 2014, active credit unions totaled thirty-five (35), this was unchanged when compared to the previous year. Membership however, continued to increase by approximately 4.3 per cent during 2014 to 167,815 compared with 160,843 at the end of December 31, 2013. It is also expected that this number will grow steadily during 2015 as there may be a marginal increase in the number of Credit Union branches. Total assets at the end of 2014, were valued at \$1.8 billion compared with \$1.7 billion in 2013. This represented a growth rate of 4.2 per cent over the prior year.

Productivity in non-government entities fell by an estimated 0.4 per cent in 2013, after three (3) years of consecutive growth. This was essentially due to a slight increase in the national hours by almost 0.6 per cent, while Gross Domestic Product increased by 0.3 per cent. Hence, productivity decreased on account of the slower rate of increase of Gross Domestic Product when compared to that of total hours worked. During the review period, five (5) sectors recorded positive rates of growth with respect to labour productivity; these are: agricultural industry (33.1 per cent), followed by financial services (2.3 per cent), construction (1.4 per cent), transportation, storage and communication (1.3 per cent) and manufacturing (0.3 per cent). On the other hand, the accommodation and

wholesale and retail trade sectors registered declines of 6.7 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively.

In the area of education, The University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus enrolled students as follows: the faculty of Social Sciences enrolled a total of 4,010 Barbadian students, a decrease of 2.1 per cent or (88) students. Females enrolled were 2,856 or 71.2 per cent and males enrolled were 1,154 or 28.8 per cent of the overall total number of students enrolled. This faculty recorded 65.1 per cent of the overall total number of Barbadian students (6,159) enrolled at the University of the West Indies during the review period. Humanities enrolled a total of 817 students, a decrease of 5.8 per cent, comprising of 605 females (74.1 per cent) and 212 males (25.9 per cent). This enrolment figure reflected 13.3 per cent of the overall total enrolment of students for the academic year. Science and Technology, recorded a total enrolment of 931 Barbadian students, Law 229, and Medicine and Research 172. Of these totals, the females dominated the ratio of male to female enrolment except for Science and Technology where there were 541 males to 390 females enrolled.

At December 2014, an estimated 2.4 million barrels (bbls) of crude oil and 4,959,000 thousand cubic feet (mcf) of gas were available in reserves. The products extracted during the year were drawn from existing wells, including those drilled in 2005 and commissioned in 2006 and brought on stream in 2009. No wells were drilled in 2014. Production of crude oil decreased by 7.1 per cent and stood at 274,699 bbls while output decreased to 236,494 bbls. The decrease was attributed to the natural decline of wells following the trend in oil production and the fact that no new wells were being drilled to put into production. During the same period, natural gas production registered 734,538 mcf representing a 3.0 per cent decrease when compared with 757,488 mcf produced in 2013.

During 2014, the Cultural Industries Development Act passed both the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament and was assented by the Governor-General. The Act recognizes the vital contribution of the cultural industries to sustainable development and seeks to promote the sector through the provision of incentives for cultural workers. Specifically it provides for: the establishment of a regulatory framework to facilitate and encourage the sustainable growth and development of the cultural industries, funding for cultural projects and duty-free concessions and income tax benefits in respect of cultural projects and related matters.

During 2014, the Ministry of Health (MOH) continued to develop and design policies to ensure the provision of quality health services to the public of Barbados. In this regard, policies targeting the reduction of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) continued to be a priority for the Ministry of Health (MOH) in 2014, along with new and emerging threats, including Ebola and Chikungunya. As part of the efforts to strengthen the fight against NCDs, the Government of Barbados has partnered with the Barbados Diabetes Foundation, a Non-Governmental Organization, to provide specialist care for persons with diabetes who meet specific criteria for treatment. In addition, Barbados was selected from several Caribbean territories to pilot a novel intervention that utilizes diet as the principal means of reversing diabetes and glucose intolerance in persons living with diabetes. The MOH will give consideration to the research findings and where possible use the evidence to influence policy and programme development.

The period under review witnessed a continued commitment to provide a quality personal social service programme. During the year 2014, nine hundred and twelve (912) new applications for monetary assistance were received by the Welfare Department. This represented a decrease of 323 applications over the previous year. The Department processed 1,047

applications which included new applications as well as applications brought forward from the previous period. A total of 3,627 persons received monetary assistance at a cost of \$12.6 million at the end of 2014. The expenditure spent in respect of monetary assistance decreased by \$2.2 million when compared with the previous year.

The Ministry of Environment and Drainage continued its effort in supporting Government's green economy policy objectives. Critical achievements over the review period were: 1) the final publication and official handing-over of the Green Economy Scoping Study by the UNEP and UWI-Cave Hill Campus to the Government of Barbados; and 2) the establishment of a new partnership between the Government of Barbados and United Nations Industrial Development Organisation entitled - "Piloting a Resource Efficient Low Carbon and Circular Industrial Partnership Platform for Catalysing Eco-Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Barbados (RECIPPEE-Barbados)".

During 2014, the Royal Barbados Police Force continued to pursue its mission of providing a safe and secure environment for all in the face of limited resources. According to statistics recorded during the review period major crimes against persons accounted for 8.8 per cent, sex related crimes 2.3 per cent, minor crime against the person 19.7 per cent, major crime against property 27.0 per cent, theft related crimes 26.4 per cent, and other crime 15.8 per cent. All categories show decreases over the corresponding period for the previous year. Major crime against property showed a decrease of 20.3 per cent, while major and minor crimes against persons recorded decreases of 12.4 per cent and 14.5 per cent respectively. To a lesser extent, theft related crime decreased by 3.7 per cent, while sex related crime decreased by 8.7 per cent.

I. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

According to the World Bank Global Economic Report January 2015 the world economy continued its gradual recovery, while inflation slowed. Overall growth was estimated at 3.3 per cent in 2014 as a result of gradually recovering labour markets, ebbing fiscal consolidation and low financial costs. High income countries experienced growth of approximately 2.2 per cent. In emerging markets and developing economies, growth was projected to accelerate gradually to 4.8 per cent in 2015 and 5.4 per cent in 2017.

The recovery in the United States and the United Kingdom appeared robust, but delayed in the Euro area and Japan. Growth in the United States was 2.8 per cent in 2014 and is expected to reach 3.2 per cent in 2015, supported by accommodative monetary policy which bolstered capital market valuations and eased fiscal consolidation. Improved labour markets were marked by robust job creation and moderate wage growth. While unemployment has fallen there were declines in the labour force participation due to demographic trends and earlier than usual retirement. Fiscal policy improved housing market conditions and declining oil prices have boosted real household incomes and maintained private consumption as the main source of growth. Inflation remained low due to the lower oil prices and a stronger US dollar.

In the United Kingdom, the recovery gained momentum due to the robust housing markets and an expanding credit system. Growth in the United Kingdom was recorded at 2.9 per cent in 2014 despite a slow-down in net exports partly because of the weak demand for goods and services in the Euro area.

In the Euro area, growth in Germany grew by 1.5 per cent while there was a contraction in Italy of 0.4 per cent. In France and Greece economic activity was weak as political uncertainty continued to fray investor sentiments. In Ireland and Spain gains in cost competitiveness and strengthened corporate balance sheets caused significant improvements. Euro area growth is expected to be 1.2 per cent in 2015 and 1.6 per cent in 2016.

In Japan, growth is expected to reach 1.2 per cent in 2015 as the Japanese Government introduced a second sales tax. China also adopted measures aimed at containing financial vulnerabilities and unwinding excess capacity in the construction, shipping and renewable energy sectors. In China, growth remained unchanged at around 7.5 per cent in 2014 due to the reduced growth in credit. Growth is therefore expected to fall below 7.4 per cent, and inflation below 3.0 per cent as China's economy continued on a path of gradual deceleration.

In India real GDP growth was 5.4 per cent in 2014 and is projected to grow by 6.3 per cent in 2015/2016 with the Agriculture sector expanding by 2.9 per cent and the Industrial sector by 4.8 per cent. Export growth is forecasted to expand after the recent rupee depreciation and the Government's efforts to revive investment growth. Inflation is expected to decline to about 5.3 per cent in 2015.

COUNTRY AND REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Growth in the United States continued at a modest pace and was recorded at 2.8 per cent. This growth was carried by final domestic demand and a reduction in the fiscal drag due to the recent budget agreement. Central Banks including the Federal Reserve and the European Central Bank supported economic growth by

keeping interest rates low. The European Central Bank imposed a negative interest rate, charging banks for deposits in an effort to encourage them to make more loans available to consumers instead of hoarding money.

The Canadian economy grew by 2.9 per cent due to strong exports and consumer spending. The increase in exports and consumer spending was bolstered by the improvement in the economy of the United States and the rekindled confidence of consumers. However, Canada's economic landscape was significantly altered with the collapse of the oil prices.

The Euro area turned the corner from recession to recovery. Growth in 2014 was recorded as 1.0 per cent but is expected to be around 1.4 per cent in 2015. High debt, both public and private and financial fragmentation held back domestic demand. Economic slack remained high in the United Kingdom although easier credit conditions and increased confidence prevailed.

ADVANCED ECONOMIES

Advanced economies accounted for much of the pick-up in growth while emerging economies only increased modestly. Global trade and industrial production were the major reasons for the enhanced growth in the advanced economies. Strong export growth, fiscal consolidation, accommodative monetary conditions, a recovered real estate sector and temporary increases in inventory demand helped the United States economy to grow by 2.8 per cent in 2014/2015.

In the Euro area growth was positive as higher consumption and a tentative revival in investment, specifically in housing, caused Germany's economy to grow as consumer confidence improved significantly and was manifested in increased domestic demand.

In Japan, private investment and exports were strengthened as a result of the

substantive depreciation of the Japanese Yen. A tightened fiscal policy stance to increase the consumption tax rate from 5.0 per cent to 8.0 per cent in the second quarter and then to 10.0 per cent in the fourth quarter reduced domestic activity. Overall, growth was approximately 1.4 per cent in 2014 and is expected to be 1.0 per cent in 2015.

In the United Kingdom GDP growth was recorded at 2.9 per cent in 2014 and is expected to be 2.5 per cent in 2015. This growth was primarily due to easier credit conditions and increased consumer and investor confidence. However, business investment and exports were disappointing. The efforts of the United Kingdom Government to increase capital spending while staying within the medium-term fiscal envelope assisted in bolstering recovery and long-term growth. Manufacturing output grew by 1.0 per cent to 3.8 per cent and was driven by pharmaceuticals, transport equipment, food, beverages and tobacco.

EMERGING AND DEVELOPING ECONOMIES

In Emerging Markets and Developing Economies growth was marginal as exports increased as a result of the stronger activity in advanced economies and currency depreciation. In addition, there was a tightening in external funding and domestic financial conditions and the weak investment climate across these economies broadened. Growth in Emerging Markets and Developing Economies increased to 4.9 per cent in 2014 and is expected to rise to 5.3 per cent in 2015.

In China, the recent rebound indicated that investment remained the key driver to the growth dynamics of that economy. More progress was required to rebalance domestic demand from investment to consumption to effectively contain the risks from overinvestment to growth and financial stability. Constraints on exchange rate adjustments forced policy makers to consider a combination of tightened

macroeconomic policies and stronger regulatory and supervisory policy efforts. Economies with domestic weaknesses and external current account deficits appeared particularly exposed to the risks of a potential reversal of capital flows.

In South America, Argentina defaulted on its \$155.0 billion foreign debt payments on top of which its economy recorded negative growth of 0.5 per cent in 2014. This triggered a spike in inflation that caused the value of the peso to plunge. The peso fell 25.0 per cent against the dollar in 2014. The Government intervened in the economy and reversed a weakened black market peso and shored-up foreign reserves. Argentina's reserves continued to hover around a low of \$28.4 billion pesos. It was projected that inflation would be around 40.0 per cent in 2015.

Chile's economy rose 2.9 per cent in 2014. Chile cut its key interest rates eight times to a low of 3.0 per cent in an attempt to revive growth. Chile is the world's largest exporter and producer of copper with yearly outputs of 1.7 million tonnes. It increased its copper production in order to compensate for the drop in the price of copper.

INFLATION

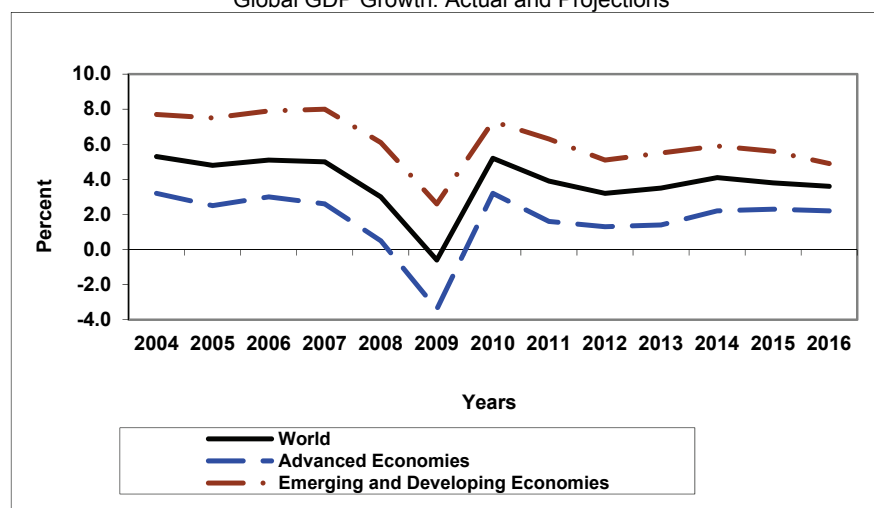
Global inflation is likely to increase mildly in developed countries in 2015. The European Union in contrast may have deflation due to the substantial gaps in output, slow economic recovery and increase in the value of regional currencies. However, in developing countries inflation levels are expected to remain low.

Table 1.1-2
Indicators of Economic Performance in Advanced Economies 2013 - 2014

Country	Real GDP (% change)		Unemployment Rate (Annual Avg.) (% change)		Consumer Price Index (% change)	
	2013 ^R	2014 ^E	2013 ^R	2014 ^E	2013 ^R	2014 ^E
United States	1.3	2.8	7.5	6.4	1.5	1.5
Japan	1.5	1.4	3.9	3.9	0.3	1.6
Germany	0.4	1.7	5.0	5.2	1.7	1.4
France	0.1	1.0	10.9	11.0	1.0	1.0
Italy	-1.8	0.6	12.1	12.4	1.4	0.7
U.K.	1.8	2.9	7.5	6.9	2.6	1.9
Canada	1.8	2.3	7.1	7.0	1.0	1.5

SOURCE: IMF World Economic Outlook October 2014 and January 2015

Figure 1
Global GDP Growth: Actual and Projections



SOURCE: IMF World Economic Outlook January 2014 (2015 and 2016 are projections)

UNEMPLOYMENT

Across the United States of America unemployment levels are expected to fall to 6.7 per cent in 2015. In Canada and Mexico unemployment levels are expected to also fall to 6.7 per cent and 4.2 per cent respectively. The level of unemployment in Germany is expected to reach a record low of 6.3 per cent in 2015, and in France unemployment is projected to drop slightly to 11.1 per cent. In China and Japan, unemployment levels are expected to be 3.9 per cent and 4.6 per cent respectively in 2015.

COMMODITY AND NON-COMMODITY PRICES

Projections indicate that global commodity prices should remain high in 2015. Brent Crude Oil is expected to stabilize due to the slow recovery of global demand for oil.

Unfortunately, geopolitical tensions in the Middle East region can play an important role in determining oil prices. Prices of agriculture products are also expected to remain low as output production increases.

GLOBAL FINANCIAL MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

In the IMF October 2014 Global Financial Stability Report it is observed that the global economic recovery continued to rely heavily on accommodative monetary policies in advanced economies in the form of risk taking in increased real spending by households, and a greater willingness to invest and hire by businesses.

However, market and liquidity risks increased to levels that could compromise the financial stability of markets. Hence, prudent macroeconomic policies and measures must be put in place to safeguard financial stability and improve the balance between economic and financial risks.

FISCAL POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

According to the IMF, fiscal policy is the primary tool for governments across the world to affect income distribution. Rising income inequality in advance and developing economies has coincided with growing public support for income redistribution at a time when fiscal restraint is necessary. Tax and expenditure policies need to be carefully designed and balanced to effect the correct distribution of efficient

objectives especially during a period of fiscal consolidation. Cutting less progressive spending, such as generalized subsidies and government wages, improving the incidence of in-kind spending on health and education can help prevent a surge in inequality

during adjustment. However, fiscal adjustments may need to include sustainable revenue measures to assist in enhancing the efficiency and equity of the tax system.

II. REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) recorded that sixteen (16) of the nineteen (19) CDB's member States expanded during 2014, driven mainly by tourism and construction services. St. Kitts and Nevis and the Turks and Caicos Islands experienced growth of around 4.0 per cent due to the recovery in the tourism sector and continued capital investment inflows in the tourism sector and real estate construction. Comparatively, Belize, Guyana and Suriname recorded growth in excess of 3.0 per cent although there was a decline in mining and quarrying output in these economies. Growth was led by the construction industry and other services. Haiti had a decline in growth as drought affected agriculture production while reconstruction after the earthquake brought growth back into balance.

In islands that depend on tourism and other services such as Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Montserrat and Anguilla gains in growth were moderate between 1.0 per cent and 3.0 per cent. In Dominica and Jamaica, growth was just under 1.0 per cent as there were large commodity exports to outweigh the declines in manufacturing and the slowdown in mining and quarrying. Trinidad and Tobago recorded modest growth in 2014. The significant drop in oil and operational challenges reduced petroleum output that caused a decline in the mining and quarrying sector. Barbados stagnated for the seventh consecutive year as weak performances were recorded in the tourism, international business and construction sectors.

In St. Lucia the impact of the storm on agriculture and the decline in construction, distribution, and manufacturing offset the strong growth which was recorded in tourism. This was also the case in St. Vincent and the Grenadines as agriculture

contracted and construction declined. Overall the CDB estimated that real GDP growth for the Region in 2014 was 1.3 per cent.

SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

TOURISM

Recovery in tourism stay-over visitor arrivals and cruise passenger arrivals was evident in most regional destinations as airlift capacity improved along with intensified marketing of the Region. St. Vincent and the Grenadines recorded a decline in visitor arrivals in 2014 when compared with the previous year. The expansion in construction activity throughout the Region was led primarily by the private sector, particularly in tourism and commercial developments in Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Belize, Guyana, St. Kitts and Nevis and The Turks and Caicos Islands. The Citizenship by Investment programme was the main determinant for the construction expansion in St. Kitts and Nevis. In Trinidad and Tobago several hotels and shopping centres were erected through private sector investment in commercial developments.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Growth in construction was stimulated by public sector capital investments in Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Haiti and Suriname. The underperformance in construction reflected fiscal constraints and poor public sector project implementation in depressed economic conditions.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture growth in Guyana accelerated as rice production increased moderately. In Belize, a significant output of sugar was recorded due to an extended

sugar crop and more favourable weather conditions. There were also increased output in citrus, livestock, fishing and forestry.

MANUFACTURING

Mixed performances were recorded in manufacturing as three (3) out of the five (5) top manufacturers in the Region experienced moderate to strong growth while two (2) recorded declines. Expansion in the non-petroleum manufacturing sector in Trinidad and Tobago which accounts for 60.0 per cent of the region's manufacturing sector enhanced the demand for its export products such as food, beverages, chemicals and cement.

Haiti and Guyana were the only other manufacturers that recorded growth. Haiti's growth was due to the expansion in apparel to the United States, while Guyana's manufacturing growth was led by a rebound in sugar production and moderate increases in rice milling and various aspects of light manufacturing.

Jamaica and Suriname the second and third largest manufacturers in the Region both recorded declines that were linked to the decline in mining activity. In the case of Jamaica there was a reduction in refining of imported petroleum, while in Suriname there was a reduction in the gold processing.

MINING SECTOR

The mining sector in the Region declined as international commodity prices caused mining and quarrying output to fall. Bauxite production in Guyana and Suriname declined, while the growth in alumina production in Jamaica slowed as there was reduced demand due to the lower prices.

INFLATION

Average inflation for the Region was estimated at 2.3 per cent in 2014 due to the decline in international commodity prices.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment fell in The Bahamas, Belize and Jamaica while in Barbados and St. Lucia the unemployment levels rose due to the impact of public sector layoffs under fiscal adjustment programmes. Unemployment in Barbados was estimated at 12.5 per cent in 2014 compared with 11.2 per cent in 2013. Belize, Bahamas and Jamaica all reported unemployment rates of over 10.0 per cent.

TRADE

The reduction in international commodity prices had both a positive and negative effect on merchandise trade as it reduced import bills while at the same time curtailed export proceeds among major commodity exporters.

FINANCIAL AND MONETARY SECTOR

Central Banks across the Region with the exception of the Central Bank of Suriname kept interest rates low in an effort to support the ongoing economic recovery. The Central Bank of Suriname maintained a restrictive monetary stance in an effort to curb rising inflation pressures and preserve stability in the domestic economy.

In Haiti, a large fiscal deficit and high growth in private sector credit led the Central Bank to tightened monetary conditions, quell exchange rate volatility, avert potential inflationary pressures, and curtail increased dollarization of credit. The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago also reined in its previously expansionary monetary policy due to the continued high levels of excess liquidity, rising private sector credit and the improved petroleum sector.

The Bank of Guyana also tightened its monetary policy stance, while Jamaica maintained its accommodative monetary policy stance that influenced a nominal market interest rate.

FISCAL OUTTURN

The fiscal position throughout some regional territories weakened. Expenditure levels in Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Dominica, St. Lucia and Barbados fell. In Barbados there were notable reductions in expenditure on transfers, subsidies and wages and salaries. The debt burden improved in Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Jamaica and St. Kitts and Nevis as a result of the IMF fiscal adjustment programmes they were under. In Antigua and Barbuda there was an increase in tax revenues along with reductions in expenditure that outweighed increases in the wage bill, interest costs and an expansion of Government's capital spending. Grenada was under a debt restructuring fiscal adjustment programme that saw its primary and overall deficits fall.

In Jamaica lower interest payments and in St. Kitts and Nevis revenue earned from the Citizenship by Investment programme increased by 10.0 per cent.

REGIONAL OUTLOOK FOR 2015

The regional economies should expand by around 2.0 per cent in 2015. It is expected that the maintenance activities that have disrupted petroleum production in Trinidad and Tobago will come to an end and restore growth in this sector to higher levels. In Guyana and Suriname growth in the output of export commodities and large scale investments in gold and marketing arrangements are expected to propel growth in bauxite, alumina and other key agriculture products. Jamaica is expected to continue on a path of better fiscal outturns while services oriented and dependent countries like Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines are all expected to improve as stay-over visitors and cruise ship passenger numbers increase in 2015 due to increase airlift capacity, additional room stock and enhanced marketing.

III. THE BARBADOS ECONOMY

A. THE REAL SECTOR

OVERVIEW

At the end of 2014, the Barbados economy exhibited weak but positive signs of growth which suggests that the economy has bottomed out and is poised for growth during the 2015 period. Real GDP remained unchanged in contrast to the previous year's performance which registered a decline of 0.2 per cent. The equal inverse performance of the real value added activity within the tradable and non-tradable sectors of -0.3 per cent and +0.3 per cent respectively contributed to this balanced outcome.

The fall in tradable activity was attributed to declines in sugar and manufacturing production which fell by 15.0 per cent and 3.0 per cent respectively.

Alternatively, the growth observed within the non-tradable sector was based on a 20.5 per cent expansion within the mining and quarrying sector.

There was a slight increase in prices during the 2014 period as the average rate of inflation rose to 1.9 per cent from 1.8 per cent at the end of 2013.

Per capita GDP (basic prices) decreased by an estimated 1.6 per cent to record BDS\$26.5 thousand (US\$13.25 thousand) compared with BDS\$27.0 thousand (US\$13.5 thousand) in 2013.

TRADED SECTOR

Real value added output in the tradable sector remained relatively unchanged during the year 2014 compared to 2013, all sectors comprising real tradable output registered declines with the exception of one, the tourism sector, which recorded growth of 1.6 per cent. The real output for the sugar and manufacturing industry

declined by 15.0 per cent and 3.0 per cent respectively. As it pertains to the sugar industry the lower production yields coupled with reduced acreage continue to culminate in lower production levels. Manufacturing however, has been faced with reduced demand as a result of the effects emanating from this prolonged recessionary period. Reports indicate that a number of players within the manufacturing community have been faced with rising production costs due to rising inventory levels. The inability to move stock has impacted on firms' ability to operate at maximum capacity and hence resulted in increased operating costs. The increasing costs pressures may be further exacerbated by evidence of declining credit extended to the sector to offset cash flow issues during this difficult period.

Notwithstanding the performance of the productive tradable sectors the marginal growth in output from the tourism sector are positive signs that the economy is at a turning point of its path to growth, particularly given that the tourism industry had previously recorded consecutive declines over the past four (4) years. The major factor attributed to the growth in tourism industry is the increased airlift out of the United Kingdom. Real output in the remaining tradable sectors such as non-sugar agriculture was virtually unchanged over the review period.

Further provisional figures on the tourism sector revealed that total long stay tourist arrivals increased by 2.2 per cent. The principle driver of this growth was the UK market which rose by 10.7 per cent compared to the 2013 period. Additionally, the German market increased significantly by 16.4 while the remaining European countries together recorded an aggregate growth of 6.4 per cent. These positive developments helped offset the falloff in key tourist markets. The USA tourist market which represents Barbados' second largest

tourist market suffered a decline of 1.7 per cent and Canada the third largest tourism source market declined by 2.2 per cent. Arrivals from Trinidad and Other CARICOM markets contracted by 11.7 per cent and 8.7 per cent respectively.

The number of new entities licensed in the international business sector at the end of 2014 totaled 518 as compared to 519 entities in 2013. This represented a 0.19 per cent increase in the number of new entities licensed. During 2014, there were 442 new International Business Companies (IBCs) licensed granted as compared to 438 in the previous year. This represented a slight increase in demand for IBC license of 0.91 per cent.

At the end of the 2014 review period, the number of new International Societies with Restricted Liabilities (ISRLs) was 30 mirroring the figure recorded for 2013.

NON-TRADED SECTOR

The performance of the non-tradable sector helped offset the declines registered in the tradable sector. The non-tradable sector grew by 0.3 per cent and this was largely attributed to expansion in the mining and quarrying sector which increased output by 20.5 per cent. Transport, storage and communication as well as government sector both of which registered a 0.4 per cent increase in real output and wholesale & retail trade coupled with business and other services which also recorded a growth of 0.3 per cent in both sectors. The construction sector was the only non-traded sector registering a decline in real output, and was recorded at 1.8 per cent. This represents the third consecutive decline in output over the recent past however, it is purported that the recently completed construction projects within the hotel tourism industry helped stave off any deeper declines in this industry.

CONTRIBUTION TO GDP¹

In 2014, the usual four major (4) sectors of the economy contributed to the bulk of nominal GDP. Provisional data suggests that these sectors comprised of finance and business services which contributed \$2,304.7 million; hotel and restaurant \$1,061.4 million; government services \$856.3 million. Other significant contributions to GDP were transportation, storage and communication as well as whole sale and retail trade which registered contributions of \$853.2 million and \$761.1 million respectively.

The contribution to GDP made by personal and other services (including health and education) amounted to \$568.3 million, the electricity, gas and water sectoral components aggregated to \$207.0 million. The Agricultural component was the largest contributor within the primary sector and it amounted to \$125.8 million of which sugar contributed approximately \$7.1 million while non-sugar agriculture contributed \$118.7 million to the overall total. Mining and quarrying the next component of primary sector activities captured a production value of \$18.6 million. Secondary sector activities comprising primarily of manufacturing and construction recorded total contributions of \$312.2 million and \$288.2 million to GDP respectively.

EXPENDITURE ON GDP

Provisional data on the Gross Domestic Product at market prices decreased in 2014 by 0.4 per cent to an estimated \$8,705.4 million when compared with \$8,742.4 million recorded in 2013.

During 2014, consumption expenditure declined by 0.6 per cent to record \$8,742.1

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

million. Government expenditure accounted for \$1,266.9 million of total consumption, a reduction of 5.6 per cent while personal consumption accounted for \$7,475.3 million, an increase of approximately 0.3 per cent over the \$7,451.3 million recorded in 2013.

Gross capital formation amounted to an estimated \$1,132.9 million, a decrease of 0.6 per cent over 2013. This outturn was attributed to decreases in buildings which fell 1.8 per cent to \$486.4 million.

Exports of goods and services increased by an estimated 1.1 per cent to register \$3,206.6 million compared with \$3,172.7 million recorded in 2013. On the other hand, imports of goods and services decreased by 0.6 per cent to record \$4,249.3 million.

PER CAPITA INCOME

Per capita GDP (basic prices) decreased by an estimated 1.6 per cent to record BDS\$26.5 thousand (US\$13.25 thousand) compared with BDS\$27.0 thousand (US\$13.5 thousand) in 2013.

B. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ²

OVERVIEW

During 2014, Barbados recorded a reduction in its external current account deficit. This outturn was as a result of increased export earnings as well as a fall-off in retained imports. The capital and financial account balance was estimated at \$603.1 million boosted primarily by long-term private inflows. However, the Net International Reserves (NIR) of the monetary authorities fell at the end of 2014.

CURRENT ACCOUNT

At the end of 2014, the balance on the external current account was estimated to be in deficit to the extent of \$738.0 million or approximately 8.5 per cent of GDP (at market prices). This represented a reduction in the deficit when compared with the deficit of \$793.4 million recorded at the end of 2013.

The merchandise trade deficit declined by 3.9 per cent to \$1,720.4 million, compared with \$1,790.4 million in the previous year. Total exports (fob) amounted to \$948.8 million, an increase of 1.4 per cent compared with earnings of \$935.2 million in 2013. In 2014, the value of domestic exports increased by 3.8 per cent, to register \$554.6 million compared with the \$536.4 million recorded in 2013. The major export subsector – food and beverages – registered a decline of 1.0 per cent while other subsectors recorded revenue growth. The electronics subsector registered the largest growth of 24.8 per cent while sugar and chemicals recorded growth of 13.6 per cent and 7.2 per cent respectively. Receipts from goods procured in ports increased by 1.8 per cent while goods for processing rose by 3.2 per cent.

The value of total imports (cif) for 2014 fell by 1.7 per cent to \$3,478.3 million compared with \$3,538.4 million in 2013. Retained imports constituted 88.7 per cent of total imports or \$3,084.1 million, a 1.7 per cent increase above the \$3,137.7 million recorded in 2013. The increase in retained imports was attributed to the marginal increase in consumer goods which registered a 0.8 per cent increase. On the other hand, intermediate goods declined by 4.4 per cent while capital goods declined by 0.1 per cent.

Tourism receipts in 2014 were estimated at \$1,808.4 million, which represents a 1.5 per cent reduction in revenues compared with \$1,836.6 million in 2013. Net receipts from the export of services declined by 0.4 per cent to \$1,406.3 million compared with \$1,412.6 million recorded in 2013.

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

Table 3.2-1
Balance of Payments
2009 – 2014

	(\$M)					
	2009	2010	2011 R	2012 R	2013R	2014P
Current Account	-620.4	-517.2	-1116.8	-803.9	-794.2	-739.6
Total Exports (fob)	757.1	858.8	950.3	1130.1	915.0	948.8
of which Domestic Exports	458.6	522.8	568.3	592.8	534.1	554.6
Imports (CIF)	2898.9	3138.8	3651.2	3559.3	3538.4	3478.3
of which Retained Imports	2600.4	2802.9	3269.2	3022.1	3137.7	3084.1
Services (Net)	1689.8	1782.3	1320.4	1282.6	1412.6	1406.3
of which Tourism	1994.8	1926.5	1783.0	1745.9	1836.6	1810.0
Income	-380.1	-223.9	-600.3	-344.8	-389.2	-394.9
Transfers	40.6	77.8	-78.1	-17.8	-26.4	-29.0
Capital and Financial Account	731.7	512.1	1070.1	303.8	451.5	603.1
E and O ¹	22.8	-48.5	37.8	543.0	28.4	42.8
Overall Surplus/Deficit	134.1	-53.7	-8.9	43.0	-313.5	-92.1
Net Official financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IMF Credit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other M.A. ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other F.I. ³	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Change in Foreign Reserves (CBB Basis)						
(-increase/+decrease)	-134.1	53.7	8.9	-43.0	313.5	92.1
Adjusted by: Commercial Banks' Position(net)	-50.5	247.9	522.7	340.5	342.6	-482.8
IMF Resources	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Change in NIR(IMF Basis)						
(-increase/+decrease)	-134.1	53.7	8.9	-43.0	313.5	92.1

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

1: Errors and Omissions

2: Monetary Authorities

3: Financial Institutions

CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

The capital and financial account recorded a surplus of \$603.1 million in 2014, a 33.6 per cent increase when compared with the surplus of \$451.0 million for 2013. Net long-term private investment was estimated at an inflow of \$508.0 million compared with inflows of \$264.7 million recorded a year earlier. Net long-term public sector flows fell to \$87.3 million compared with an outflow of \$194.4 million in 2012. On the other hand, net short-term

inflows were estimated at \$17.2 million relative to outflows of \$8.3 million registered a year earlier.

NET INTERNATIONAL RESERVES (NIR)

At the end of 2014, the NIR of the monetary authorities fell by 8.0 per cent to \$1,052.2 million compared with \$1,144.2 million at the end of 2013. In addition, the import reserve cover for goods and services stood at an estimated 14.5 weeks relative to 15.6 weeks registered a year earlier.

DIRECTION OF TRADE ³

EXPORTS

Domestic exports during 2014 were estimated at \$554.6 million, representing an increase of 3.7 per cent or \$20 million over the \$534.6 million recorded for 2013. The primary market for Barbados' domestic exports continued to be CARICOM, with a market share of 35.4 per cent. Exports to CARICOM increased by 1.6 per cent to the tune of \$336.0 million or \$5.2 million more than the \$330.8 million recorded for 2013. Within CARICOM, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, and St. Lucia were the major importers of Barbados' products, absorbing \$96.6 million, \$48.4 million and \$29.6 million respectively.

The US and UK were the second and third largest markets respectively, for Barbadian exports. Exports to the US were estimated at \$157 million, a decrease of 8.5 per cent over 2013. Exports to the UK however increased by 94 per cent to the tune of \$33.5 million.

Figure 2
Direction of Trade – Domestic Exports for 2014
(per cent)

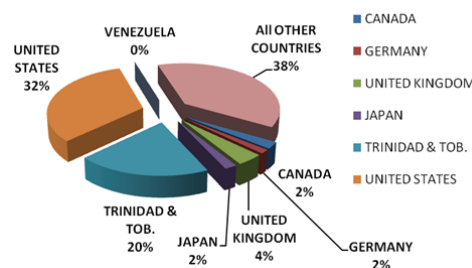


SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service
– Rest of the World includes Germany, Latin America, Africa, Other Europe, Japan and Other Countries

IMPORTS

During 2014, total imports (cif) stood at \$3,478.4 million, a decrease of \$60.2 million or 1.7 per cent. The United States source market outperformed the CARICOM market as the primary supplier of goods to the Barbadian market with a market share of 32 per cent or \$1,124.2 million, this figure however, was down by 2.5 per cent when compared to the 2013 period which recorded \$1,153.4 million in imports from the US market.

Figure 3
Direction of Trade – Total Imports for 2014
(percentage share)



SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

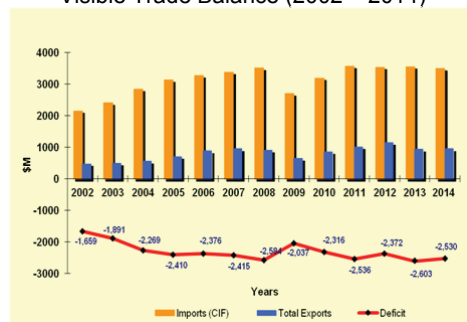
The CARICOM market was the second largest source of imports, accounting for 28.4 per cent of total imports. Barbados' imports from the CARICOM region decreased by \$196 million or 16.5 per cent to \$988.9 million.

The third largest supplier of imports in 2014 was the United Kingdom (UK), with a market share of 4.0 per cent valued at \$139.1 million. Other noteworthy developments were the growth in the following regional groupings and countries: the Other-Caribbean category which grew by 230.1 per cent, the other Asia countries which increased by 25.6 per cent and the African nations which increased imports to Barbados by 16.1 per cent.

Canada, Barbados' fourth largest source market for goods declined 18.2 per cent. Decreases were also recorded for Venezuela by 45 per cent, Latin America by 9.6 per cent and by Japan 6 per cent. The aggregated group of 'All Other Countries' decreased by \$284.8 million.

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

Figure 4
Visible Trade Balance (2002 – 2014)



SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

C. FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS AND PUBLIC FINANCES

FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS

OVERVIEW

The deficit at the end of December 2014 stood at an estimated 7.2 per cent compared with 11.2 per cent in 2013. The improved fiscal outturn was on account of significant boosts in revenue earnings and gradual reductions in total expenditure. Current expenditure was projected to have been reduced by approximately 39.7 million dollars or 1.0 per cent while revenues were estimated to have increased by \$180.75 million to \$2,489.2 million. Preliminary data showed that the strong revenue intake was bolstered by gains made from income tax sources. It is presumed however that this improved performance was mainly on account of limited payments of income tax returns emanating from the 2013/2014 fiscal period. On the expenditure side, current transfers and debt payments continued to be the main areas of spending.

FISCAL POLICY FRAMEWORK

The overall fiscal policy framework was guided by the 19-month fiscal adjustment plan announced in the 2013 Financial Statement and Budgetary Proposals. The fiscal measures were introduced with a view to reduce the deficit to a target that falls

below 3.0 per cent by 2014/2015, and thereafter continue to keep the deficit on a sustainable path. While the fiscal adjustment programme has not reached the intended target of 3.0 it has been successful thus far in sustaining revenue levels reducing overall expenditure levels, and stabilizing the foreign reserves and its movements to the normal patterns observed in 2010, 2011, and 2012.

During the 2014/2015 fiscal period the revenue measures emanating out of the 19-month fiscal adjustment programme has raised an estimated \$84 million. Revenues from municipal tax amounted to \$36 million while the consolidation tax and the asset tax on financial institutions yielded \$29 million and \$19 million respectively. On the expenditure side, the measures put in place to reduce spending in major areas such as personal emoluments, subsidies and transfers, inter alia have over the review period reduced overall spending by 0.3 per cent or \$10.4 million.

PUBLIC FINANCES

CURRENT REVENUE

Total revenue generated in 2014/2015 was projected to rise by \$180.75 million or 7.8 per cent to \$2,489.2 million from the 2013/2014 fiscal period which recorded total revenues at \$2,308.4 million. This represents a marked improvement given that the revenue performance for the fiscal period of 2013/2014 had fallen by 5.0 per cent when compared to the previous year's (2012/2013) fiscal performance. The major revenue streams were taxes on: "goods and services" which increased by 3.8 per cent to \$1,181.4 million, "income and profits" which is projected to increase by 13.1 per cent, this equals \$717.7 million, international trade was \$209.4 million an increase of 8.2 per cent and property taxes accumulated to \$130.8 million; which represented a decline in revenue by 16.1 per cent or a loss of \$25.12 million.

The intake of tax revenue for 2014/2015 was estimated to have increased by \$100.9 million that is a 4.6 per cent increase from the \$2,214.4 million in 2013/2014 to \$2,315.3 million at the end of the 2014/2015 fiscal period. The major tax sources influencing this outcome were taxes on income and profits with an overall additional intake of approximately \$83.40 million, however, under the various revenues sources captured under income and profits income taxes were the major factor driving the performance of the revenue intake. It is anticipated that this presumed improved performance was primarily based on the limited payments of income tax returns subsequent to the end of the 2013/2014 fiscal year. Taxes on goods and services the major revenue intake component grew by 3.8 per cent or \$43.63 million to \$1,181.4 million.

Non-tax revenue over the review period was estimated at \$118.9 million compared with \$94 million in 2013/2014, an increase of \$24.87 or 26.45 per cent.

EXPENDITURE

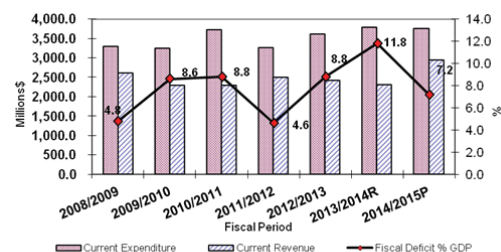
Government's total expenditure for 2014/2015, was estimated at \$3,929.1 million, a decrease of 0.3 per cent below the \$3,939.5 million spent during the 2013/2014 fiscal year. Of this total, however, current expenditure inclusive of amortization stood at an estimated \$3,755.8 million; that is \$39.7 million less than was spent in 2013/2014.

The major factor contributing to the reductions in current expenditure were transfer payments, which stood at an estimated \$1,084.2 million; this represents a 14.0 per cent decline in expenditure and 29.0 per cent of overall current expenditure. This decline was largely attributed to reductions in expenditure in all areas of government payments. The most significant reductions by order of the accumulated size of disbursement expense were: grants to public institution by 11.0 per cent to \$688.1 million; retiring benefits by 6.0 per cent to

\$196.7 million, other benefits by 2.0 per cent to 64.1 million and subsidies by 46.0 per cent to \$43.5 million.

On the other hand, capital expenditure and gross lending totaled \$173.3 million, a \$29.4 million increase over the \$143.9 million recorded in 2013/2014. Amortization, the second largest overall expense to government accounted for 22 per cent while Wages and Salaries the third largest outlay represented 20.0 per cent of overall current expenditure.

Figure 5
Public Finance



SOURCE: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

FINANCING

The overall fiscal deficit for 2014/2015 of \$1,439.9 million was financed largely from domestic sources totaling \$1,377.2 million, while foreign financing amounted to \$62.7 million. The primary sources of domestic financing were Treasury Bills, \$527.2 million, Treasury Notes, \$450.0 million and Debentures, \$335 million. The foreign financing component, was capitalized mainly from project financing sources, in which the main sources were the Inter-American Development Bank, \$48 million; the World Bank (IBRD), \$11.5 million; and the Caribbean Development Bank, \$3.2 million.

DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS

Total debt service payments at the end of December 2014 stood at an estimated \$1,258.4 million compared with \$1,154.5 million at the end of the year 2013. Total amortization stood at \$601.1 million, an

increase of \$49.4 million, while total interest payments amounted to \$657.2 million, an increase of \$54.4 million. Domestic debt service at the end of the period, stood at an estimated \$968.1 of which amortization was \$477.5 million and interest payments were \$490.7 million. Foreign debt service, which amounted to an estimated \$290.2 million, was made-up of \$123.7 million for amortization and \$166.5 million for interest payments. At the end of December 2014, the sinking fund was estimated at \$819.1 million.

NATIONAL DEBT

At the end of December 2014, the stock of central government debt stood at an estimated \$11,381.4 million or 130.7 per

cent of GDP (market prices). This represented an increase of \$568.9 million or 5.3 per cent over 2013. Domestic debt stood at \$8,536.5 million which is representative of 98.1 per cent of GDP (market prices). The level of foreign debt stood at \$2,845.0 million or 32.7 per cent of GDP, an increase of \$176.5 million.

With respect to domestic debt, short-term debt stood at \$2,710.8 million or 23.8 per cent of the total domestic debt, while long-term debt, which was estimated at \$5,825.7 million, represented 51.2 per cent of total domestic debt. Regarding the foreign debt component, this consisted mainly of foreign bonds valued at \$1,222.4 million and loans from international financial institutions valued at \$828.0 million.

Table 3.3-1
Current Revenue by Source 2010/2011 - 2014/2015

	(\$ M)				
	2010/11	2011/12R	2012/13R	2013/14R	2014/15P
Taxes on Income and Profits	743.1	776.3	746.2	634.3	717.7
Taxes on Property	150.1	150.8	146.5	156.0	130.8
Taxes on Goods and Services	1,053.4	1,221.3	1,130.7	1,137.7	1,181.4
Taxes on International Trade	191.3	195.7	201.2	193.6	209.4
Other taxes	11.8	11.7	11.2	11.6	14.0
Non-Tax Revenue	94.3	81.0	113.4	94.0	118.9
Special Receipts	53.8	51.2	44.5	81.2	61.9
Grant Income	2.8	14.3	33.5	0.0	55.0
Loans and Advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Revenue	2300.6	2502.2	2427.3	2308.4	2489.1

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance

Table 3.3-2
Central Government Expenditure by Item 2010/2011 - 2014/2015

	\$M				
YEAR	2010/11	2011/12R	2012/13R	2013/14R	2014/15P
Employment Expenses	860.3	869.0	881.5	871.8	802.3
Wages and Salaries	798.4	805.9	816.9	807.8	743.1
National Insurance Contributions	61.9	63.1	64.5	64.0	59.2
Goods and Services	378.4	396.4	391.8	382.2	388.3
Amortization	821	454.6	540.7	671.3	810.8
Interest	500.3	527.3	568.9	608.7	670.2
Current Transfers	1,174	1,017.3	1,233.7	1,261.5	1,084.2
Total	3734.0	3264.6	3616.6	3795.5	3755.8

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance

Table 3.3-3
Central Government Operations
2010/2011 – 2014/2015

	\$M				
	2010/2011	2011/2012R	2012/2013R	2013/2014R	2014/2015P
Current Expenditure	3,734.0	3,264.6	3,616.6	3,795.5	3,755.8
Amortization	821.0	454.6	540.7	671.3	810.8
Other	2,913.0	2,810.0	3,075.9	3,124.2	2,945.0
Current Revenue	2,300.6	2,502.2	2,427.3	2,308.4	2,489.2
Tax	2,203.5	2,406.9	2,280.3	2,214.4	2,315.3
Non-Tax	94.3	81.0	113.4	94.0	118.9
Loans and Advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grant Income	2.8	14.3	33.5	0.0	55.0
Current Surplus/ Deficit	(1,433.4)	(762.4)	(1,189.3)	(1,487.1)	(1,266.6)
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	108.3	91.9	94.8	143.9	173.7
Capital Expenditure	108.3	91.9	94.8	143.9	173.3
Gross Lending	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Total Expenditure	3,842.3	3,356.5	3,529.6	3,924.9	3,929.1
Total Financing Requirements/ Fiscal Deficit	(720.7)	(399.7)	(743.5)	(996.1)	-629.1
Amortization	821.0	454.6	540.7	726.2	810.8
Financing					
Domestic	884.2	738.1	1,297.6	1,466.3	1,377.2
Foreign	582.3	161.2	39.1	164.7	62.7
Financing Gap	745.8	499.6	593.2	634.9	
Overall Deficit Net of Amortization as % of GDP (at market prices)	-8.8	-4.6	-8.8	-11.8	-7.2

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance

Table 3.3-4
Fiscal Deficit and Financing 2009/2010 - 2014/2015 **(\$M)**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12R	2012/13R	2013/14P	2014/15P
Overall Deficit	1,133.8	1,466.5	840.2	1,284.2	1,631.1	1,439.9
Foreign Financing	384.1	582.3	161.2	39.1	542.9	62.7
Project Financing	84.1	24.0	21.2	39.1	92.9	62.7
Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)	32.3	5.9	16.4	18.9	45.5	48
World Bank (IBRD)	10.5	8.1	0.8	7.4	28.92	11.5
Caribbean Development Bank	6.2	4.0	4.0	12.8	18.5	3.2
European Investment Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
European Development Fund	35.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Projects	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Republic of China	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Project Financing	300.0	558.3	140.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign Commercial	300.0	400.0	140.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	158.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic Financing	749.7	884.2	738.1	1,297.6	1,057.8	1,377.2
Government Savings Bonds	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	11.1	30
Debentures	625.0	430.0	400.0	570.3	373.9	335
Tax Reserve Certificates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tax Refund Certificates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Treasury Bills	104.7	104.2	200.1	513.3	558.5	527.2
Treasury Notes	0.0	330.0	100.0	190.0	114.3	400
Other Domestic	0.0	0.0	18.0	4.0	0.0	35.0
Total Financing	1,133.8	1,466.5	899.3	1,336.7	1,600.7	1,439.9

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance

D. MONEY, BANKING AND CAPITAL MARKETS

OVERVIEW

During 2014, the vagaries of the economic recession continued to dampen activities within the banking system. Domestic deposits of commercial banks as well as commercial bank credit recorded a slightly reduced performance at the end of the review period. The decline in domestic deposits in particular comes after over three years of consecutive growth. Overall liquidity in the banking system continued to expand in 2014 yielding an excess liquidity ratio of 21.4 per cent, this followed an 18.3 per cent increase during the previous year.

There were minor improvements in the general level of trading activity on the Board of the Barbados Stock Exchange Inc (BSE) during the review period, however, this improved activity did not result in improved stock market performance. Significant reductions in trade volumes and value of over 50 per cent were registered by the BSE. All markets recorded declines and there were no activities on the Junior and Block Trade Markets.

Table 3.4-1
Selected Indicators of the Banking System
as at December 2010 – 2014

	(\$M)				
	2010R	2011R	2012R	2013R	2014P
Net International Reserves	2,013.5	2,527.4	2,910.8	2,939.8	2,364.9
Monetary Authorities	1,423.7	1,414.8	1,457.7	1,144.2	1,052.2
Commercial Banks	589.8	1,112.6	1,453.0	1,795.6	1,312.8
Other Public Bodies	292.7	292.7	292.7	292.7	292.7
Net Domestic Assets	5,139.9	4,417.1	4,467.8	4,893.7	5,632.0
Credit to Public Sector	439.2	601.4	1,098.0	1,789.9	2,162.0
Central Government (net)	711.7	839.7	1,278.2	1,811.4	2,079.4
Other Public Sector	(272.4)	(238.4)	(180.2)	(21.5)	82.5
Credit to Rest of Financial System	559.0	278.1	74.8	37.1	32.8
Liabilities to other Finance System	559.8	746.8	675.3	673.8	529.9
Credit to Private Sector	5,065.5	5,199.9	5,746.1	5,622.3	5,363.5
Liabilities to the Private Sector	7,153.5	6,944.4	7,378.6	7,833.5	7,996.9
Monetary Base	962.1	1,151.0	1,440.4	1,378.1	1,495.2
Currency in circulation	499.2	498.2	510.8	504.7	516.5
Currency held by banks	462.9	652.8	929.6	873.3	978.6
Memo items:					
Domestic Deposits	7,467.3	7,622.9	7,956.7	8,176.4	8,077.8
Excess Liquidity Ratio (%)	9.3	9.7	15.3	18.3	21.4

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

COMMERCIAL BANK DEPOSITS

Total commercial bank deposits decreased by an estimated 0.68 per cent to \$8,495.7 million during 2014. Of this total, domestic deposits stood at \$8,077.8 million, a decrease of 1.2 per cent when compared with the previous year. Deposits in foreign currency, which totaled \$417.9 million, increased by 10.6 per cent in contrast to 2013. Within domestic deposits, business firms and Government deposits which totaled \$1,707.5 million, increased by 2.2 per cent.

At the end of 2014, total demand deposits stood at \$2,878.8 million, an increase of 4.2 per cent compared with \$2,762.0 in 2013. Of this amount, domestic demand deposits stood at \$2,494.8 million, representing 87.0 per cent of total demand deposits. Foreign currency demand deposits, which stood at \$383.9 million, accounted for 13.0 per cent of the total. Time deposits decreased by 20 per cent

during the review period to \$1,123.8 million, below the \$1,405.2 million a year earlier. A major component of time deposits, this being total domestic deposits, stood at \$1,097.6 million, while deposits in foreign currency amounted to \$26.3 million or 2.3 per cent of the total. The level of saving deposits during the year grew from \$4,387.1 million to \$4,493.3 million. Total domestic savings deposits, the major component, represented 99.8 per cent, while deposits on foreign currency remained insignificant and represented just 0.2 per cent of total domestic savings demand.

COMMERCIAL BANK SECTORAL CREDIT

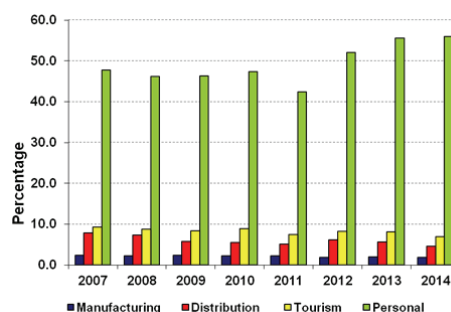
At the end of 2014, total commercial bank credit stood at an estimated \$5,968.28 million, a reduction of 0.4 per cent when compared to the yearend total of \$5,990.84 million in 2013. Credit to the productive

and primary sectors declined in general with the exception of fisheries subsector which was capitalized to the tune of \$0.8 million, this was 80.4 per cent higher than in 2013.

Manufacturing, the major recipient of credit within the productive sectors declined by 4.6 per cent to \$118.9 million. While the services industries also collectively suffered a fall-off in credit to the sector, tourism and distribution in particular declined by 14.0 and 18.0 per cent respectively. Financing to government and statutory boards on the other hand increased by 27.9 and 18.1 per cent respectively. Personal credit to individuals which represents the largest share of the

financing portfolio increased by 0.19 per cent totaling approximately \$3,339.1 million at the close of the year.

Figure 6
Commercial Bank Sectoral Credit
(% of Total Credit) 2007 – 2014



SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

Table 3.4-2
Commercial Bank Deposits
2009 – 2014

Type of Deposit	\$M					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013R	2014P
Demand	3213.1	3040.8	2616.0	2453.8	2762.0	2878.8
Savings	4043.1	4110.3	4131.2	4237.9	4387.1	4493.0
Time	1540.5	1498.9	1411.5	1668.6	1405.2	1123.9
Total Deposits	8783.7	8650.0	8158.8	8360.3	8554.3	8495.7

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

MONEY SUPPLY

At the end of 2014, the total money supply, which was composed primarily of narrow money (M1), increased by \$134.7 million or 4.1 per cent to \$3,395.6 million. Demand deposits represented the major share of money supply resources which continued to increase at a slower rate by 4.4 per cent compared to the moderate increase of 12.4 per cent recorded at the end of the 2013 period. Total “currency with the public” also increased by 2.9 per cent to \$519.1 million while notes in circulation increased marginally by 2.1 per cent.

BANK REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

A number of developments within the international financial sector occurred during the year 2014 which prompted the Bank and Supervision Department (BSD) of the Central Bank of Barbados to continue to appraise and enhance its regulatory and supervisory framework. Fifty-four (54) financial institutions were regulated during the course of the year compared to sixty-three (63) in 2013.

Two new licence applications were granted under the International Financial

Services Act CAP. 325 (IFSA), seven International banks were in the process of winding up, while three completed the process of voluntary wind-up.

At the end of September 2014, total assets in the domestic banking sector declined marginally by 0.2 per cent to \$13.89 billion when compared to September 2013, while the assets of the international banking sector grew from \$13.89 billion to \$288.42 billion, an increase of \$201.04 billion. This was mainly attributed to the entry of one of the new entities.

Comprehensive risk profiles on financial institutions continue to be developed through off-site surveillance, on-site inspections, and meetings with the directors and senior management of both domestic and international banks. During 2014, the department conducted on-site inspections on credit risk management, treasury operations, anti-money laundering and corporate governance for some of the domestic licensees. Additionally, anti-money laundering and corporate governance inspections were completed for some of the international banks.

During the review period the Central Bank of Barbados continued its efforts towards the implementation of the Basel II/III regime and has fully implemented the Market Risk Amendment (MRA) to the Basel I Framework effective March 31, 2014, this accomplishment formed part of Phase 2 of its Basel II implementation Roadmap. In addition to this initiative, the following draft Guidelines were issued to the industry for comment:

- Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) Guideline – This provides a general guide to the formulation and implementation of an ICAAP, which requires each licensee to assess the total amount of capital necessary to safeguard against all risks

inherent in its business, on both a current and forward looking basis.

- Capital Adequacy Guideline: Standardised Approach to Credit Risk – This provides the Basel II methodology for computing a licensee's capital requirements to support its credit risk.
- Capital Adequacy Guideline: Measurement of Operational Risk – This Guideline is based on the Basic Indicator and Standardised Approaches outlined in the Basel II methodology that are used to compute a licensee's capital requirements to support its operational risk.

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

During 2014, the BSD maintained a close relationship with local, regional and international bodies involved in the supervision of financial institutions and continued to be represented at the Caribbean Group of Banking Supervisors (CGBS) working group meetings to discuss matters such as Basel II/III. The department remained active in groups such as the Association of Supervisors of Banks of the Americas (ASBA), the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (as a member of its Steering Group and several working groups) and the Group of International Finance Centre Supervisors where issues pertinent to global standards and international financial centres are discussed. During the year, the BSD hosted a Seminar on Consolidated Supervision and Risk Integration for CGBS members.

NON-BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

CREDIT UNIONS

During 2014, active credit unions totaled thirty-five (35), this was unchanged when compared to the previous year. Membership however, continued to increase by approximately 4.34 percent during 2014 to 167,815 compared with 160,843 at the end of December 31, 2013. This was due in part to the results of membership drives embarked on by credit unions, to encourage persons who previously held membership but did not hold the requisite amount of qualifying shares to become active members. It is also expected that this number will grow steadily during 2015 as there may be a marginal increase in the number of Credit Union branches.

Total assets at the end of 2014, were valued at \$1.75 billion compared with \$1.68 billion in 2013. This represents a growth rate of 4.17 per cent over the prior year. The current economic climate will continue to impact on the credit union membership's ability to save and it is expected that credit unions will continue to experience modest growth in 2015. Liquid assets, comprising of cash and investments increased by approximately 0.26 per cent during the period under review, going from \$340.4 million at the end of December 31, 2013 to \$341.3 million at the end of December 31, 2014. Liquid assets are projected to increase marginally continuing the trend observed over the past five years. The value of loans extended to members rose by 7.87 per cent to \$1.35 billion compared with \$1.24 billion in 2013.

Total savings by members rose by 3.6 percent to \$1,462.0 million compared with \$1,411.7 in 2013. Accordingly, regular deposits grew by 47.3 per cent to \$972.9 million when compared to 660.7 in 2013. This significant increase is primarily due to

the economic climate which is forcing consumers to save in under these unpredictable conditions. Additionally changes in the by-laws of some Credit Unions have caused a decrease in share capital and an increase in regular deposits.

Term deposits by members decreased 57.7 per cent falling to \$195.8 million at the end of the year 2014. This decrease can be attributed to a reclassification of deposits undertaken by one of the largest Credit Unions.

Investment in membership shares (liabilities) declined by 7.2 per cent to \$220.5 million in 2014 when compared to \$237.5 million in 2013; this was as a result of members shifting away from shares to deposits in the short-term in order to reap higher returns on their saving instruments.

Non-members' deposits comprise less than 1.0 per cent of the total liabilities. Historically the bulk of this category comprised junior savers, but the majority of these persons are now members as the amendments to the Co-operatives Societies Act which allows minors to be members have resulted in a reclassification from non-member deposits to regular deposits as these minors have attained membership.

Despite significant increased contributions by a number of the larger credit unions during 2014, it is expected that the rate of growth in the capital levels of the credit union movement will be marginal. The net income of credit unions will be impacted on by the slower rate of growth in loan portfolios. The average capital to assets ratio for the sector was 10.87 per cent as at the end of December 31, 2014. It is expected that the sector will maintain this trend as the current circumstances will constrain capital growth.

Table 3.4-3
Performance of Credit Unions
2013 – 2014

	2013	2014	Exp. % Change 2013/2014
Active Credit Unions	35.0	35.0	0.0
Members	160,834.0	167,815.0	4.3
Assets (\$M)	1,680.0	1,753.0	4.3
Net Loans to Members (\$M)	1,244.0	1,307.0	5.1
Members' Saving in (\$M):			
(a) Regular Deposits	660.7	972.9	47.3
(b) Term Deposits	461.3	195.8	-57.6
(c) Other Deposits	32.8	72.4	120.7
(d) Shares (Capital)	19.4	17.7	-8.8
(e) Members' Shares	237.5	220.5	-7.2
Total	1,411.7	1,462.0	3.6
Statutory Reserves (\$M)	135.1	148.2	9.7

SOURCE: Financial Services Commission

INSURANCE INDUSTRY

As at December 31, 2014 a total of sixteen (16) new license applications were made, approved and granted compared with twenty-two (22) in 2013. Of this total fourteen (14) were made for exempt insurance and insurance management companies and two (2) were qualifying insurance companies.

At the close of 2014, there were a total of 189 exempt insurance companies, twenty-two (22) management companies, forty-two (42) qualifying insurance companies and eleven (11) holding companies registered in Barbados. Total assets in the insurance industry were estimated at \$1.7 billion, which was virtually unchanged from 2013 when total assets stood at \$1.6 billion.

BARBADOS STOCK EXCHANGE

OVERVIEW

The performance of Barbados' capital market over the past year 2014 has been challenging. Overall trading volume and value fell by 67.0 per cent and 72.0 per cent respectively compared to the previous

year's performance. All markets recorded declines and there were no activities on the Junior and Block Trade Markets.

There was some minor improvement in the total number of trades occurring however, this increased activity was severely mitigated by contracting share prices. During the year 2014 the Bond market also experienced small improvements in the number of trades realised but saw a reduction in the total face value traded during 2014. There were no extraordinary transactions occurring during 2014.

There was one delisting from the board of the BSE; Barbados Shipping and Traded Company Limited was the sole security exiting the board during 2014. Three companies underwent rebranding exercises; Almond Resorts Incorporated was renamed ABV Investments Incorporated, Neal and Massy Holdings Limited changed its name to Massy Holdings Limited and Light and Power Holdings Limited is now Emera (Caribbean) Incorporated.

Market indices showed mixed results in 2014 when compared to the closing figures for 2013. At year-end, the Cross-listed

Index was the only measure to record an increase of 14.78 per cent. The Local and Composite indices, however, had fallen by 28.7 per cent and 17.4 per cent respectively, below their 2013 year-end figures. The improved Cross-Listed Index performance was due primarily to the increase in the traded price of both Massy Holdings Limited and One Caribbean Media Limited. These two securities experienced double digit increases in share price by the close of 2014, over their December 31, 2013 position. The BSE Market Capitalization measures in similar manner as the Cross-Listed Market Cap recorded an increase of 14.8 per cent, and the Local and Composite Market Cap measures recording declines of 32.9 per cent and 21.6 per cent respectively. It should be noted that the declining Local Market Cap performance was attributed primarily to the de-listing of Barbados Shipping and Trading Company Limited and a 24.2 per cent decrease in the price of the Exchange's largest issuer - First Caribbean International Bank.

TRADING ACTIVITY

REGULAR MARKET

There was a decline in the Regular Market performance for 2014 when compared to its performance in 2013. Decreases of 11.0 per cent and 19.0 per cent were registered in both trading volume and value respectively. Decreases were also seen across the board as the average share in respect to volume, value and price as well as trade volumes fell below their respective December 31, 2013 figures. In 2014, the Fortress Caribbean Property Fund – Value Fund traded 1.329 million shares at a closing price of \$0.50 while in 2013 the Fortress Caribbean Property Fund – Value Fund traded the sum of 61,038 at a value of \$0.40 per share at the close of 2013.

PUT-THROUGH MARKET

There was a 45.0 per cent decrease in volume and an associated 77.0 per cent

decrease in the value traded for the Put-through Market in 2014. The total volume traded in 2014 was 1,629,561 shares this accounts for a total value of \$3,859,712. This is compared to a total volume of 2,959,128 shares with a corresponding value of \$17,134,360 traded for the year ended December 31, 2013.

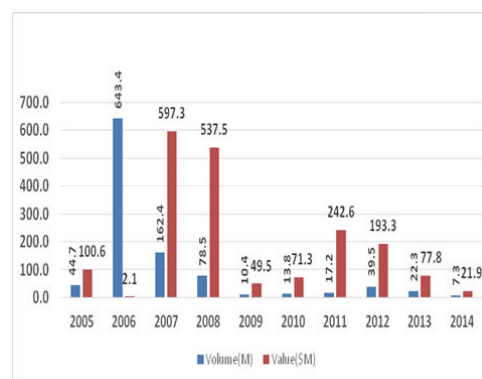
JUNIOR AND BLOCK TRADE MARKET

There were no activities on the Junior and Block Trade Markets for the year ended December 31, 2014.

INDICES AND MARKET CAPITALIZATION

The Local and Composite Market measures recorded decreases at the close of 2014; the Cross-Listed Market measures continue to show improvements. The Local and Composite Indices recorded declines of 28.7 per cent and 17.5 per cent respectively while the Cross-Listed Index recorded an increase of 14.8 per cent. The Cross-Listed Market Capitalization recorded an increase of 14.8 per cent while the Local and Composite Market Capitalization measures both recorded decreases in excess of 20.0 per cent.

Figure 7
Securities Exchange of Barbados
2005 – 2014



Source: Barbados Stock Exchange

ADVANCERS/DECLINERS

For the year under review, of the twenty-six (26) securities listed at close, eight (8) advanced, seven (7) declined,

seven (7) remained unchanged, four (4) did not trade; one (1) security previously listed was de-listed during the course of the year under review. This is compared to eight (8) of the twenty-seven (27) listed securities advanced, five (5) declined, seven (7) remained unchanged, five (5) did not trade and two (2) newly listed securities.

Fortress Caribbean Property Fund-Development Fund recorded the greatest share price appreciation for 2014 climbing 100.0 per cent from \$0.11 at the close of 2013 to \$0.22 at the close of 2014. One Caribbean Media Limited (29.2 per cent), Fortress Caribbean Property Fund - Value Fund (25.0 per cent), Massy Holdings Limited (15.94) and Cave Shepherd and Company Limited (11.1 per cent) were the

only other securities that had a share appreciation greater than 10.0 per cent. The three remaining securities that experienced share price appreciation were Emera (Caribbean) Incorporated 5.5 per cent Preference, West India Biscuit Company Limited and Goddard Enterprises Limited.

Four (4) companies experienced declines in excess of 10.0 per cent in 2014. Barbados Dairy Industries Limited suffered the largest decline as their share price fell by 50.0 per cent at the end of 2014. First Caribbean International Bank, Sagicor Financial Corporation and Cable and Wireless (Barbados) Limited were the other companies to experience double digit declines.

Table 3.4-4
Securities Exchange Trading (Selected Markets)
2005 – 2014

Year	Shares			Total	
	Common No.	Preferred No.	Put-thrus No.	Volume No.	Value (\$M)
2005	43,375,646	1,597	662,103	44,696,139	190.1
2006	12,842,607	1,123	342,799	643,431,592	2,072.9
2007	155,339,232	NA	2,584,811	162,385,901	597.3
2008	71,880,741	NA	5,912,068	78,516,134	537.6
2009	7,450,244	NA	2,756,141	10,428,654	49.5
2010	10,690,300	NA	32,180	13,783,646	71.3
2011	16,162,861	NA	890,195	17,228,797	242.6
2012	7,974,092	NA	531,269	39,468,161	193.3
2013	6,448,758	NA	2,959,128	22,322,178	77.8
2014	5,734,749	NA	1,629,561	7,364,310	21,984,362

SOURCE: Securities Exchange of Barbados

Table 3.4-5
Volume of Shares Traded (top five companies)
2013 – 2014

VOLUME LEADER	2013	2014	% Change
Fortress Caribbean Property Fund - Value Fund	61,038	1,329,650	2078%
Sagicor Financial Corporation	2,190,513	892,015	-59%
Fortress Caribbean Property Fund - Development Fund	121,087	863,605	613%
Goddard Enterprises Limited	363,401	734,456	102%
Banks Holdings Limited	246,244	668,004	171%

SOURCE: Securities Exchange of Barbados

Table 3.4-6
Index & Market Capitalization
2013 – 2014

Index	2013	2014	% Change
Local	2,995.52	2,137.26	(28.65)
Cross-Listed	1,486.78	1,706.54	14.78%
Composite	740.42	611.23	(17.45)
Market Capitalization			
Local	7,999,308,023	5,367,178,305	(32.90)
Cross-Listed	2,481,309,653	2,849,599,943	14.84%
Composite	10,480,617,676	8,216,778,248	(21.60)

SOURCE: Securities Exchange of Barbados

E. EMPLOYMENT, INFLATION AND LABOUR MARKET

EMPLOYMENT

At the end of 2014, there were 124,800 employed persons in Barbados. This was a decrease of 6,600 persons when compared with the previous year, when 131,400 persons were recorded. Alternatively, 17,500 persons were unemployed at the end of the period, as compared with 17,200 persons the year before. As a result the unemployment rate rose to 12.3 per cent, up from 11.6 per cent at the end of 2013. The unemployment rate for males was 11.8 per cent, an increase of 0.1 percentage points, while for females the unemployment rate

stood at 12.8 per cent, an increase of 1.3 percentage points when compared with the same period 2013.

The total labour force was estimated to be 142,300 persons, a decline of approximately 6,400 persons when compared with 2013. The composition of the labour force at the end of 2014 was 72,000 males and 70,300 females.

The Labour Force participation rate at the end of December was estimated at 63.9 per cent, 2.8 percentage points less than the same period in 2013. The participation rate for males stood at 67.7 per cent and for females at 60.4 per cent.

The number of persons not actively seeking work and therefore not included in the labour force increased by 6,200 to 80,400 persons at the end of 2014. The number of inactive females was 46,100 persons and males 34,300 persons. Of the total number of inactive persons, the majority were persons who were retired (43,400) and persons at school (15,000).

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

The Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector provided the highest level of employment, which stood at 21,200 persons at the end of 2014. The Accommodation and Food Services Sector provided jobs for 15,400 persons, while the Construction, Mining and Quarrying Sector provided jobs for 12,000 persons, Manufacturing 9,500 persons, Public Administration and Defence 8,700 persons, Education 7,200 and Administrative & Support Service 7,200 persons.

According to the Barbados Statistical Service labour force survey, 24,800 persons were employed as Service Workers/Shop Workers while 20,700 persons were listed in the category of elementary occupations. Other occupations with significant employment were – Professionals 14,500 persons, Craft and Related Workers 14,400 persons, Clerks 14,400 persons, Technicians and Associated Professionals 13,200 persons, and Legislators and Senior Officers 10,500 persons.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE

The distribution of employed persons in the labour force among the different age groups at the end of the year showed that the 15–19 age grouping recorded 1,500 persons employed. The number of employed persons in the 20–44 age range stood at 65,200, while in the 45–64 and 65+ age groupings, the number of persons employed stood at 53,900 and 4,200 respectively. With respect to the unemployed labour force, the largest groupings were the 20–44 age range where 11,300 persons were recorded and the

45–64 age range where 4,600 persons were listed.

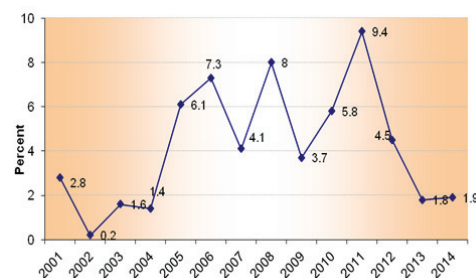
INFLATION

At the end of December 2014, the average rate of inflation, as measured by the Index of Retail Prices, was estimated at 1.9 per cent compared with 1.8 per cent at the end of 2013.

The Index of Retail Prices at December 2014 registered increases in food and Education, Recreation and Miscellaneous. Alternatively, there were declines in the price levels for transportation, Fuel and Light, household operations and supplies, clothing and footwear, alcoholic beverages and tobacco, housing and medical and personal care.

Overall, the all items index increased by 3.1 percentage points, moving from 166.5 in 2013 to 169.6 at the end of 2014.

Figure 8
Inflation 2001 – 2014



SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU (NEB)

During 2014, the National Employment Bureau (NEB) continued to provide a number of employment services in areas of job screening, placements, career guidance and counseling. Job seekers were placed both locally and overseas.

The number of persons placed locally by the NEB declined by 11.9 per cent from 84 persons in 2013 to 74 in 2014. The local

placements were dominantly in the categories of service workers and elementary occupations.

The total number of overseas placements decreased from 296 persons in 2013 to 188 in 2014. Males accounted for 98.1 per cent of workers placed in the Canadian Farm Labour Programme. In contrast, females accounted for 60.0 per cent of the placements made in the Canadian Hotel Programme. Overall, males accounted for 88.8 per cent of the number of persons employed overseas through the services of the NEB.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

During 2014, the number of formal grievances received by the Labour Department decreased by 3.3 per cent from 2,520 complaints in 2013 to 2,437 in 2014. The number of industrial disputes referred for conciliation decreased in 2014 as thirty-eight (38) disputes were recorded, ten (10) less than that recorded in 2013.

The number of work stoppages increased from nine (9) in 2013 to ten (10) in 2014, primarily in the Transport, Storage and Communication sector. Other sectors affected were Community, Social and Personal Services, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Construction and Manufacturing.

The Labour Department also continued to collect settlement payments on behalf of workers. In 2014, \$293,621.32 was collected on the behalf of workers, approximately 119.3 per cent above that of the collections made in 2013. The majority of this money was for holiday pay, which accounted for 39.1 per cent whereas,

payments for severance, compensation for no termination notice, and wages, accounted for 22.0 per cent, 9.8 per cent and 9.6 per cent respectively.

Table 3.5-1
Employment by Major Industrial Division

		(‘000)
Industry		2014
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing		3.4
Construction, Mining & Quarrying		12.0
Manufacturing		9.5
Elec. Gas, Steam, Water & Air Conditioning Supply		2.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade		21.2
Transportation & Storage		5.7
Accommodation & Food Services		15.4
Finance & Insurance		5.7
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services		4.2
Administrative & Support Service		7.2
Public Administration & Defence		8.7
Education		7.2
Human Health & Social Work		6.6
Other Services		3.5
Activities of Households as Employers		5.0
Other Groups		7.0
Not Stated		0.0
Total		124.8

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

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

Other industrial relations activities for the year 2014 included 263 employer visits in response to complaints received, fourteen (14) employers prosecuted and five (5) surveys for trade union recognition. The Labour Department also inspected 987 shops.

Table 3.5-2
Local Placement by Occupational Group
2008 – 2014

Local Placement by Occupational Group	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	4	2	1	0	0	3	1
Professionals	4	0	0	3	2	1	2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	9	9	14	11	3	8	5
Clerks	30	30	19	10	3	5	3
Service Workers, Shop and Market Sales Workers	70	68	59	26	22	38	22
Skilled Agriculture Fishery Workers	2	7	4	7	2	2	3
Craft & Related Workers	7	4	6	4	2	3	2
Plant and Machine Operations and Assemblers	39	13	10	6	0	3	3
Elementary Occupations	118	82	54	51	25	21	33
Total	283	215	167	118	59	84	74

Table 3.5-3
Overseas Placement Programmes
2008 – 2014

Overseas Placement Programmes	Number of Placements						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Canadian Farm Labour Programme	82	172	177	169	184	137	158
Canadian Hotel Programme	248	25	25	126	123	116	30
Industrial Cleaners	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Fast Food Workers	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
US H2b Hotel Programme	78	63	0	0	0	0	0
Grooms and Riders	0	0	0	2	5	1	0
Cruise Lines	0	0	3	0	7	27	0
Total	408	260	205	297	329	296	188

SOURCE: Ministry of Labour and the Civil Service

Table 3.5-4
Grievances by Category
2009 – 2014

Reason for Grievance(s)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Dismissals	627	798	993	982	1182	1130
Conditions of Employment	70	99	328	506	730	705
Lay-offs	158	110	84	86	135	123
Miscellaneous	403	708	257	175	205	223
Resignations	78	64	57	128	129	132
Suspensions	20	26	43	51	63	24
Wages	126	202	457	168	76	80
Redundancy	76	54	n/a	n/a	n/a	20
Severance	111	38	n/a	50	n/a	n/a
Total	1669	2099	2219	2146	2520	2437

SOURCE: Ministry of Labour and the Civil Service

Table 3.5-5
Work Stoppages by Economic Activity
2009-2014

Economic Activity	No. of Work Stoppages					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2	0	0	1	0	1
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity, Gas and Water	1	0	0	0	4	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	1
Manufacturing	0	0	2	0	1	1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1	0	0	0	0	0
Transport, Storage and Communications	4	0	2	0	0	4
Finance, Insurance and Business Services	1	0	1	2	0	0
Community, Social and Personal Services	20	0	5	8	4	3
Total	29	0	10	11	9	10

SOURCE: Ministry of Labour and the Civil Service

Table 3.5-6
Activities of the Occupational Safety and
Health Section 2014

Category	2014
Industrial Accidents Reported	639
Fatalities	2
Number of Quarries Registered	19
New Registrations	2
Routine Inspections	323
Routine Follow-Up	17
Surveys	23
Survey Follow-up	3
Quarry Inspection	17
Quarry Follow-up	1
Factory Accident(s) Investigated	31
Non-Factory Accident(s) Investigated	18
Accident Continuation	41
Complaints Investigated	55
Advisory Visit	36
Incident Investigation	3
Follow up visit complaint /advisory incident	52
Seminars Conducted	91
Seminars Attended	65
Reports	27
Meeting Attended	219
Technical Document	10
Educational Material	3
Court Hearing	0
Other Visits	153
Total	1850

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

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Under the management of the Labour Department, the Safety and Health Section monitors working conditions and practices in places of employment including but not limited to factories. During the year 2014, 594 inspections were conducted, 323 of

which were of factories and 271 were non-factory inspections.

In 2014, the number of industrial accidents reported to the Labour Department decreased by nearly 19.9 per cent from 798 in 2013 to 639 in 2014. Two (2) fatalities were recorded in 2014. The number of factory accident investigations increased from nineteen (19) in 2013 to thirty-one (31) in 2014 while non-factory accident investigations increased from twelve (12) in 2013 to eighteen (18) in 2014. Additionally, some fifty-five (55) safety and health complaints were investigated and twenty-three (23) surveys were conducted to investigate specific safety and health issues.

Under the Quarries Act, quarry operations are required to register with the Labour Department upon establishment or change of ownership. In 2014, nineteen (19) new quarry registrations were recorded. The Labour Department is also mandated to inspect these quarries and as a result in 2014, seventeen (17) quarry inspections were conducted.

NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS⁴

The Productivity Council for the twelfth consecutive year derived productivity indicators for Barbados. The study as in previous years is conducted in two parts – the first used National Accounts Statistics to develop an annual national productivity growth indicator; while the second component concentrated on analysis derived from the National Survey of Productivity and computed productivity statistics for seven sectors of the economy: – accommodation, agriculture, construction, financial services, manufacturing, transportation, storage and communication and wholesale and retail trade.

⁴ This report reflects data for the previous year.

Table 3.5-7
Absenteeism Rate for Firms Responding to the Survey

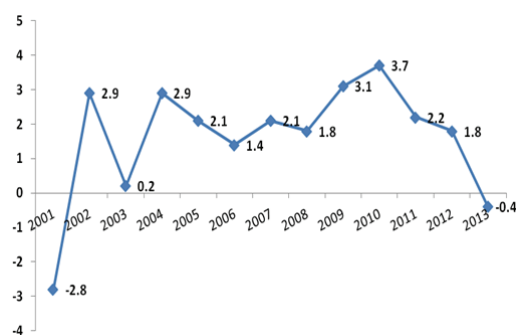
Industry	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Accommodation	3.5	7.1	14.2	8.1	16.4
Agriculture	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.5
Construction	5.5	4.2	13.3	8.2	16.1
Financial Services	7.2	9.2	18.2	13.2	16.5
Manufacturing	8.2	8.9	16.2	10.9	18.4
Transportation, Storage & Communication	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.1	16.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.5	9.4	15.2	10.4	16.6

SOURCE: 2010 – 2014 National Surveys of Productivity

NATIONAL LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY INDICATOR

The analysis derived from the National Accounts Statistics suggested that non-government productivity fell by an estimated 0.4 per cent in 2013, after three (3) years of consecutive growth. This was essentially due to a slight increase in the national hours by almost 0.6 per cent, while Gross Domestic Product increased by 0.3 per cent. Hence, it can be deduced that productivity decreased on account of the slower rate of increase of Gross Domestic Product when compared to that of total hours worked.

Figure 9
Macro-Productivity Growth (%)
2001 – 2013



SOURCE: The Productivity Council

SECTORAL PRODUCTIVITY INDICES PRODUCTIVITY

In 2013, focus was placed on the development of annual productivity indicators for seven sectors of the economy; namely accommodation, agriculture, construction, financial services,

manufacturing, transportation, storage and communication and wholesale and retail trade.

During the review period, five (5) sectors recorded positive rates of growth with respect to labour productivity. The highest was registered in the newcomer to Macro-Productivity Indicators Project, the agricultural industry (33.1 per cent), followed by financial services (2.3 per cent). The year 2013 marked the fifth consecutive year in average labour productivity for the financial services sector. Construction, transportation, storage and communication and manufacturing had smaller estimated increases of 1.4 per cent, 1.3 per cent and 0.3 per cent, respectively.

On the other hand, the accommodation and wholesale and retail trade sectors registered declines of 6.7 per cent and 2.8 per cent, in that order. For both industries, this reflected back to back years of fall-offs in average labour productivity.

ABSENTEEISM

Within the selected industries, the lowest absenteeism rate recorded for 2013 was in the agricultural sector (10.5 per cent). In the sub-sectors, the clothing and textiles – textiles had the lowest (10.6 per cent), followed by communication – consultant (12.9 per cent), transportation (14.3 per cent), food, beverage and tobacco

– bakeries (14.4 per cent) and hotels (14.5 per cent).

Conversely, the highest absenteeism rate for the sectors was 18.4 per cent in the manufacturing industry. Noteworthy absenteeism rates were recorded for the following sub-groupings: courier services (28.8 per cent), clothing and textiles – clothing and guest houses (26.2 per cent), food, beverage and tobacco – food (21.7 per cent) and clothing and textiles – drapery and soft furnishings (20.5 per cent).

PRODUCTIVITY STATISTICS BY SELECTED SECTORS

ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

According to estimates from the 2014 National Survey of Productivity, labour productivity growth in the accommodation sector of the economy is estimated to have fallen by 6.7 per cent. Expansions were recorded for Hotels (3.8 per cent) and guest houses (2.9 per cent) however these were outweighed by fall-offs in the other two sub-groupings: apartments (7.6 per cent) and apartment hotels (15.3 per cent).

Output per employee produced a similar result to that of labour productivity, declining in 2013 by 4.6 per cent. Three (3) of the four (4) sub-sectors in the industry under review also registered contractions; apartment hotels (17.1 per cent), apartments (9.8 per cent) and guest houses (9.2 per cent). The other sub-sector, although recording an increase, could not outweigh the aforementioned decreases.

Unit labour cost for the sector was estimated at 32.8 per cent. The smallest percentage was calculated for the guest houses group (22.9 per cent), followed by apartments (24.8 per cent), then hotels (33.0 per cent); while the highest was in the apartment hotels (36.3 per cent).

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

This sector was just added in 2014 and registered the highest average labour productivity for the seven sectors under review. The estimated labour productivity for this industry was 33.1 per cent.

Output per employee was calculated at 16.8 per cent whilst unit labour cost for this sector was 43.8 per cent, the second highest for the seven industries examined.

CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES

In 2013, Labour productivity in the construction sector expanded, albeit slightly by 1.4 per cent. Output per employee was recorded at 12.0 per cent whilst unit labour cost for this industry continued to expand moving from 28.0 per cent in 2012 to 39.4 per cent in 2013.

FINANCIAL SERVICES INSTITUTIONS

In 2013, the labour productivity growth within the financial services sector increased by 2.3 per cent. This was mainly as a result of expansions in two sub-sectors – commercial banks (4.8 per cent) and insurance (0.3 per cent). Contractions were registered in the other two sub-groupings – credit unions and finance and trust, 3.2 per cent and 3.8 per cent, respectively.

During the period under review, output per employee fell by 0.4 per cent. The highest estimated increase was recorded in the commercial banks (7.5 per cent), followed by insurance (1.3 per cent). However, these were offset by reductions in the output per employee indicators in the credit unions and finance and trust, 3.3 per cent and 3.1 per cent, correspondingly.

Unit labour cost for the industry under review was estimated at 26.0 per cent. The lowest unit labour cost was derived for the insurance companies (18.0 per cent); while the highest was in the commercial banks sub-groupings (32.8 per cent).

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

The manufacturing sector had the lowest positive rate of growth for labour productivity for the seven sectors reviewed with 0.3 per cent; despite significant increases in a number of sub-sectors, namely, clothing and textiles – clothing (40.6 per cent), clothing and textiles – textiles (25.0 per cent), printing and publishing (10.8 per cent) and food, beverages and tobacco – beverages (10.3 per cent). These increases were overshadowed by a number of contractions – building materials and finishes (23.2 per cent), non-metallic mineral products (12.5 per cent), other (5.5 per cent) and food, beverages and tobacco – food (5.4 per cent).

According to the 2014 National Survey of Productivity, output per employee stood at 5.6 per cent, significantly greater than that of the rate estimated for labour productivity. The highest positive output per employee rates were estimated in the clothing and textiles – textiles (27.7 per cent), rubber and plastics (17.0 per cent), food, beverage and tobacco – beverages (12.0 per cent) and printing and publishing (11.2 per cent). While negative rates were recorded in seven sub-groupings – building materials and finishes (22.5 per cent), non-metallic mineral products (13.8 per cent), clothing and textiles – clothing (6.9 per cent), food, beverage and tobacco – food (5.9 per cent), other (5.4 per cent), furniture (4.6 per cent) and chemicals (1.2 per cent).

In 2013, overall unit labour cost was estimated at a mere 19.2 per cent; the lowest of the seven industries under review. Despite this low rate, large unit labour cost rates were determined for a number of sub-sectors: furniture (72.2 per cent), food, beverage and tobacco – food (70.9 per cent) and non-metallic mineral products (67.6 per

cent). Conversely, the other sub-grouping was as low as 8.6 per cent.

TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

A positive growth rate of 1.3 per cent was estimated for the sector under review despite registering significant decreases in some sub-sectors: courier services (36.7 per cent), rentals (19.2 per cent), other (10.0 per cent) and transportation (1.2 per cent). These contractions were overshadowed by increases in two sub-sectors: communication – IT (3.4 per cent) and communication – consultant (1.1 per cent).

Additionally, output per employee was recorded at 10.3 per cent. Four (4) sub-groupings contributed to this decline: courier services (57.0 per cent), rentals (17.9 per cent), other (17.1 per cent) and transportation (1.7 per cent). Two (2) positive output per employee rates were recorded in communication – consultant (13.9 per cent) and communication – IT (0.8 per cent).

Unit labour cost for this industry was registered at 53.2 per cent; the highest for the seven industries examined. The lowest unit labour cost for the sub-sectors was 25.0 per cent in the rentals sub-grouping, while the highest was in the communication – IT (88.6 per cent).

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

During the review period, labour productivity for this industry fell by approximately 2.8 per cent despite increases in the retail – other (32.4 per cent), retail – jewellery (21.4 per cent), retail – books and stationery supplies (15.4 per cent) and car dealerships (9.3 per cent). On the other hand, contractions were

Table 3.5-8
Labour Productivity Growth (% Change)

YEAR	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Accommodation					
All Establishments	(9.7)	1.1	1.8	(2.2)	(6.7)
Guest Houses	1.4		16.3	11.5	2.9
Apartments	(2.7)	(9.5)	(8.4)	10.2	(7.6)
Apartment Hotels	(4.1)	(10.4)	7.5	7.5	(15.3)
Hotels	0.2	7.2	(1.4)	(4.0)	3.8
Agriculture					
All Establishments	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	33.1
Construction					
All Establishments	5.7	(28.7)	(3.0)	(2.2)	1.4
Financial Services					
All Establishments	1.9	1.0	37.0	2.3	2.3
Commercial Banks	(6.4)	2.0	5.0	8.3	4.8
Credit Unions	8.7	13.7	11.1	5.6	(3.2)
Finance and Trust	39.5	6.9	9.6	(8.1)	(3.8)
Insurance	(3.5)	6.3	12.5	8.4	0.3
Offshore Banks	(19.4)	5.4	2.7	3.3	n/a
Manufacturing					
All Establishments	4.5	(5.0)	0.4	4.3	0.3
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	8.1	(0.5)	(2.7)	10.4	4.9
Food	14.3	(1.7)	(2.1)	7.7	(5.4)
Beverages	(1.8)	(1.3)	(8.6)	12.5	10.3
Bakeries	7.1	1.4	(7.4)	13.8	8.1
Confectionery & Snacks	19.8	n/a	2.8	n/a	n/a
Fish Processors	n/a	n/a	24.8	0.3	n/a
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	(6.2)	(2.4)	(6.1)	(4.3)	(12.5)
Paint & Finishes	1.3	5.4	(15.8)	(23.5)	n/a
Cement & Concrete	(9.2)	(5.0)	(3.9)	(2.1)	n/a
Furniture	5.6	(0.6)	(2.5)	(19.3)	(5.8)
Clothing & Textiles	14.6	5.2	(1.3)	0.4	18.7
Clothing	n/a	n/a	9.8	(0.6)	40.6
Drapery & Soft Furnishings	(11.2)	5.8	4.2	(1.3)	6.1
Textiles	4.6	0.9	(38.8)	3.6	25.0
Framing	(6.1)	(12.7)	18.9	n/a	n/a
Rubber & Plastic Products	29.6	(2.7)	1.2	3.8	8.9
Chemicals	(8.8)	10.8	4.8	10.9	(1.3)
Printing & Publishing	(14.0)	(4.2)	(0.2)	12.4	10.8
Printing	n/a	n/a	(0.2)	4.9	n/a
Signage	n/a	n/a	(0.1)	34.8	n/a
Mining & Quarrying	n/a	20.4	(29.3)	20.1	n/a
Building Materials & Finishes	n/a	n/a	(19.5)	8.3	(23.2)
Recycling	n/a	n/a	1.9	n/a	n/a
Other	8.9	(0.6)	5.0	(4.2)	(5.5)
Transportation, Storage and Communication					
All Establishments	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.2	1.3
Communication (Consultant)	n/a	n/a	n/a	(0.7)	1.1
Communication (IT)	n/a	n/a	n/a	(6.5)	3.4
Courier Services	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(36.7)
Rentals	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(19.2)
Transportation	n/a	n/a	n/a	12.9	(1.2)
Other	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(10.0)

SOURCE: 2010-2014 National Surveys of Productivity

estimated in six sub-groupings: retail – supermarkets (27.5 per cent), retail – apparel (15.0 per cent), retail – auto supplies (11.0 per cent), retail–home furnishings (10.0 per cent), retail–hardware supplies (6.6 per cent) and service stations (3.1 per cent).

One of the alternate indicators registered an expansion of 1.3 per cent, despite some fall-offs within the sub-sectors of the industry. Some of the declines were retail – supermarkets (27.4 per cent), retail – apparel (13.9 per cent), retail – auto supplies (11.6 per cent) and retail – home furnishings (9.2 per cent). Unit labour cost, the final indicator estimated under the Macro-Productivity Indicators Project was recorded at 31.6 per cent for the year under review. Service stations had the lowest rate – 7.3 per cent; while retail – hardware supplies was almost ten times as much as 71.2 per cent. Also on the high side was retail – services (67.8 per cent) and retail – auto supplies (50.3 per cent).

F. PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (PSIP)

During 2014, Government's Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) continued in earnest despite the current economic environment. The major investments in 2014 were concentrated in the areas of Infrastructure, Environment, Roads and Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building.

PROJECTS COMPLETED

URBAN REHABILITATION PROGRAMME

The Urban Rehabilitation Programme is a combination of three (3) projects namely, Constitution River Redevelopment–Phase II, CCTV Procurement and Installation, Bridgetown and St. Lawrence Gap and Church Village Redevelopment – Phase I. This Programme was jointly financed by the Government of Barbados and the CDB.

All civil works for the Constitution River Redevelopment – Phase II and the Church Village Redevelopment – Phase I were completed during the year. The Central Bank of Barbados has assumed responsibility for the new green space and has a new maintenance contract in place.

The CCTV Procurement and Installation, Bridgetown and St. Lawrence Gap – Phase II project was substantially completed and the project was handed over to the Royal Barbados Police Force.

SECOND GOB/IBRD HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROJECT

This programme was jointly funded by the Government of Barbados and the World Bank and it supported the implementation of Barbados' National Strategic Plan for HIV Prevention and Control 2008-2013. The total cost of the Project was approximately BDS\$188.7 million with the World Bank providing a loan of approximately US\$35 million. As at November 30, 2014 approximately US\$35 million was fully disbursed.

NEW AGREEMENTS SIGNED IN 2014

The Government of Barbados signed two (2) new agreements with the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) totaling US\$6,659,000 in 2014. These programmes were the Barbados Road and Bridge Improvement Study for US\$2,044,000 and the Speightstown Flood Mitigation Project for US\$4,615,000.

BARBADOS ROAD AND BRIDGE IMPROVEMENT STUDY

The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the Government of Barbados signed a Loan Agreement for US\$2,044,000 (approximately BDS\$4,088,000) on April 24, 2014 to finance the Road and Bridge Improvement Study.

The project consists of three (3) components namely:-

Component 1 – Ronald Mapp Highway Upgrade Study

Component 2 – Scotland District Bridge Replacement Study

Component 3 - Road Safety Assessment.

SPEIGHTSTOWN FLOOD MITIGATION PROJECT

The Government of Barbados, Barbados Tourism Investment Inc. and the Caribbean Development Bank signed a Loan Agreement for US\$4,615,000 (BDS \$9,230,000) on November 19, 2014 for the Speightstown Flood Mitigation Project.

The total cost of the Speightstown Flood Mitigation Project is US\$6,562,500 (BDS\$13,125,000). The Caribbean Development Bank providing US\$4,615,000 in loan resources and the Government of Barbados is contributing US\$1,947,500 (BDS\$3,895,000).

The objective of the program is to develop measures to improve the system of flood reduction, maintenance and practices in the Speightstown water catchment. This will be achieved through developing a practical and sustainable maintenance plan for Speightstown and through the development and implementation of a public education and sensitisation programme.

G. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)

The Organization of American States (OAS) continued its development activities by providing scholarships, fellowships, workshops, meetings and conferences which aided in the development of human resources in Barbados during 2014. The

OAS sponsored forty-three (43) persons from Barbados who attended meetings/conferences/workshops overseas. The total cost incurred by the OAS was US\$37,835.93. In addition, two (2) workshops/meetings/conferences were held in Barbados which amounted to US\$67,228.28.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS

The United Nations (UN) system continued to offer support in achieving Barbados' development goals through individual agency mandates, UN inter-agency collaboration and as part of wider sub-regional programme efforts with external donor entities. Through the United Nations Development Action Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2016, UN agencies have teamed up to work in six priority areas:

- Environment, energy, climate change and disaster risk reduction;
- Enabling environment of effective economic and social governance and enhanced security;
- Social protection and poverty reduction with a focus on vulnerable groups;
- Food and Nutrition Security;
- Public health within the context of the development agenda using rights-based approach, maintaining focus on HIV/AIDS and non-communicable diseases (NCDs);
- Capacity development and institutional strengthening.

For Barbados, 2014 was a year characterised by strengthened and mutually beneficial partnerships between UN agencies and the Government of Barbados to navigate areas of concern and work towards the country's goals as outlined in the National Strategic Plan of Barbados 2005-2025, as well as other key areas for human and social development that form part of the Barbados Medium-Term Growth Strategy 2013-2020. At the same time, this year demonstrated the country's leading capacity on issues of relevance to the Caribbean region and to Small Island

Developing States (SIDS) across the world, particularly for sustainable development.

The designation of 2014 as the Year of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) drew the world's attention to the specific development needs of SIDS. In this regard, the wider Caribbean was well-represented at the Third International SIDS Conference in Samoa. The Barbados and OECS UN delegation was pleased to support the Prime Minister of Barbados as he led the dialogue on Sustainable Economic Development. The resulting SAMOA Pathway document has the potential to assist SIDS by providing a strategy to advocate for the special vulnerabilities of SIDS and in charting a sustainable development approach for future development.

Furthermore, the economy of Barbados demonstrated its capacity to be the hub of regional and international development discourse through the hosting of World Environment Day (WED) by the Government of Barbados, UNEP and UNDP. This commemoration saw three days of activities, ranging from media outreach to sporting events. More importantly, it was an opportunity for public advocacy, education and for highlighting the value of partnerships between government, private sector and civil society. It is anticipated that Barbados will continue to be a leader in the development process and an important voice on sustainable development issues.

UN SUPPORT TO MDG PROGRESS AND EFFECTIVE POLICY FRAMEWORKS

In the penultimate year of the journey towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), the UN system continued to provide MDG support to Caribbean nations through assessments on progress made to date and via MDG acceleration programmes to overcome hurdles in achieving the redefined Caribbean-specific MDG targets.

In 2014, in collaboration with the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Finance and related line ministries embarked upon

an assessment of Barbados' progress towards the achievement of the MDG through the development of the MDG Progress Report for Barbados. The MDG assessment for Barbados aims to support the alignment of policy based information contained in documentation such as the Barbados Medium-Term Growth and Development Strategy 2013-2020, the Medium Term Fiscal Strategy, the Barbados Social Policy Framework, the Barbados Human Resource Development Strategy 2011-2016 and several other sector specific developmental plans to the stated commitment of Government of Barbados (GOB) to the MDG process. In addition, the assessment is intended to act as a critical element of the attempt to align and harmonise the overall national developmental agenda to the recommended Post-2015 Development Agenda on MDGs and the emerging Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda.

The MDG Progress Report for Barbados was essential in highlighting the major targets met for primary education (Goal 2), child mortality (Goal 4), maternal mortality (Goal 5) and HIV/AIDS and other diseases (Goal 6). Targets set for environmental sustainability have mostly been achieved but there is still a need for deeper integration of sustainable development principles into policy. The report further noted additional areas that require attention highlighting the fact that these areas most often relate to specific groups, particularly women and children; specific outcomes, notably poverty and its causes and consequences, unemployment, segmentation in employment and education, income disparities, poor health and violence; and the need to strengthen institutional capacity to achieve these outcomes.

The UNDP Sub-Regional Office will continue to support further dialogue on the sustainability of achievements made on the MDGs, and towards defining priority areas for national development within the framework of the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In 2014, the UNICEF Eastern Caribbean Area Office and UNICEF Belize collaborated with OECS, Organization of the American States (OAS), UN agencies and Belize's Ministry of Human Development, Social Transformation and Poverty Alleviation to facilitate a South-South Knowledge Exchange between the Government of Belize and several countries in the Caribbean, including Barbados. The purpose of this exchange was to share the experience of "Building Opportunities for Our Social Transformation – BOOST" – Belize's home-grown flagship social protection programme. The BOOST programme aims to increase access to basic services including banking services and offers some cash assistance to poor households subject to specific conditions. This exchange enabled select OECS countries to learn from Belize's BOOST model, its achievement in successfully targeting the most vulnerable population, development and functioning of a single registry and case management system.

Furthermore, in the area of education, UNICEF made significant progress, resulting in the drafting of a national Behavioural Management Policy in Barbados.

UN SYSTEM ASSISTANCE IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES

The UN System has been integrally involved in facilitating the input of governments and civil society in the Caribbean into a number of critical international development processes in 2014, notably, the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the shaping of the SAMOA Pathway as part of the SIDS Agenda for sustainable development.

POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Building on the progress of the MDGs, the Post-2015 Development Agenda, articulated as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), provides a framework for shaping a sustainable development approach for countries around the world. Under the banner of the "World We Want", a

consultative process was engaged on a global scale, and played a central part of the Post-2015 development process. As part of this process, the UN System sought to dialogue with civil society organisations, as well as to engage individuals through online platforms and country surveys for the development of a collective vision beyond 2015.

In June 2014, to support these efforts in the Eastern Caribbean, the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) supported civil society dialogues with representatives from Barbados, and other countries in the sub-region, towards the determination of Post-2015 priority targets for civil society among the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) of the Eastern Caribbean. These dialogues also included the development of advocacy approaches to help bring the concerns of Caribbean SIDS to the fore of Post-2015 discussions. This process was further supported through a collaboration between UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, the Government of St. Lucia and the Caribbean Policy Development Centre. The outcome of this consultative process was used to inform the SIDS 2014 meeting in Samoa.

Additionally, UN Women supported a number of representatives of national women's machineries and NGO representatives from various Caribbean countries, including Barbados, to the Latin America and Caribbean Special Session on the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. During this meeting, Barbados reaffirmed its commitment to the goal to remove barriers that prevent women's active participation in all spheres of public and private life. The resulting Outcome Statement made specific reference to resource requirements to develop and implement gender equality policies in the Post-2015 development framework. With the support of UN Women, Civil Society organisations are preparing a common position document on the achievements and gaps in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action to be concluded ahead of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in March 2015.

With the support of UNDP, Barbados was also one of the two Caribbean countries that participated in the Post-2015 12th and 13th Open Working Group (OWG) meetings. This intergovernmental OWG was responsible for submitting a report to the 68th General Assembly in September containing proposals for sustainable development goals; an intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Financing Sustainable Development; as well as a High Level Political Forum (HLPF) to replace the Commission on Sustainable Development.

SIDS 2014 CONFERENCE AND THE SAMOA PATHWAY

The Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS 2014 Conference) brought together representatives from SIDS from across the world, together with development partners, to discuss a range of priority areas, including Sustainable Economic Development, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management, Social Development in SIDS, Health and NCDs, Youth and Women, Sustainable Energy, Oceans, Seas and Biodiversity, Water and Sanitation, and Food Security and Waste Management.

The UN system played an integral role in convening this conference, which concluded with the drafting and agreement on the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (the SAMOA Pathway) document. The SAMOA Pathway document articulates the key challenges affecting SIDS and outlines ways of addressing them. This document will be the blueprint for the types of partnerships that will be created for the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway.

In preparation for the SIDS 2014 meeting, UN Women also supported the Barbados-based Caribbean Policy Development Centre in convening the Regional Consultation on SIDS 2014: Caribbean Gender Equality Advocates Forum on June 20, 2014. Barbadian gender advocates were also involved in the review of the draft outcome document proposed for the SIDS 2014 meeting. This was to ensure

particularly that the document addressed the critical and relevant gender equality concerns in the region. These were primarily informed by the positions raised in the “Caribbean Joint Statement on Gender Equality and the Post-2015 and SIDS Agenda” document. The meeting also provided an opportunity for gender advocates to increase their awareness of the on-going process and to consolidate their advocacy on agreed gender equality priorities for the region.

During the SIDS meeting, UNDP and OECD organised a meeting (chaired by CARICOM) on financing in SIDS, a particularly important issue raised by the Caribbean, in which The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Freundel Stuart was a key participant. As a result of this meeting, it was agreed that proposals will be prepared to address the need for resource mobilisation for the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway, which will be presented at the July 2015 meeting on Financing for Development.

UN STRATEGIC RESPONSE TO IMPROVE EFFECTIVE DATA COLLECTION FOR SOCIAL PLANNING

The issue of access to data necessary for the creation and implementation of relevant and effective policymaking has been a major challenge for Barbados across various areas. The UN System has responded by creating avenues for capacity building in data collection and analysis, and working with governments to fill information gaps in poverty reduction, disaster risk reduction and in addressing domestic violence.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

In Barbados, like many other countries in the Caribbean, obtaining comprehensive, systematic, nationally-owned data around the incidence of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) has been a challenge. This data is crucial in supporting efforts by authorities, service providers and academia to better record and track the impact of GBV on the social and economic sectors. As part of a

Caribbean-wide response to the request to strengthen data collection to address GBV, there was a Regional Expert Group Meeting held in Barbados in April 2014. The meeting brought together representatives from National Statistical Offices (NSOs), Ministries responsible for gender equality, specialised violence intervention units of national police forces, non-governmental organisations providing services to those who experience GBV, as well as representatives from international and regional organisations. This meeting was part of a wider project to support the adaptation and national piloting of a Prevalence Survey Model on GBV, made possible through a partnership between CARICOM, the Government of Canada's "Canada Fund for Local Initiatives", and UN Women.

MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEYS (MICS)

The Ministry of Social Care and the Barbados Statistical Service received support from UNICEF in their progress to strengthen the availability of strategic information on women and children through the completion and launch of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) in Barbados. The MICS 4 data for Barbados allowed for a disaggregated analysis of past, current and emerging human-rights issues faced by children and women. The MICS 4 data demonstrated the importance and value of having recent and disaggregated data on past and current issues as a way to refine their analysis and come up with new strategies to address old issues; and recent data about insufficiently documented issues that need to be better addressed by policymakers. A key element of this work was the conduct of capacity building exercises in Barbados, during which stakeholders from a wide range of sectors, including the civil society, were invited to review data from an equity perspective and draft policy briefs that contain concrete and prioritized policy recommendations. The process followed helped to:

- Increase the lead ministry and other line ministries' leadership in creating a dialogue on children's rights issues and prioritizing them to better address them;
- Sustaining and expanding the contribution of the statistical offices to the MICS 4 work beyond the collection and processing of data;
- Strengthen the national capacity for equity-focused analysis of social data about children and women;
- Ensure greater use of MICS 4 data for decision-making.

The MICS process also helped to identify key issues that are insufficiently addressed by current policies and programmes and need greater policy interest and public's attention, such as prevention of diabetes and obesity across all socio-economic groups; acceptance of domestic violence by the youngest and least educated girls; safe disposal of diapers across all socio-economic groups; knowledge of HIV and AIDS risks by the youngest. This process also triggered discussions about the need to revise existing policies and programmes to align them better with current and emerging issues – such as non-communicable diseases (NCDs) across all socio-economic groups. In 2015, these policy briefs will be completed and presented to the Cabinet. They will support the Office's evidence-informed advocacy work. Additionally, data visualization and infographics were employed to highlight the key facts highlighted in the MICS report for Barbados. This included the production of youth-focused MICS publications for both countries in line with the strategy to more directly reach and engage the millennials.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN BARBADOS

In the area of food and nutrition security and rural development, FAO provided technical assistance to Barbados in the promotion and development of the Food Zones Concept. Food zones are areas of land which have been designated for use exclusively in agriculture, based on

availability of good agricultural land, access to irrigation water and the provision of the necessary support services for food crop production. The strategy is aimed at stemming the trend of converting prime agricultural land for non-agricultural uses and ensuring that a critical mass of good agricultural land is available for food production to assure a measure of food security for present and future generations. The zones have the potential to act as centres of domestic production and to stimulate agricultural production in neighbouring districts.

The intervention addressed some of the following areas:

- Food production systems – what size holdings, what combination of crops and inputs required;
- Marketing of produce – links to school feeding programmes, local supermarkets, health institutions and local farmers markets;
- Value added – agro-processing and linkages to land and cruise tourism;
- Support systems – extension and credit to provide technology and funding for farmers as well as support in business management, record keeping and financial information;
- Facilities needed – Packing facilitates and cold storage.

The pilot area was selected based on its accessibility to already on-going agricultural production, its location in an area where farmers have access to services by agencies such as the Barbados Agricultural Development and Marketing Cooperation (BADMC) and the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as access to established farmers' organisations. The project focused on the organisation of farmers in the St. George/St. Michael (the St. George Valley) area, with emphasis on the organisation of the farmers and their production to meet specific markets. The St. George/St. Michael Zone area was divided into five (5) sub- zones after comprehensive and detailed meetings

and discussions with the farmers and farmers groups in the area.

A template was developed which included a selection of fifteen (15) growers who were paired to the production of six (6) crops: carrots, green cabbage, watermelon, tomatoes, green peppers and local types of lettuce. This template was based on demand from selected hotels and restaurants as well as the Barbados School Meals Service. Major issues such as praedial larceny and marketing, particularly the availability of packing facilities, were highlighted by the farmers as constraints to their development.

In 2014, the FAO approved a project to assist Barbados and some other Caribbean countries in the Promotion and Marketing of Cassava. This is one of the pillars of the Caribbean Regional Initiative "Agricultural and Food Value Chain Development – Improving food and feeding systems". The validation of cassava yields in Barbados has been documented at 8,000 pounds to the acre. In collaboration with the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), a number of validation trials were established on plantations in Barbados. The purpose of this work was to ascertain whether yields in the range of 30,000 pounds to the acre could be obtained with improved management. The validation trials are on-going, with results to be reported in 2015. FAO also supported the initiative to promote the use of cassava in Barbados, conducting a trial which involved the incorporation of cassava mash (grated cassava) into bread. This resulted in one of the major bakeries in Barbados showing great interest in its use. Work is on-going with some major stakeholders in the industry to undertake a larger trial to evaluate consumer acceptance and preference.

The FAO also assisted in the preparation of a media campaign to educate the public on issues related to food and nutrition security and to encourage increased production and consumption of locally produced nutritious products. The objectives of the initiative were to stimulate

the interest of the public in producing and consuming more nutritious foods, raise public awareness on the issues relating to Food and Nutrition Security and sensitise the public to the proposed initiatives to be undertaken within the Barbados Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan, provide information for the promotion of healthier eating habits aimed at improving the nutritional status of the public, as well as reducing the incidence of chronic non-communicable diseases (CNCDs) and encourage the adoption of healthier lifestyle practices within the community.

Barbados is one of the countries benefitting from an approved technical cooperation project to promote strengthening the small ruminant sector. This project will look at enhancing the production and productivity of the sector, leading to increased food and nutrition security. The project will build farmers' capacity in nutrition and feeding of small ruminants, pasture and fodder bank development and management, the use of local forages and by-products in small ruminant nutrition, reproduction and breeding, small ruminant housing, preventative medicine and health care, record keeping, market development and the development of value chains. The project will also strengthen small ruminant farmers' associations, leading to the sustainable development of the sector.

Furthermore, Barbados has been selected as one of the pilot countries due to its historical base as the regional centre for Black Belly sheep. The project got underway with an inception workshop in Barbados and the hiring of two consultants to review the small ruminant sector in the region. Specifically in Barbados, the pilot involved the selection of a number of sheep farmers who will be used to demonstrate a number of management and production techniques to improve their production. These farmers will subsequently offer services such as improved hay/grass to fellow farmers from improved pastures and also provide pedigree animals for themselves and

neighbouring farmers to improve their stock and their production enterprise.

HEALTH AND NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

In the area of health, WHO/PAHO has assisted government in addressing the increasing chikungunya disease and the potential threat of the Ebola virus outbreak in the Caribbean in 2014.

Chikungunya (CHIK) fever is an emerging, mosquito-borne disease which is transmitted predominantly by *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes, the same species involved in the transmission of dengue. Since the notification of two confirmed cases of local transmission of CHIK virus on the island of St. Martin/St. Maarten to the Pan American Health Organization, Regional Office of the World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) in December 2013, more than twenty thousand cases have been confirmed in countries/territories in the Caribbean Basin of the Region of the Americas. In addition to these laboratory confirmed cases, more than eighty thousand suspected cases have been notified by Ministries of Health from the Caribbean.

This outbreak has resulted in significant economic impact for countries, with high levels of absenteeism and loss of productivity. In an effort to mitigate the effects of CHIK, PAHO has provided direct assistance to countries experiencing CHIK outbreaks through the provision of technical experts, purchase of supplies for vector control, and development of materials to promote community participation in vector control activities. As CHIK is a new virus in the Americas region, there was not sufficient experience in diagnosis and management of CHIK infection. In order to address this gap, PAHO provided training for clinicians in coordination with France's Health Agency (ARS) to share current experiences in the management of CHIK infection and to draw from experiences in the management of this infection in previous outbreaks in the French

Departments. As the acute phase of the outbreak appears to have subsided in most countries of the Caribbean, PAHO is working with partners to train clinicians on how to handle the complications and sequelae from the infection.

The Ebola outbreak in Western Africa has tested National, Regional and Global systems for the detection and response to emergencies. In August 2014, the Director General of the WHO determined that the outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in West Africa met the requirements of a Public Health Emergency of International Concern and urged countries to enhance preparedness activities, within the framework of the International Health Regulations, to be able to detect, investigate, and manage possible cases of Ebola.

PAHO/WHO has actively supported the response in the West African countries affected by the EVD outbreak through the deployment of qualified staff, while concurrently working with Latin American and Caribbean countries to prepare for a potential introduction of an EVD case and to prevent local transmission. While the likelihood of introduction to the region is low, its impact would be significant. In order to support countries in strengthening their national preparedness for EVD, PAHO worked with Ministries of Health and non-health partners to characterise current capacity to respond to epidemic emergencies, focusing on EVD. Subsequently, PAHO conducted expert missions to twenty-six (26) countries in the region, including Barbados, to reduce or eliminate the gaps identified in the previous characterisation, by implementing corrective actions. PAHO also organised Caribbean workshops on risk communication and on clinical management of Ebola. The goal is to use the potential risk for an EVD introduction as a platform to test country capacities to respond to any epidemic emergency.

UN SYSTEM GENDER AND YOUTH-RELATED PROGRAMMING

While gender mainstreaming and youth involvement are mainstreamed into many development programmes, the UN system has promoted gender equality and youth empowerment in 2014 predominantly through country reporting, policy and legislative guidance capacity building and community projects. Gender programming has been spearheaded by UN Women in the areas of addressing violence against women, economic empowerment and training in gender mainstreaming. UN Women and UNFPA have also engaged in programming for sexual and reproductive health rights. For youth programming, UNDP focused on economic empowerment through entrepreneurship, which also had a gender component.

INTERNATIONAL REPORTING

The UN Women Multi-Country Office for the Caribbean provided technical assistance for the preparation of Barbados' Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) report through a project agreement with the Barbados Bureau of Gender Affairs. UN Women has supported the Government of Barbados in preparing its report (combined fifth to eighth report) to the CEDAW Committee for submission to the Cabinet for approval in early 2014.

Similarly, UNICEF provided technical support towards policy and legislative reforms resulting in Barbados' completion of state party reporting on the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC). The process was done in a consultative manner and led to heightened focus on child rights.

ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

UN Women supports primary prevention work, the engagement of boys and men, and the strengthening of national legal frameworks to protect women, men, girls and boys from Domestic Violence. The Cabinet of Barbados had approved the recommendations for the revised Domestic Violence Protection Orders Bill, which was drafted in part through UN Women's leadership and technical guidance. UN Women continued its technical support to the Bureau of Gender Affairs in preparing the official response and clarifications to the legislative drafters of the Chief Parliamentary Council regarding the Emergency Protection Orders, so as to ensure adoption of the Amendment to the Domestic Violence (Protection Orders) Act.

As one of the most prevalent forms of violence in the Caribbean, gender-based violence directly impacts citizen security, including the stability and health of family and community. UN Women hosted a social mobilisation workshop in Barbados in November 2014, ahead of its programme of work to address gender-based violence in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean. Social mobilisation is focused on mobilising communities and boys and men in tackling the social norms and behaviours which sanction violence against women and girls. Participants included government and NGO representatives from Barbados, as well as Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada with expert presenters from Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United States of America.

On Human Rights Day, 10 December 2014, the UN Sub-regional team for Barbados and the OECS partnered with "The Lanterns at Hastings" shopping centre, a private sector entity, for an Orange Your Neighbourhood outreach initiative. Barbadian calypso artiste Michael "Mikey" Mercer, who is one of the Caribbean ambassadors for the UN Secretary-General's UNITE to End Violence Against Women

Campaign, joined the 16 Days of Activism to End Violence Against Women call to action. UN staff shared on the UNiTE Campaign and advocacy efforts to identify and end violence against women in Barbados and the Caribbean. UN Women also continued its support to NGO-led events calling for an end to violence against women, and participated in the women's umbrella National Organisation of Women "Take Back the Night" silent march and rally at one of the island's main city centres in Oistins, Christ Church.

In 2014, UNICEF moved beyond general public awareness on the issues of child sexual abuse and intra-familial violence, to building an evidence-based platform of interventions based on opinion polls and social norms research results. An enhanced momentum for change in each country was demonstrated through the emergence of national leaders with the capacity and willingness to take ownership and spur on societal change for stated public policy and political will for operationalising mandatory reporting by professionals, and with growing number of societal members for zero-tolerance on child sexual abuse. As part of the CRC 25th year celebrations, UNICEF adopted a high level advocacy strategy on children's issues, providing a rallying point for national governments, civil society and children. A national event was held in Barbados, and online advocacy was done through Activate Talks, which is a social media platform. To leverage resource for children, UNICEF partnered with PriceSmart, a distribution company with operations in Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago. A new two-year fundraising agreement was also signed with Going Places Travel, one of the sub-region's main travel agencies with a presence in six of the countries in the MCP.

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

As part of its mandate to promote safer sex and sexual and reproductive health rights, UNFPA has donated contraceptives to a number of organisations including the Business and Professional Women's Club,

Family Planning, Barbados Council for the Disabled among others.

GENDER TRAINING

Central to the journey towards gender equality is the understanding of gender inequalities that affect social and economic life. The Institute for Gender and Development Studies: Nita Barrow Unit (IGDS: NBU) of the UWI Cave Hill Campus administers biennially a unique educational course - The Caribbean Institute in Gender and Development: An Intensive Training Programme (CIGAD). The course examines the differential impact of gender relations on women and men, and explores how they affect the process of social change. Course participants originate from across the Caribbean, including Barbados, and the Caribbean diaspora. UN Women offers technical and financial support to this programme and, following the conclusion of the 10th CIGAD, supported the IGDS: NBU in a monitoring and evaluation project to ascertain the impact of CIGAD over the last two decades. The findings of this monitoring and evaluation research project emphasise the importance of CIGAD and the significance it has in the Caribbean region towards addressing gender inequalities and inequities in general. Oftentimes, an initial exposure to gender issues, the programme has nevertheless had measureable impact on alumni's personal progress and the transference of knowledge to their social networks (home, work, community, etc.) to effect local and social change.

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT FOR WOMEN

With UN Women support, the Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPDC) implemented a project focused on women agricultural producers' critical contribution to food security and sustainable development in the Caribbean, and their current marginalisation in relation to access to resources and substantive participation in relevant policy debates. The project, which was implemented in Barbados, Grenada and Jamaica, was aimed at

exposing the women, through workshops and field visits, to the evolving green economy process, and possible benefits of the 'greening of their livelihoods'. The women sell their produce, ranging from Irish potatoes and organic mushrooms to strawberries; and produce jams, vegetables and other fruit for agro-processing, at local markets in their communities, to tourists who visit their collectives at their farms and to hotels.

RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

During the celebrations of the 25th year of the Convention for the Rights of the Child, communication was a major priority in 2014, with activities in Barbados and the OECS. The UNICEF Office communicated to raise visibility, advocate to influence policy shifts and energize communities across the Eastern Caribbean to advance the children's rights agenda. While communicating and advocating on all issues affecting children, especially the most disadvantaged, focus was placed on:

- raising awareness and influencing the move to systems and support for mandatory reporting of child abuse;
- engaging countries to make quality early childhood services available to all children;
- building data systems to keep the pulse on the situation of children and women.

While employing the traditional mode of advocating directly to policy makers and engaging audiences using traditional print and broadcast media, the focus was increasingly shifted to include digital tools, especially social media. This was in line with the new Global Public Advocacy and Communication Policy and also a realisation that the countries in the Eastern Caribbean are some of the most digitally connected regions, with an Internet penetration rate averaging over 75 per cent in the sub-region. This use of social media by UNICEF was particularly evident in the 'Break the Silence' initiative on child sexual abuse,

which combined C4D strategies to reach victims and their families and communities with a message to speak out and denounce child sexual abuse with short video advocacy messages on social media. The result was an increased engagement by non-state actors, most notably faith-based organizations, sporting bodies and community groups on breaking the silence around child abuse.

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT FOR YOUTH

UNFPA and UNDP, in partnership with the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Youth in Barbados and other partners, came together to dialogue on issues affecting adolescents and young people. The discussions highlighted existing measures and programmes that address the needs of adolescents and youth at the national level in areas including education and employment, sexual and reproductive health education, and addressing gender-based violence in adolescent and youth populations.

With rising levels of youth unemployment, UNDP partnered with the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Youth to offer training to forty (40) Youth Commissioners through a Trainer of Trainer Workshop on business lab methodology. With these skills, Youth Commissioners will train youth in thirty (30) communities in Barbados in entrepreneurship. Components of the training programme were also used in the Barbados' 2014 National Summer Camp programme.

In a more targeted area for entrepreneurship, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), through the Telecommunications Unit of Barbados (and supported by the Caribbean National Telecommunications Organization), facilitated the participation of Barbadian youth at the Regional Youth CT Innovations Training Workshop in Antigua & Barbuda in December 2014. The workshop was specifically aimed at youths who want to pursue a career in the ICT industry, those

who have businesses in the ICT industry or those who want to gain ICT related skills.

Through the workshop, young Caribbean people were made aware of ICT initiatives/opportunities available and how ICT applications can lead to youth employment and entrepreneurship. The workshop also provided valuable advice on types of skills required to successfully start and run a small business. It also provided an opportunity to understand and discuss new technologies and applications and the implications of ICT use and adoption, with an emphasis on innovative technologies for connecting rural areas.

As part of efforts for the empowerment of young females, UNDP partnered with the Youth Entrepreneurship Scheme within the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Youth to facilitate a dialogue with forty (40) young female entrepreneurs to understand their needs and identify solutions to support them. Out of this, a number of solutions were agreed and implemented in 2014, notably:

1. The development of a Gender and Entrepreneurship Course in partnership with the Women and Development Unit at the University of the West Indies Open Campus;
2. The creation of a peer network among the female entrepreneurs;
3. The establishment of a mentorship network where these young female entrepreneurs can learn from their experienced counterparts;
4. The development of a personal and professional strategic framework to support these young women.

UN ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMMING

In addition to Barbados' role as host to international celebrations of World Environmental Day and the country's role in shaping the SAMOA Pathway, Barbados benefitted from other direct forms of sub-regional support to build capacity and provide technical assistance.

Barbadian participants benefitted from increased skills in the areas of climate change negotiation and renewable energy, which was backed by UNDP. Barbadian senior and junior climate change negotiators in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs participated in an online and face-to-face (Singapore and New York) training programme catered to SIDS. In the field of renewable energy, under UNDP's Caribbean Energy Efficiency Lighting Project (CEELP) local government officials, lending institutions, utility representatives and other stakeholders participated in a non-risky renewable energy investment workshop that looked at efficient lighting solutions and related policy considerations. This workshop is part of a wider project that aims to retrofit a number of government buildings, including a polyclinic and fire station in Barbados.

Similarly, UNDP is working with the Department of Energy in a project entitled "Strengthening Disaster Risk Management Through Promoting Access to Renewable Energy in Barbados." The project aims to strengthen the country's Disaster Risk Response, and promotes decentralised solar photo-voltaic electricity generation in Barbados at community development centres and polyclinics throughout the country.

UN DISASTER MANAGEMENT PREPARATION AND RESPONSE

Considering that emergency events in Caribbean countries have repeatedly demonstrated the critical importance of robust emergency telecommunications arrangements at the national and regional levels (Haiti Earthquake; and December 2013 flooding in OECS countries), it was expedient to harmonise approaches in spectrum and disaster management. Experiences have also highlighted the need for the region to move towards a regional emergency communications system which facilitates greater interconnectivity. The development of a regionally harmonised spectrum management plan and the development of a regional frequency

allocation table for the Caribbean are critical foundational steps towards the development of a harmonised regional emergency communications system, which gives due consideration to all emergency actors, including amateur radio operators.

In February 2014, the ITU collaborated with CDEMA and the CTU, and Barbados agreed to host the Regional workshop on the Harmonisation of Emergency Telecommunication, with specific emphasis on Spectrum Management and Coordination, Spectrum Planning and regional disaster management coordination. This workshop brought together the major stakeholders in regional spectrum management (policy-makers, regulators, operators, academia and other users) and key regional disaster management coordinators/coordinating agencies.

Also, building on experiences from the Christmas 2013 flooding in OECS countries, a training workshop was conducted to introduce participants from across the region to the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) methodology and protocols as a mechanism for comprehensive multi-sector evaluation of the impacts of a hazard event, emphasising local and national authorities capacity to lead planning and coordination. Representatives from the Department of Emergency Management (DEM) participated in this workshop. This will be followed by a series of in-depth national consultations and regional training sessions on the process and application of the tool, focusing on a wide range of social and economic sectors. This project will be implemented through to 2016 with funding from the World Bank Global Fund for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR) and UNDP.

Within Barbados, UNDP supported the preparation of the Country Document for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Barbados, coordinated by the DEM and led by UNISDR. This document:

- Provides an overview of the DRR situation in countries, including hazard threats, vulnerabilities and existing capacities;
- Highlights DRR accomplishments and gaps;
- Identifies DRR priorities for Barbados;
- Provides recommendations on strategic and future perspectives for multi-sector risk resilience in Barbados.

Implementation of a community-based early warning system also commenced during the year, in collaboration with the Caribbean Tsunami Information Centre (CTIC). The CTIC is a partnership between the Government of Barbados and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO/IOC). It is hosted at the DEM under the aegis of Ministry of Home Affairs, Barbados. Support to the operations of the CTIC is provided by the DEM, the Coastal Zone Management Unit (CZMU) and UNDP Barbados and the OECS. This project was funded by the United States Agency for International Development, Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA), with support from the Government of Barbados, with the aim to:

- Improve awareness to natural hazards through enhanced public education and awareness building initiatives within the Holetown area;
- Reduce vulnerability to natural hazards through enhanced alerting;
- Enhance national capacities for public warning.

CTIC's key activities and contributions during 2014 included technical support, public awareness and education materials to support earthquake and tsunami month of activities and CARIBE WAVE 2014 Exercise in March 2014, as well as the internship programme of the CZMU during June to August 2014.

ITU continued to have on-going collaboration with the Telecommunications Unit in the Division of Energy and Telecommunications of the Prime Minister's Office in relation to the establishment of a National CIRT for Barbados. The ITU and the Government of Barbados signed the Administrative Agreement and Project Document in August 2013 to facilitate the process for the establishment of the Barbados' CIRT. The entity established and/or designated by the Barbados Government as the CIRT will serve as a focal point for securing cyberspace and the protection of critical information infrastructure, and whose national mission includes watch, warning, response and recovery efforts and the facilitation of collaboration between government entities, the private sector, academia, and the international community when dealing with cyber-security issues.

UN SYSTEM SUPPORT TOWARDS ICT CONNECTIVITY

The 2014 edition of the ITU report, "Measuring the Information Society", revealed that Barbados ranked number one in the Caribbean, number three in the Americas region, and 33rd out of 166 countries across the world. Launched in November 2014, the MIS report provides an analysis and reports on the state of ICT use, access and affordability worldwide.

Essential components of accurate reporting such as the MIS report include the coordination, collection, analysis and presentation of ICT data. In this regard, ITU has also supported Barbados and other countries in the Caribbean in continuing to strengthen capacity to collect, analyse, collate and disseminate national statistics and indicators on telecommunications and ICT. Through the Regional Training Workshop for ICT Indicators, which took place in St. Lucia in February 2014, governments are better able to use statistics and indicators to develop and evaluate their telecommunications and ICT policies for development and take steps to reduce the digital divide.

Another area of work undertaken in 2014 related to Spectrum Management, Spectrum Planning and Monitoring, encompassed in the “Assessment of Spectrum Management Policies and Procedures in Barbados”. This assessment was possible through ITU’s collaboration with, and assistance to Barbados through the Telecommunications Unit in the Division of Energy and Telecommunications of the Prime Minister’s Office. The review included analysis of the legislative and regulatory environment in the field of spectrum management, as well as current practices on licensing, monitoring, and general state of use of frequencies by different market players and the progress the Telecommunications Unit made on updating of Barbados’ National Spectrum Management Plan. The ITU consultancy also evaluated the deployment and utilisation of the recently acquired Automated Spectrum Management and Spectrum Monitoring System (ASMS) and recommended any adjustment to spectrum management processes in order to draw most benefit of the ASMS.

Coming out of the assessment, the Telecommunications Unit received a roadmap outlining next steps and further actions. Further to this, the technical staff of the Telecommunications Unit also received training on the subject of spectrum engineering methods and practices, including radio propagation modelling.

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

The Barbados-European Union relationship continued to be cordial during

2014. This involved continued dialogue regarding the implementation of the various sector budget support programmes. The programme portfolio included the 2010 Accompanying Measures for Sugar Protocol (AMSP) Countries as well as the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) which focused on Human Resource Development.

Under the programme, €8.3 million or BDS\$20.0 million was disbursed in December 2014. It is anticipated that an additional €23.3 million or BDS\$51.2 million will be disbursed over the financial year 2015/2016.

Under the 10th EDF, €240.8 thousand or BDS\$628.4 thousand was disbursed towards the Technical Assistance to the Office of the National Authorising Officer and €461.2 thousand or BDS\$1.2 million towards the Technical Cooperation Facility and Support to Non-State Actors. Through this facility, BDS\$250.0 thousand was disbursed to Non-State Actors Organizations through a Small Grants Scheme. This initiative was aimed at strengthening human rights and human resource development of non-governmental organizations in Barbados.

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

IV. SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

A. AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

OVERVIEW

Within the Traded Sector, the contribution of sugar and non-sugar agriculture and fisheries to real GDP for 2014 was estimated to be \$6.4 million and \$39.7 million respectively. The contribution of sugar reflected a decrease of 14.7 per cent from the previous year, while the contribution of non-sugar agriculture and fisheries increased by 0.3 per cent.

SUGAR

The sugar cane crop in Barbados continued to decline annually, as cost of production continued to outstrip revenues earned. During 2014, the cost of producing one tonne of sugar was \$6.9 thousand, an increase of 13.5 per cent over the previous year. The export price per tonne for sugar shipped during 2014 was \$1.1 thousand, a decline of 41.7 per cent from the previous year. However, this was the price attained for sugar produced during the 2013 sugar crop, which was shipped in October 2014. This resulted in a deficit of \$5.9 thousand.

During the 2013/2014 crop, 159.6 tonnes of canes were harvested, resulting in a decline by 13.4 thousand tonnes or 7.8 per cent. The acreage harvested during the period under review was 9.4 thousand acres, 9.9 per cent less than the previous year. The 2013/2014 sugar crop yielded 15.7 tonnes of sugar, a decrease of 9.6 per cent when compared with the previous period. The sugar cane was harvested at an average conversion rate of 10.1 tonnes of cane to produce one tonne of sugar (a decline from the previous crop where it

took 9.9 tonnes of sugar cane to produce one tonne of sugar).

Barbados' shipment of raw bulk sugar to the European Union (EU) amounted to 21.4 thousand tonnes of sugar. This figure, however, represents sugar produced during the 2013 sugar crop. The export earnings from this shipment was \$16.6 million.

NON-SUGAR AGRICULTURE

VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

Overall, local vegetable production increased by 136.6 thousand kilogrammes or 3.2 per cent during 2014 when compared with the previous year.

There were increases in the production of hot peppers by 44.6 thousand kilogrammes or 92.7 per cent; cabbage production by 141.1 thousand kilogrammes or 77.7 per cent; lettuce by 99.4 thousand or 46.6 thousand; okras by 48.1 thousand or 22.3 per cent; cucumbers by 170.4 thousand or 20.7 per cent and carrots by 14.8 thousand or 5.0 per cent.

The commodities that registered a decline in production during 2014 were beets by 7.8 thousand kilogrammes or 24.8 per cent; tomatoes by 196.0 thousand or 20.1 per cent; sweet peppers by 91.4 thousand or 18.7 per cent; melons by 62.8 thousand or 16.5 per cent; pumpkins by 20.8 thousand or 3.9 per cent and string beans by 3.1 thousand or 2.7 per cent.

Table 4.1-1
Vegetable Production ('000 kgs)
2010-2014

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014P	% Change over 2013
Beans (String)	222.1	270.0	226.4	112.3	109.2	(2.7)
Beets	30.5	48.5	28.9	31.5	23.7	(24.8)
Cabbages	60.4	261.7	311.2	181.6	322.7	77.7
Carrots	263.7	145.7	244.5	295.5	310.2	5.0
Cucumbers	1,148.1	1,144.8	813.9	823.9	994.3	20.7
Lettuce	339.1	499.0	170.7	213.3	312.7	46.6
Melons	240.8	156.3	194.6	381.6	318.9	(16.5)
Okras	302.8	311.8	263.6	215.5	263.6	22.3
Hot Peppers	76.1	82.8	64.8	48.2	92.8	92.7
Sweet Peppers	317.5	314.4	175.1	487.8	396.3	(18.7)
Pumpkins	179.7	166.4	188.0	528.9	508.2	(3.9)
Tomatoes	717.5	813.0	1,033.3	977.0	781.0	(20.1)
TOTAL	3,898.4	4,214.2	3,714.7	4,297.0	4,433.6	
% Change	(8.0)	8.1	(11.9)	15.7	3.2	

SOURCE: Agricultural Planning Unit, Ministry of Agriculture

P-Provisional

Table 4.1-2
Vegetable Imports ('000 kgs)
2010-2014

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014P	% Change over 2013
Beans (String)	0.1	4.9	0.6	0.1	3.1	2,246.9
Beets	29.8	31.3	33.0	30.1	31.1	3.6
Cabbages	508.7	468.8	411.6	389.9	379.4	(2.7)
Carrots	707.0	679.9	629.9	615.0	525.4	(14.6)
Cucumbers	48.8	100.1	31.0	11.7	15.1	29.2
Lettuce	548.8	577.0	606.0	568.3	549.4	(3.3)
Melons	664.8	617.7	543.2	384.3	401.8	4.5
Okras	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hot Peppers	3.0	36.5	16.9	3.8	2.5	(34.8)
Sweet Peppers	108.9	170.8	153.0	146.4	158.9	8.5
Pumpkins	447.0	536.1	340.6	175.9	278.8	58.5
Tomatoes	240.9	181.3	163.1	169.0	156.2	(7.5)
TOTAL	3,307.8	3,404.3	2,928.9	2,494.4	2,501.5	
% Change	3.1	2.9	(14.0)	(14.8)	0.3	

SOURCE: Agricultural Planning Unit, Ministry of Agriculture

P- Provisional

VEGETABLE IMPORTS

Fresh vegetable imports registered a slight increase of 0.3 per cent or 7.1 thousand kilogrammes in 2014.

The commodities that recorded the most significant increases in imports during 2014 were beans by 2,246.9 per cent and pumpkins by 58.5 per cent. Beans are not traditionally imported in any significant volumes; hence any above normal activity will result in a dramatic change. Other commodities registering increases in imports during 2014 were cucumbers by 29.2 per cent; sweet peppers by 8.5 per cent; melons by 4.5 per cent and beets by 3.6 per cent.

Declines were registered in imports of hot peppers by 1.3 thousand kilogrammes or 34.8 per cent; carrots by 89.6 thousand kilogrammes or 14.6 per cent; tomatoes by 12.7 thousand kilogrammes or 7.5 per cent; lettuce by 18.9 thousand kilogrammes or 3.3 per cent and cabbage by 10.5 thousand kilogrammes or 2.7 per cent.

There were no imports of okras for the second consecutive year.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCTION

The Livestock and Dairy industry recorded an overall increase of 6.8 per cent in production during 2014 when compared with production for 2013.

During 2014, pork production increased by 8.7 per cent; beef production by 9.7 per cent; poultry production increased by 7.4 per cent; and mutton production by 0.2 per cent. Milk production showed the most significant movement, from 3,987.6 kilogrammes in 2013 to 4,966.0 kilogrammes in 2014, or an increase of 24.5 per cent. Milk production figures are based on intake by the Pine Hill Dairy (PHD) and this increase is an indication that the PHD

accepted more milk from farmers for the period under review. It should also be noted that a number of dairy farms on the island are producing their own line of milk products and this information would not be included in the figures.

Veal production declined by 8.2 per cent during the year under review, however, the slaughter of calves is more in line with special orders that may be placed with the farmer rather than rearing calves for veal production. Production of turkey meat declined significantly by 39.5 per cent in 2014 to 183.3 thousand kilogrammes, when compared with 302.8 kilogrammes produced in 2013. This decline is due to a reduction in demand by the producers for pullets. Egg production declined by an estimated 13.9 per cent during 2014. This decline is due to a global shortage as a result of avian flu outbreaks among major suppliers of hatching eggs, resulting in a reduction in the number of eggs available for local production of layer chicks. The shortage was compounded by a local situation where a significant number of birds stopped laying eggs during the last quarter of the year.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY IMPORTS

Total livestock and dairy imports increased slightly by 0.1 per cent during 2014 when compared with imports for 2013.

During the year under review, imports of poultry increased by 23.7 per cent, while egg imports increased by 100 per cent. However, this increase is due to the current global shortage of eggs and is also related to the fact that there were no imports of this commodity during the three years prior to 2014.

Table 4.1-3
Livestock and Dairy Production ('000 kgs)
2010-2014

Year	2010	2011	2012R	2013	2014P	% Change over 2013
Pork	2,745.4	2,657.1	2,541.2	2,498.2	2,705.0	8.7
Beef	161.2	150.6	147.5	139.6	153.1	9.7
Veal	5.8	5.3	1.5	3.1	2.8	-8.2
Mutton	106.1	113.2	103.7	100.2	100.3	0.2
Poultry	14,090.9	14,405.7	14,050.8	13,399.4	14,391.9	7.4
Turkey	271.6	238.4	330.0	302.8	183.3	-39.5
Eggs	2,231.0	2,107.5	2,732.7	3,384.1	2,915.4	-13.9
Milk	6,701.0	5,810.3	6,146.1	3,987.6	4,966.0	24.5
TOTAL	26,313.0	25,488.1	26,053.5	23,806.0	25,417.8	
% Change	-1.5	-3.1	2.2	-8.6	6.8	

SOURCE: Agricultural Planning Unit, Ministry of Agriculture

R – Revised

P – Provisional

Declines were recorded in imports of beef and veal by 8.9 per cent; pork by 6.1 per cent and milk by 1.8 per cent.

ROOT CROPS PRODUCTION

Total root crop production for 2014 was estimated at 2,746.4 thousand kilogrammes. This represents a decline of 27.2 per cent when compared with the previous year. Declines were registered in all root crop commodities during the year, with the exception of sweet potatoes. An estimated 1,231.9 thousand kilogrammes of sweet potatoes were produced during 2014, which represents a modest increase of 13.9 thousand or 1.1 per cent above production for 2013. During 2014, declines were recorded in cassava production by 484.7 thousand or 46.7 per cent; eddoes by 98.7 thousand or 56.9 per cent; yams by 184.7 thousand or 24.6 per cent; onions by 188.6 thousand or 37.4 per cent and peanuts by 82.7 thousand or 94.7 per cent.

ROOT CROP IMPORTS

Root crop imports in 2014 decreased by 1.3 per cent when compared with 2013. Import levels increased significantly in

sweet potatoes, from 8.1 thousand in 2013 to 24.2 thousand kilogrammes in 2014, an increase of 196.8 per cent; and slightly in yams from 50.8 thousand in 2013 to 51.2 thousand in 2014, an increase of 0.7 per cent. Reductions were recorded during the year in the import levels of cassava by 89.1 per cent; eddoes by 27.7 per cent; peanuts by 20.2 per cent and onions by 0.3 per cent.

THE BARBADOS COTTON INDUSTRY

The estimated area of cotton planted for the 2013/2014 crop was 115.5 hectares, an increase of 51.9 per cent over the previous season. Seed cotton production for 2013/2014 was 63.8 kilogrammes, representing an increase of 31.3 per cent. Cotton lint production registered an increase of 29.6 per cent over the previous season, from 16.2 kilogrammes in 2012/2013 to 21.0 kilogrammes in 2013/2014. As a result, 89 running bales of cotton were produced in 2013/2014, an increase of 15.6 per cent over the previous season.

Table 4.1-4
Livestock and Dairy Imports ('000 kgs)
2010-2014

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013P	2014P	% Change over 2013
Beef & Veal	2,195.4	1,791.8	1,790.7	2,121.4	1,932.6	-8.9
Mutton	1,818.9	1,022.8	1,398.0	1,311.9	1,350.5	2.9
Pork	1,094.9	1,153.7	1,371.7	1,405.5	1,320.1	-6.1
Poultry	812.9	979.4	1,177.7	1,138.8	1,408.7	23.7
Eggs	45.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.5	100.0
Milk	2,732.5	2,849.4	2,521.1	2,451.6	2,406.9	-1.8
TOTAL	8,699.8	7,797.1	8,259.1	8,429.3	8,441.3	
% Change	12.0	-10.4	5.9	2.1	0.1	

SOURCE: Agricultural Planning Unit, Ministry of Agriculture

P - Provisional

Table 4.1-5
Root Crops Production ('000 kgs)
2010-2014

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014P	% Change over 2013
Cassava	399.5	308.4	184.9	1,037.6	552.9	-46.7
Eddoes	228.3	19.5	65.3	173.3	74.6	-56.9
Sweet Potatoes	1,176.4	506.5	1,211.1	1,218.1	1,231.9	1.1
Yams	806.6	243.1	346.8	751.8	567.1	-24.6
Onions	497.9	392.5	550.1	503.8	315.3	-37.4
Peanuts	15.5	4.6	18.5	87.3	4.6	-94.7
TOTAL	3,124.2	1,474.6	2,376.6	3,771.9	2,746.4	

SOURCE: Agricultural Planning Unit, Ministry of Agriculture

P – Provisional

Table 4.1-6
Production of Cotton Lint ('000 kgs)
2010-2014

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Change over 2013
Cotton Lint	6.1	5.1	3.8	16.2	21.0	29.6

SOURCE: Cotton Project, Ministry of Agriculture

Table 4.1-7
Root Crop Imports ('000 kgs)
2010-2014

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014P	% Change over 2013
Cassava	0.7	3.5	1.7	0.2	0.0	-89.1
Eddoes	86.3	106.3	106.1	105.6	76.4	-27.7
Sweet Potatoes	10.0	2.3	24.6	8.1	24.2	196.8
Yams	22.7	25.2	33.7	50.8	51.2	0.7
Onions	2,026.5	2,212.7	2,169.3	1,717.1	1,711.6	-0.3
Peanuts	61.2	111.1	9.0	26.9	21.5	-20.2
TOTAL	2,207.4	2,461.1	2,344.5	1,908.8	1,884.8	

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

Table 4.1-8
Commercial Bank Credit to the Agricultural Sector
(\$'000)
2004-2014

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

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados
R - Revised
P - Provisional, December

COMMERCIAL BANK CREDIT

Provisional figures for Commercial Bank Credit to the Agricultural Sector showed a decrease of \$8.0 million in 2014, given the \$17.2 million recorded in 2013.

The Sugar Cane sub-sector recorded credit of \$3.7 million, a decrease of \$3.2 million from the \$6.9 million recorded in 2013; Livestock \$3.6 million, an increase of \$1.1 million from the \$2.4 million recorded in the previous year; Food Crops \$0.77 million, a decline of \$0.037 million from the \$0.8 million recorded in the previous year; and Other Agricultural Production received \$1.1 million, a decrease of \$6 million from the \$7.1 million recorded in 2013.

FISHERIES

In 2014, an estimated total of 2,153 tonnes of fish was landed in Barbados. This represents a decrease of 766 tonnes or 26.2 per cent from the estimated total landings of 2,919 tonnes in 2013.

Total flying fish landings in 2014 amounted to 1,314 tonnes, compared with 1,909 tonnes landed in 2013, representing a 31.2 per cent decrease. The 2014 flying fish catch is the fifth highest over the ten-year period 2005 to 2014, during which flying fish landings fluctuated widely from a record low of 354 tonnes in 2012 to a high of 2,424 tonnes in 2010.

Among the large pelagic species, catches of dolphin, the main predator species of flying fish, also decreased in 2014 to 278 tonnes, compared with 514 tonnes in 2013, representing a substantial decrease of 45.9 per cent. This value is the lowest observed for the species over the last twenty-five years. For the other large pelagic species, there was a 4.5 per cent decline in the total catch of kingfish in 2014 (21 tonnes) compared to the 2013 catch (22 tonnes). Increases were observed in 2014 in the catches of swordfish by 33.3 per cent (16 tonnes in 2014 compared to 12 tonnes in 2013); tuna by 18.5 per cent (211 tonnes in 2014 compared to 178 tonnes in 2013); and billfish by 19.6 per cent (55 tonnes in 2014 compared to 46 tonnes in 2013).

Catches of Carangids (Jacks, Cavallies, etc.) increased by a substantial 77.8 per cent (16 tonnes in 2014 compared to 9 tonnes in 2013), while catches of pot-fish also increased by a more modest 18.8 per cent (76 tonnes in 2014 compared to 64 tonnes in 2013).

Flying fish was the major contributor to the island's fish catch in 2014, accounting for 62.0 per cent of the total fish catch, while dolphin was the second largest contributor with 13.0 per cent. The largest proportions of the island's fish catches landed at the Bridgetown Fishing Complex and the Berinda Cox Fishing Complex, estimated at around 74.0 per cent and 16.0 per cent respectively.

It is noteworthy that the total annual catch of flying fish for 2014 was driven down primarily by below par catch rates from June to December 2014. This period of decline coincides with the resurgence of large quantities of Sargassum. A negative correlation between increased abundances of Sargassum and decreased flying fish catches, associated with both disturbances in the ecosystem and reduced ability to catch flying fish, has been noted in previous reports. It is therefore posited that the incursion of Sargassum during the latter part of 2014 has curtailed the start of the

2013-2014 flying fish season as well as delayed the start of the 2014-2015 season. Furthermore, as incursions of Sargassum into the area have continued, it is anticipated that the 2014-2015 flying fish season will be poor.

A similar trend of lower than expected catches during the latter half of 2014 for flying fish was also observed for dolphin. As dolphins are major predators of flying fish, the dearth of flying fish within the fishing range may have also negatively impacted on the number of dolphin and would explain the decreased dolphin catches in the latter half of the year. However, the overall reduction in the landing weight of dolphin may also be due in part to the more recent practice of fishermen targeting small juvenile dolphins.

This practice, unfortunately, has burgeoned over the last few years, particularly during the periods of high abundance of Sargassum, as the juvenile dolphins tend to live, feed and shelter among the mats of Sargassum, where they are relatively easily caught. The Fisheries Division has warned fishers of the possible long-term impacts of this practice, which leads directly to a reduction in catch weights and drives fishers to take more undersized animals to make up the desired catch weight. This destructive practice also results in a reduction in the number of animals reproducing and possibly a reduction in the abundance of subsequent generations of the stock. The Fisheries Division is endeavouring to have a legal minimum size limit for dolphin legislated to curb the practice of harvesting of juvenile dolphins.

The observed increase in landings of Carangids and pot-fish may also be associated with the increased abundance of the marine algae Sargassum which seems to have a positive impact on growth and recruitment of these near-shore reef fish species.

SEA EGG FISHERY

In 2014, the Fisheries Division continued its collaboration with fish divers to assess the status of local sea-egg stocks. Although the results of the assessment showed that sea-egg stock abundance had increased appreciably, it was decided that the stock size would not have been large enough to support opening of the fishery for a reasonable length of time. Poaching continues to be a major setback in rehabilitation efforts.

LIONFISH

The Fisheries Division continued its collaboration with the Coastal Zone Management Unit and the University of the West Indies in efforts to control the invasive lionfish, which are now abundant and firmly established in Barbados. Control efforts are now centred on promoting the fish as food, thus encouraging a lionfish fishery, as well as general culling.

REGISTERED FISHING FLEET

The composition of the local registered fishing fleet in 2014 compared with 2013 is

presented in Table 4.1-10. In 2014, there was an increase by one (1) in the number of long-liners, while there were reductions of thirty-four (34) in the number of moses, seven (7) in the number of day-boats, and sixteen (16) in the number of iceboats in the registered fishing fleet.

During 2014, the Fisheries Division received fourteen (14) applications for the construction of new vessels, thirteen (13) for moses and one (1) for day-boat. Six (6) applications for vessel alterations were received, 2 for moses and 4 for iceboats. Two (2) applications for conversion of day-boats were received in 2014. A total of 973 vessels were inspected during the year, with 594 being passed. Eighty-nine (89) vessels were hauled up and sixty-four (64) pushed off by the Fisheries Division. There were four (4) applications for lifting rebates and 152 applications for duty free concessions.

LEGISLATION

During the year, the Fisheries Division and the Chief Parliamentary Counsel's Office continued work on the amendments to the Fisheries Act and associated regulations.

Table 4.1-9
Fish Landings by Type (Tonnes)
2008-2014

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011R	2012	2013	2014
Flying Fish	1,813.8	2,292.0	2,424.0	908.0	354.0	1,909.0	1,314.0
Dolphin	347.9	870.0	465.0	505.0	459.0	514.0	2,78.0
Kingfish	20.6	19.0	29.0	27.0	26.0	22.0	21.0
Billfish	83.0	30.0	27.0	44.0	46.0	46.0	55.0
Tuna	141.4	72.0	117.0	114.0	184.0	178.0	211.0
Snapper	2.1	16.0	28.0	10.0	19.0	14.0	11.0
Reef Fish (Carangids)	8.7	9.0	20.0	10.0	39.0	9.0	16.0
Shark	7.9	7.0	8.0	9.0	12.0	8.0	11.0
Swordfish	28.8	15.0	10.0	19.0	16.0	12.0	16.0
Any Other Variety	55.1	137.0	98.0	127.0	145.0	23.0	19.0
Total	2,509.3	3,467.0	3,226.0	1,773.0	1,300.0	2,735.0	1952.0

SOURCE: Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture

Table 4.1-10
Fishing Fleet by Type
2009-2014

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Moses	561	564	587	615	622	588
Day-boats	248	251	249	235	237	230
Ice boats	182	185	187	191	191	175
Long-liners	35	36	39	42	40	41
Total	1,026	1,036	1,062	1,083	1,090	1,034

SOURCE: Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture

B. INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

OVERVIEW⁵

The Barbadian economy continued to face challenges during the review period and employment in the manufacturing and services sector fell. The number of enterprises established and investment in the manufacturing and services sector decreased during the review period. Declines were also recorded in the index of industrial production and commercial bank credit to the manufacturing sector. Total domestic exports at the end of 2014 rose to \$554.6 million compared with \$534.5 million in 2013, representing a 3.7 per cent increase.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE SECTOR

According to the Barbados Investment and Development Corporation's (BIDC) Statistical Report for September 2014 (most recent data available), employed persons within the industrial and related services establishments was 10,258 persons, a decline of about 2.0 per cent when compared with the corresponding period of 2013. Total investment during the same period also fell by 24.0 per cent to just about BDS\$8.7 million. During the period January to September, the Corporation's

Entrepreneurial Development Division recorded a mere four (4) small enterprise start-ups as 2014 proved to be another challenging year amid the prevailing economic conditions. In the coming year, the Corporation will continue to bolster its efforts to further stabilize the manufacturing and related services sectors, and empower the more vulnerable micro and small enterprises. With a focus on increased efficiency, productivity and innovation amongst clients, the Corporation will continue to assist companies in overcoming challenges, while increasing capacity and encouraging growth in employment and economic activity.

According to the BIDC's Report, total job creation for 2014 was approximately 475 jobs which represented a decrease of one hundred and ninety-one (191) jobs, when compared with 2013. The following Manufacturing Sub-sectors were the major generators of employment for 2014: Food, Beverages & Tobacco Sub-Sector generated 148 jobs; Textiles, Apparel & Leather Sub-sector generated 30 jobs and the Precision Instruments Sub-Sector created 24 jobs. The major generators of jobs in the Services Sector were the: Accounting & International Financial services (35 jobs); Other Services Sub-Sector (16 jobs) and the Information Services Sub-sector generated 14 jobs.

⁵ The information in the overview was obtained from the BIDC's report.

Table 4.2-1
Employment in the Manufacturing Sector and Related Services
2008 - 2014

Sub-Sector	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014P
Food, Beverages & Tobacco	3,598	3,469	3,559	3,603	3329	3371	3323
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	584	610	544	551	521	478	422
Wood, Wooden Prod. & Fittings	436	373	425	398	294	266	234
Paper Prod., Print & Publishing	755	741	741	712	680	677	647
Chemicals & Chemical Products	398	397	395	380	385	366	362
Plastic Products	238	211	213	199	188	170	173
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	1,155	1,059	1,051	844	886	893	819
Fabricated Metal Products	893	873	954	989	701	674	717
Precision Instruments	173	169	168	211	209	232	252
Electronic Components & Devices	290	279	237	224	205	193	180
Handicraft	119	126	132	123	121	119	115
Other Manufacturing	130	150	147	140	140	134	122
Manufacturing Sub-Total⁶	8,769	8,457	8,566	8,374	7,659	7,573	7,366
Accounting and Financial Services	647	675	692	663	649	627	649
Advertising & Public Relations Services	101	74	74	73	67	64	59
Graphic Art & Photography Services	3	6	7	3	2	3	3
Architectural Services	87	90	78	69	66	52	61
Contract & Construction Services	1,406	1,157	963	946	990	963	933
Technical & General Consulting Services	54	54	72	68	58	55	56
Engineering Services	114	110	106	102	86	82	77
Information Services	2,144	2,087	1,915	1,361	688	636	638
Repair & Refabrication Services	11	10	15	13	11	9	11
Other Services	329	339	410	420	404	397	405
Total Services	4,896	4,602	4,332	3,718	3,021	2,888	2,892
Total	13,665	13,059	12,898	12,092	10,680	10,461	10,258

SOURCE: Barbados Investment and Development Corporation
Note: The data for 2013 and 2014 is for the month of September

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION⁷

The Index of Industrial Production for December 2014 stood at 78.2, a decrease of 3.1 per cent when compared with the index for December 2013. The main categories which made up the Index of Industrial Production included: Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing and Electricity, and Water & Gas. Increases were seen in two main categories the Mining & Quarrying index

(21.2 per cent) and the Electricity, Gas and Water (0.9 per cent). However, the index for Manufacturing decreased by 5.9 per cent. Production in the following sub-sectors increased at the end of the review period: Quarrying (39.1 per cent); Wearing Apparel (9.6 per cent) and Chemicals (19.2 per cent).

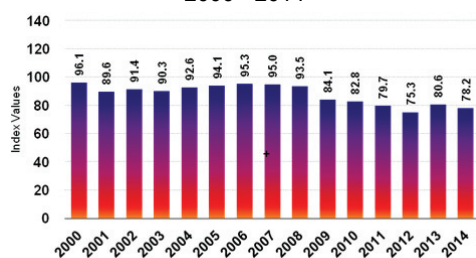
Declines were also recorded in the indices of: Mining (9.6 per cent); Food (6.0 per cent); Beverages and Tobacco (4.0 per cent) and Wood Furniture (16.0 per cent). The index for the Non-metallic Mineral Products fell by 23.4 per cent; and a

⁶ Employment numbers only capture persons working in companies that are listed in the BIDC's database.

⁷ Information in Appendix 21 and Figure 11 is for the period Jan-Oct 2013 and is provisional.

decrease of 14.9 per cent was registered in the Electronic Components index at the end of 2014. Production in Other Manufacturing fell by 5.2 per cent.

Figure 10
Index of Industrial Production
2000 - 2014



SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

INVESTMENT IN MANUFACTURING AND RELATED SERVICES

For the period January to September 2014, total investment in the Manufacturing and Related Services sectors reached \$8.7 million, 24.3 per cent lower than the \$11.5 million invested for the period January to September 2013. During the review period, new investments accounted for \$235,800,000 which was 81.4 per cent higher than new investments recorded for the same period in 2013. Investment in the expansion of existing plant reached \$8.5 million, 24.8 per cent less than the \$11.3 million invested in 2013. New investments represented 2.7 per cent of total investments, while investment in expansion of existing plant represented 97.3 per cent.

ENTERPRISES ESTABLISHED BY BIDC (MANUFACTURING AND RELATED SERVICES)

During the period January to September 2014, the number of new companies established with the assistance of the BIDC, stood at four (4), a decrease of three (3) when compared with 2013. Of the new companies established, three (3) were in the Other Services Sub-Sector and one (1)

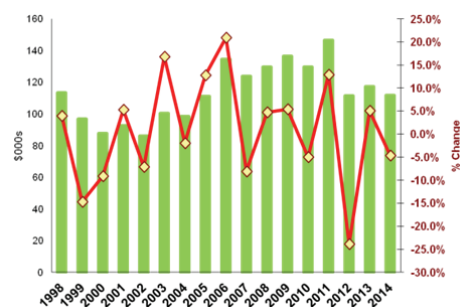
company was established in the Other Manufacturing Sub-Sector.

CREDIT TO MANUFACTURING⁸

At the end of December 2014, commercial credit to the Manufacturing Sector was approximately \$111.9 million, which represented a decrease of \$5.4 million or 4.6 per cent when compared with December 2013. The main beneficiaries of commercial bank credit at the end of December 2014 were the: Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco Sector; Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages Sector; Other Manufacturing and Petrochemicals.

Credit to the Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco Sector totaled \$31.9 million which represented an increase of \$0.2 million above the previous period. The Building Material & Metal Products Sector received \$0.7 million in credit which was \$21.2 million below the \$23.9 million in credit received in December 2013. Commercial bank credit to the Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages Sector totaled \$17.4 million which represented a decline of \$1.9 million. Other Manufacturing received \$31.4 million in credit which represented an increase of \$12.7 million when compared with December 2013.

Figure 11
Credit to Manufacturing
1998 - 2014



⁸ **SOURCE:** Central Bank of Barbados. The database is for the period January to December 2014.

Increases in commercial bank credit were recorded in the Petrochemicals Sector and the Sugar sector by 4.1 per cent and 7.9 per cent respectively. Declines in commercial bank credit were recorded in

the following Sectors: Electrical Products (0.5 per cent); Furniture and Wood Products (12.1 per cent) and the Textile Sector (5.1 per cent).

Table 4.2-2
Investment in BDC Assisted Companies
2009 - 2014

Investment	(BDS \$)					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013R	2014P
New:						
Manufacturing	292,730	69,000	-	227,000	75,000	140,800
Services	173,200	208,300	111,700	-	-	-
Other	223,040	399,153	94,788	519,750	55,000	95,000
Sub-Total	688,970	676,453	206,488	746,750	130,000	235,800
Expansion:						
Manufacturing	27,591,527	43,373,742	14,508,097	10,015,056	9,811,265	7,649,513
Services	2,157,907	1,871,566	3,764,686	5,986,978	1,509,703	833,868
Sub-Total	29,749,434	45,245,308	18,272,783	16,002,034	11,320,968	8,483,381
Grand Total	30,438,404	45,921,761	18,479,271	16,748,784	11,450,968	8,719,181

SOURCE: Barbados Investment and Development Corporation

Note: Figures for 2014 are for the period Jan-Sept

Table 4.2-3
New Enterprises Established
2008 - 2014

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

SOURCE: Barbados Investment and Development Corporation (BIDC)

Table 4.2-4
Direction of Trade with CARICOM Countries Domestic Exports
2007 - 2014

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

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

DOMESTIC EXPORT PERFORMANCE

Total domestic exports at the end of 2014 rose to \$554.6 million compared with \$534.5 million in 2013, representing a 3.7 per cent increase. Other Domestic Exports increased by \$9.7 million or 3.8 per cent at the end of 2014. Domestic export of Rum decreased by 8.6 per cent to reach \$78.7 million; while exports of Sugar increased by \$2.2 million or 13.8 per cent. Exports of Other Food and Beverages rose by 11.0 per cent while export earnings of Lard & Margarine fell to \$20.0 million. Domestic export earnings from Clothing fell to \$ 0.4 million while the export earnings of Electrical Components increased by 24.3 per cent. The exports of Chemicals increased by \$6.0 million while, export earnings from Molasses fell from \$0.2 million to zero.

CARICOM was the largest export market contributing \$336.0 million in export earnings for the period January to December 2014, which was an increase of \$5.2 million or 1.6 per cent. Exports to the United States totaled \$157.0 million which represented a decrease of \$8.5 million or 5.1 per cent. Domestic exports to the United Kingdom rose by \$16.2 million to reach \$33.5 million while exports to Canada decreased by \$0.5 million.⁹

Within CARICOM, Trinidad and Tobago continued to be the largest trading partner, purchasing \$96.6 million of exports compared with \$90.7 million from the previous year. Exports to St. Lucia amounted to \$29.7 million, which represented a decrease of 4.8 per cent when compared with the 2013 figure. Exports to Jamaica fell by approximately \$0.3 million to reach \$29.2 million during 2014. Antigua and Barbuda imported \$17.7 million worth of goods compared with \$14.2 million in 2013, while Grenada purchased \$18.5 million which represented an increase of \$0.2 million. Exports to Guyana increased to

\$48.4 million compared with \$42.1 million recorded in 2013. St. Vincent and the Grenadines purchased \$19.5 million during the review period, \$513,000 more than what was recorded in 2013. Exports to St. Kitts & Nevis increased by 16.6 per cent to reach \$10.5 million from \$9.0 million recorded in 2013. The value of exports to Suriname decreased to \$4.8 million in 2014 while exports to Dominica rose to \$6.4 million. Domestic exports to Belize and Montserrat declined by \$0.6 million and \$31,000 respectively. Exports to Haiti increased to approximately \$0.5 million.¹⁰

ENTERPRISE GROWTH FUND LIMITED (EGFL)

The Enterprise Growth Fund Limited (EGFL) provides loan financing, equity financing, business advisory services and technical assistance to small and medium-sized Barbadian companies. EGFL manages nine (9) funds: the Agricultural Development Fund, The Disaster Revolving Relief Fund, the Enterprise Growth Fund; Export Promotion & Marketing Fund, the Innovation Fund, the Industrial, Investment & Employment Fund; the Small Hotels Investment Fund, the Tourism Loan Fund and the Energy Smart Fund. The level of funds capitalized by the government for 2014 was estimated at NIL. The total funds disbursed during the review period amounted to \$11.8 million which represented a decrease of 56.4 per cent when compared with the \$27.0 million disbursed in 2013. At the end of December 2014, eleven (11) loans and sixteen (16) grants were approved totaling \$25.4 million and \$1.24 million respectively. The accumulated value of loans approved for the period 1998 to 2014, totaled \$341.6 million. The total amount available for lending was approximately \$25.9 million at the end of December 2014.

⁹ This information was analyzed based on the figures contained in Appendix 6

¹⁰ This information was analyzed from the information contained in table 4.2-5

THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ADF)

During the review period, the Agricultural Development Fund continued to increase the competitiveness of local farming and fishing communities. There was no new capitalization by the government during 2014. Total funds disbursed during the review period of 2014 amounted to \$3.1 million. One (1) loan amounting to BDS\$400,000 and no grants were approved over the review period. The total amount available for lending as at December 2014 was \$0.45 million.

DISASTER REVOLVING RELIEF FUND (DRRF)

The Disaster Relief Fund did not receive capital funds from the government during the review period, and no funds were disbursed. The total amount available for lending, at the end of December 2014 was \$2.0 million.

THE ENTERPRISE GROWTH FUND (EGF)

The Enterprise Growth Fund was not capitalized by government during the review period. At the end of 2014, the total funds disbursed amounted to \$0.3 million and one (1) loan was approved, totalling \$350,000. The amount available for lending as at December 2014 was approximately \$6.9 million.

EXPORT PROMOTION AND MARKETING FUND (EPMF)

The Export Promotion and Marketing Fund, was created to provide funding by way of a grant to corporate entities including statutory corporations involved in the business of exporting. The Enterprise Growth Fund Limited (EGFL) did not receive capital funds from the government for the Export Promotion and Marketing Fund during the period under review. Amounts totalling \$835,891 were disbursed to three (3) clients during the review period. The amount available for lending as

at December 2014 was approximately \$2.3 million.

THE INNOVATION FUND (IF)

The Innovation Fund continued to provide seed capital and technical expertise to entrepreneurs with innovative ideas. The Innovation Fund was not capitalized by government during the review period. The amount of funds disbursed totaled \$15,007.00. During the review period, no new loans were approved. The amount available for lending as at December 2014 was approximately \$250,000.00

THE INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT FUND (IIEF)

At the end of 2014, the Industrial Investment and Employment Fund continued to enhance the local manufacturing sector by providing attractive loan financing. This fund was not capitalized by government for 2013 and there were no disbursements during the review period. No loans were approved and the amount available for lending as at December 2014 was approximately \$1.4 million.

SMALL HOTELS INVESTMENT FUND (SHIF)

During the review period, the Small Hotels Investment Fund (SHIF) continued to assist small hotels with marketing, management, procurement of joint services and refurbishment. This fund received no capitalization from government, but \$0.97 million was disbursed during the period under review. No loans were approved and the amount available for lending as at December 2014 was approximately \$7.2 million.

THE ENERGY SMART FUND (ESF)

The Energy Smart Fund was established to provide financial and technical support to renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. This fund was not capitalized by

the government for 2014. The total funds disbursed over the review period totaled \$4.5 million. Seven (7) loans and thirteen (13) grants were approved over the period valued at 1.3 million and \$0.6 million respectively.

THE TOURISM LOAN FUND (TLF)

The Tourism Loan Fund continued to provide loans for the refurbishing and upgrading of eligible hotels and attractions during 2014. The fund also provided loan financing for the construction of facilities and attractions. The tourism loan fund did not receive capital funds from the government during the review period and no funds were disbursed. No loans were approved during the period under review. The amount available for lending as at December 2014 was approximately \$4.9 million.

SPECIAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (STAP)

The Barbados Investment Development Corporation's (BIDC) main objective is to contribute to the sustained development of the manufacturing and small business sectors in Barbados. The Corporation's major objectives are facilitated through various programmes: the Technical Assistance Programme (TAP), the Special Technical Assistance Programme (STAP), and the Export Development Programme (EDP). The disbursements decreased by 31.1 per cent, and the number of beneficiaries decreased by four (4) when compared with the eighty-one (81) beneficiaries for the period January to September 2013.

THE CARICOM-CANADA TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Canada's mandate to continue the negotiation process expired on June 30 2014. The Agreement in Principle (AIP) was formulated in order to conclude all outstanding issues. CARICOM forwarded to

Canada a closing package outlining its position regarding a number of negotiating areas; this was in response to the Agreement in Principle (AIP) formulated by Canada. In both documents, the Parties addressed all areas which were under negotiation. These included tariff elimination, safeguards, market access including national treatment, alcoholic beverages; rules of origin, services, investment, competition policy, and labour among others.

Table 4.2-5
Beneficiaries of STAP for 2010 – 2014

Category	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014P
Individuals	5	6	1	5	8
Companies	48	41	28	40	30
Sectors	6	7	17	26	33
Institutions	3	1	1	10	6
TOTAL	62	55	47	81	77

SOURCE: Barbados Investment and Development Corporation

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

There was no agreement among the Parties, especially in the areas of market access for goods, safeguards and services. In an attempt to reach a compromise on this issue, Canada requested that CARICOM liberalise some of those products which they had liberalised for the European Union (EU) under the CARIFORUM EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). CARICOM is currently conducting Technical Working Group (TWG) meetings in an attempt to respond to Canada's request.

With regard to Services, the issue of the modalities to be employed for the liberalization of Services continued to be problematic. CARICOM would prefer to use the positive list while Canada prefers the negative list approach. CARICOM's insistence on the use of the positive list stems from the fact that it facilitates the development of sectors which might not be presently scheduled. It should be noted that Canada, in the initial stages of the negotiations, was opposed to a Safeguard

Mechanism which could be used by only one of the Parties – that is CARICOM. CARICOM had put forward this proposal mainly due to the fact that it appeared very likely that injury could be done to their market due to an influx of goods from Canada. From the CARICOM perspective, it was very unlikely

that injury could be done to Canada's market due to an influx of goods from their market. Canada has softened its position on the unilateral approach for a Safeguard Mechanism by CARICOM but has remained unwavering in a number of other areas.

Table 4.2-6
CARICOM – Canada Trade and Development Agreement
2014 Calendar of Events

Date	Details	Location
15 th Jan	19th Meeting of the College of Negotiations for the CARICOM– Canada Trade and Development Agreement	Barbados
20 th to 24 th January	5th Round of Negotiations for the CARICOM – Canada Trade and Development Agreement	Barbados
3 rd to 7 th March	6th Round of Negotiations for the CARICOM – Canada Trade and Development Agreement	Jamaica
18 th March	Inter-Sessional Negotiations on Product specific Rules of Origin for the CARICOM – Canada Trade and Development Agreement	Video Conference
21 st March	Re-convened Inter-Sessional negotiations on product specific rules of origin for the CARICOM – Canada Trade and Development Agreement	Video Conference
31 st March	Re-convening of the 6th Round of Negotiations for the CARICOM – Canada Trade and Development Agreement	Canada
9 th to 11 th April	11th Technical Working Group (TWG) on services and investment for the CARICOM – Canada Trade and Development Agreement	Barbados
2 nd June	CARICOM- Canada Inter-Sessional on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)	Video Conference
4 th to 5 th June	CARICOM- Canada Inter-Sessional on Product specific Rules of Origin	Video Conference
9 th June	CARICOM- Canada Inter-Sessional on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)	Video Conference
10 th June	CARICOM- Canada Inter-Sessional on Labour	Video Conference
11 th to 13 th June	Inter-Sessional Negotiations on Tariff liberalization, NT, MA, and SPS	Video Conference
16 th to 21 st June	7th Round of negotiations for the CARICOM – Canada Trade and Development Agreement	Barbados

SOURCE: Office of Trade Negotiation

C. TOURISM

OVERVIEW

The Barbados tourism sector experienced an appreciable turnaround expansion during 2014 recording growth in long-stay arrivals of an estimated 2.2 per cent and an expansion in tourism value-added by an estimated 1.6 per cent. This followed on from a 5.2 per cent decline in arrivals recorded in 2013. Increased airlift out of the UK contributed to growth in arrivals from this market, however based on the loss of airlift out of other markets arrivals were down from the USA and Canada. Regional arrivals also contracted. With respect to cruise tourism, while there was an increase in cruise vessels to the Bridgetown Port during 2014, total cruise ship passenger arrivals fell by 2.2 per cent when compared to 2013.

During the year under review, there were 519,638 total stay-over visitor arrivals which represented an increase of 2.2 per cent or 11,118 visitors, compared to the same period of the previous year. There were significant increases in source markets with arrivals from the UK expanding by an estimated 18,125 persons or 10.7 per cent, Europe expanded by 3,671 persons or 8.9 per cent and the rest of the world by 1,442 persons or 6.1 per cent. Growth in these markets were however offset by declines in arrivals from the USA (-1.7 per cent), Canada (-2.2 per cent) and CARICOM (-9.8 per cent).

Based on a quarterly analysis, Barbados recorded an improved performance during its winter season growing by an estimated 11.8 per cent. This was in addition to an increase in the second quarter of an estimated 1.8 per cent. Monthly analysis indicated that December recorded the greatest increase of 19.8 per cent while the greatest decline of 5.6 per cent was recorded in the month of March.

Table 4.3-1
Long Stay Arrivals January to December
2013 - 2014

Month	2013R	2014P	Actual Change	% Change
January	48,288	50,123	1,835	3.8
February	48,870	48,144	-726	-1.5
March	53,304	50,321	-2,983	-5.6
April	42,234	43,262	1,028	2.4
May	37,906	38,437	531	1.4
June	33,691	34,130	439	1.3
July	47,935	47,315	-620	-1.3
August	40,667	38,655	-2,012	-4.9
September	26,970	26,329	-641	-2.4
October	34,938	35,792	854	2.4
November	42,690	46,002	3,312	7.8
December	51,027	61,128	10,101	19.8
TOTAL	508,520	519,638	11,118	2.2

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

UK

The United Kingdom has maintained its position as the top producing market for 2014 accounting for 36.7 per cent of business to Barbados, recording an increase of 10.7 per cent when compared with 2013. In 2014, the UK market attracted 186,858 stay-over visitors. This represents an increase of 18,125 persons or 10.7 per cent over the corresponding period (*Please see Table 5.1.2*). This positive growth can be attributed to the UK's improved economic situation, consistent marketing campaigns (for example Summertastic, Top Gear and Soccerex), new and refurbished accommodation stock and the Thomas Cook service out of Manchester.

Market intelligence has revealed that GDP expanded during the 2nd quarter and as a result consumer confidence has been gradually increasing with Britons spending more on travel. In addition, tour operators have reported favourably on the new and refurbished accommodation stock's selling power (Raddison Aquatica, Infinity on the Beach, Sandals). Thomas Cook's competitive rates are also a contributory factor to this market's improved performance.

USA

The USA continued to be the second highest producer of business with 22.8 per cent for 2014. In addition, December was a record month for the US market, with 14,460 arrivals, the third highest number of December arrivals from the USA to date. By year end, visitor arrivals from this market totaled 118,510, which was an overall decline of 1.7 per cent or 2,074 visitors when compared to the previous year.

This decline was mainly due to the termination of the American Airlines New York service. However, this market showed signs of improvement towards the ending of the year with the commencement of the Delta New York service, recommencement of the Delta Atlanta service from December 4 and American Airlines thrice weekly redeye service out of Miami during December.

CARICOM

The CARICOM market was the third largest producer for the year 2014. It accounted for 15.1 per cent of overall business but registered a loss of 9.8 per cent or 8,565 arrivals. During the year, there were 78,730 stay-over visitor arrivals from the CARICOM market compared with 87,295 arrivals recorded in 2013. Trinidad was the highest contributor from this market with 35.6 per cent of the visitors; however it registered a decline of 11.7 per cent or 3,699 visitors when compared to 2013.

Intelligence suggests the main causes for this performance was primarily due to the reduced spending power as a consequence of the current economic conditions, high airfares, the 2014 FIFA World Cup and increased regional competition brought on by heavy promotions and packaged deals.

CANADA

The Canadian market contributed 12.7 per cent of business for the year in review,

recording a 2.2 per cent decline when compared with the previous year. In 2014, arrivals totalled 65,814 compared to 67,295 recorded in 2013. This decrease can be attributed to loss of airlift capacity during the first two quarters of 2014. This market is projected to rebound and has started to show signs of recovery with the introduction of an Air Canada 777 service which started operations from December 1; and marketing initiatives such as CHUM FM, Co-op Campaigns and the BII programme.

OTHER EUROPE

The European market continues to record successes for the past three (3) years registering increases in 2012 (4.4 per cent), 2013 (11.6 per cent) and 2014 (8.9 per cent). For the year in review Europe contributed 7.9 per cent of business to the overall tourist count. Visitor arrivals from the European market increased by 8.9 per cent or by 3,671 arrivals. In total, there were 44,736 visitors who came from this market compared with the 41,065 visitors recorded for the same period in 2013. This performance is noteworthy since there is only one scheduled direct flight from this region. This is an indication of the demand that exists for Barbados as a tourist destination from this region.

Approximately 11,992 visitors were recorded from Germany, which was a 16.4 per cent increase in visitor arrivals, the highest number of arrivals recorded since 1998 when LTU, BWIA and Condor operated scheduled services. Other Europe recorded 32,744 visitors (6.4 per cent or 1,979 more visitors) The TUI Nordic winter charter service made a significant contribution during the early months of 2014 with lights out of Stockholm and alternate weeks out of Helsinki and Copenhagen (via Stockholm). Additionally, the positive performance continued throughout the year as Europeans sought various connections to travel to Barbados.

Table 4.3-2
Tourist Arrivals by Country of Residence
2007-2014

Year	U.S.A.	Canada	United Kingdom	Germany*	Other Europe	Trinidad & Tobago	Other CARICOM	Other Countries	Total
2007	133,519	52,981	223,575	5,549	21,509	30,404	68,979	36,421	572,937
2008	131,795	57,335	219,953	6,098	25,727	28,385	72,254	26,120	567,667
2009	122,306	63,751	190,632	7,020	23,052	26,289	62,482	23,032	518,564
2010	134,969	72,351	181,054	7,260	23,962	27,259	58,923	26,402	532,180
2011	142,414	71,953	189,150	8,401	27,458	36,825	64,149	27,374	567,724
2012	130,762	72,020	173,519	9,182	27,937	38,005	58,482	26,396	536,303
2013R	120,583	67,299	168,731	10,300	30,764	31,614	55,680	23,548	508,519
2014P	118,508	65,813	186,823	11,992	32,744	27,915	50,815	24,988	519,598

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

Table 4.3-3
Employment by Accommodation & Food Services by Quarter
2013- 2014

Quarter	2013	2014	Actual Change	Percentage Change
Quarter 1 - January- March	13.8	14.9	1.1	8
Quarter 2 - April- June	11.8	16.3	4.5	38.1

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service – Labour Force Survey

THE CRUISE SECTOR

In 2014, total cruise ship passenger arrivals fell by 2.2 per cent when compared to 2013. This slight decline was realized even with a rise in the number of cruise ships to Barbados, which increased by a total of 21 to 395 vessels. In 2014, there were 557,898 cruise arrivals recorded, compared to 570,263 recorded in 2013.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SECTOR

January – March 2014

Statistics from the Labour Force Survey conducted by the Barbados Statistical Service indicated that they were 14,900 persons employed within this sector during the first quarter of 2014. This was an increase of 8.0 per cent or 1,100 persons from the 13,800 persons recorded during the corresponding quarter of 2013.

Of the 14,900 persons employed in the first quarter of 2014, 6,300 were male, while 8,600 were female.

April to June 2014

During this quarter, there were 16,300 persons employed within this sector. This was an increase of 38.1 per cent or 4,500 persons from the 11,800 persons employed during the corresponding quarter of 2013. Of the 16,300 persons employed, 6,700 were male, while 9,600 were female.

D. CONSTRUCTION

OVERVIEW

TENANTRIES PROGRAMME

The rise in lot valuations over the past 5 years has significantly pushed the costs

being paid by Government to assist qualified tenants in purchasing their lots.

During the review period, under the Emmerton relocation project one (1) person was relocated and various legal matters were being dealt with.

AIRPORT RELOCATION PROJECT

One person was relocated during the year under the airport relocation project.

CHURCH VILLAGE/LOWER BURNEY PROJECT

Under the Church Village and Lower Burney project one (1) household and one (1) business are still to be relocated and various legal matters are pending.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK FOR THE HOUSING MARKET

For the review period, statistics on housing production, leading and transitional indicators were compiled. Provisional data was included in the report for the agencies.

JOINT VENTURE PROGRAMME

During the period under review no significant activity occurred under the original Joint Venture Programme, the only real work undertaken was at the Buckley Meadows site. In addition there is a new joint venture housing programme between the NHC and the private sector.

HELP PROGRAMME

In the period under review the National Housing Corporation completed one hundred and eighty-four houses and is projecting that five hundred and sixty-nine (569) housing solutions will be delivered during the coming financial year.

The NHC has started construction on two hundred and eleven (211) houses and has completed six (6) houses during the review period.

ZERO LOT LINE PROJECT/ PROGRAMME

Under the Coverley phase II project 365 houses have started, 170 completed and 140 allocated under the review period.

RENT TO OWN PROGRAMME

During the review period thirty (30) persons have benefited under the programme. The aim of the programme is to transform tenants into owners and expand the base of property ownership within the low income grouping.

20-YEAR TRANSFER PROGRAMME

The 20-year transfer programme was extended and 285 new persons/tenants qualified and received letters under the programme:

- 2,212 offer letters distributed as of the end of 2014,
- 2,176 offers have been accepted, and
- 155 properties have been conveyed.

500 LOTS PROGRAMME

The NHC Board has approved the allocation of lots at Pool, Henley, Guinea and Cherry Grove St John and Branchbury and Easy Hall St Joseph.

LOANS

During 2014, fifty-five (55) loans were requested to the tune of \$3.1 million under the general workers loan portfolio. Of the amount requested, forty-three (43) loans or \$1.8 million were approved. To date, the value of loans disbursed stood at \$2,247,367.50

SALE OF TERRACE UNITS

The aim of this programme is to transform tenants into owners and expand the base of property ownership within the low income grouping.

During the period under review the National Housing Corporation received 3 deposits. In addition 5 properties were conveyed. The introduction of the free transfer programme has impacted on this programme. Additionally, challenges with the numerous unauthorized extensions within estates have impacted negatively on the progress of this programme. The Corporation continued to face challenges in securing any large scale certificates of compliances to facilitate the conveying of more units.

E. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES**OVERVIEW**

During 2014, the International Business Sector continued its strategic implementation drive by rolling out a series of measures that sought to retain existing

business as well as attract new businesses into the sector. Despite the challenges faced during the review period, the International Business Unit continued in tireless effort to lay the foundation for the sector to take advantage of improvements within the global economy.

NEW COMPANY FORMATION AND ENTITIES LICENSED

Due to softer than anticipated recovery to global growth, the International Business Sector saw decreases in renewal of entities during the review period. During 2014, there were 2,504 entities which renewed licenses compared to 2,932 in 2013. This represented a 14.6 per cent decrease in total entities renewed in 2014 when compared with the previous year.

The number of new entities licensed in the International Business Sector at the end of 2014 totalled 518 as compared with 519 entities in 2013. This represented a mere 0.1 per cent decrease in the number of new entities licensed. Specifically, as it relates to International Business Companies (IBCs) there were 442 new International Business Companies (IBCs) licensed as compared with 438 in the previous year.

Table 4.5-1
Number of New International Business Entities Licensed for the years
2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
International Business Companies (IBCs)	420	511	393	438	442
International Societies with Restricted Liability (ISRLs)	11	28	27	30	30
International Trust (ITs)	33	15	78	51	46
Exempt Insurance Companies (EICs)	9	21	8	0	14
Exempt Insurance Management Companies (EIMCs)	1	2	4	0	2
Offshore Banks	2	2	1	0	2

SOURCE: International Business Division
Ministry of International Business and International Transport

During the review period, the number of new International Societies with Restricted Liabilities (ISRLs) was thirty (30), mirroring the figure recorded in 2013. With respect to International Trust, forty-six (46) new entities were licensed during 2014, a 9.8 per cent decline, from the fifty-one (51) entities recorded in 2013.

With regard to renewals, there were forty-eight (48) less (ISRLs) renewed in 2014 to record 268 entities.

In the insurance sub-sector there was an increase in the number of Exempt Insurance Companies (EICs) licensed. During 2014, fourteen (14) new EICs were licensed when compared with zero (0) in 2013. The number of renewal of Offshore Banks decreased to thirty-six (36), nine (9) less renewals than in 2012.

Table 4.5-2
Number of International Business Entities Renewed for the period
2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
International Business Companies (IBCs)	2644	2785	2863	2932	2504
International Societies with Restricted Liability (ISRLs)	397	319	321	316	268
Foreign Sales Corporations (FSCs)	18	21	19	10	15
Offshore Banks	45	45	45	45	36

SOURCE: International Business Division

Ministry of International Business and International Transport

TREATY EXPANSION PROGRAMME

During 2014, the negotiation of Double Taxation Agreements (DTAs) continued to play an integral part in the Government's strategic plan for enhancing Barbados' position as a treaty-based domicile. During the review period, the Government of Barbados promoted also the use of Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) as important instruments of Barbados' economic policy.

As at December 31, 2014, Barbados had: thirty-six (36) Double Taxation Agreements (DTAs); four (4) Tax Information Exchange

Agreements (TIEAs); and nine (9) Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs).

DOUBLE TAXATION AGREEMENTS

In addition to the thirty-six (36) DTAs already in force, there were: four (4) signed DTAs with Ghana, Portugal, United Arab Emirates and Rwanda; five (5) initialed DTAs with Italy, Vietnam, Belgium, Slovak Republic, and Malaysia which are awaiting signatures, two (2) signed BITs with Ghana and the Belgium Luxembourg Economic Union.

TAX INFORMATION EXCHANGE AGREEMENTS (TIEAs)

During the review period there were four (4) TIEAs in force, two (2) signed TIEAs with Colombia and South Africa, and two (2) initialed TIEAs with Germany and France which were awaiting signature.

BILATERAL INVESTMENT TREATIES (BITs)

Along with the nine (9) Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) in force during the review period, there were two (2) signed BITs with Ghana and the Belgium Luxembourg Economic Union which were awaiting ratification.

SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

Effective supervision and regulation of international business entities continued to play a critical role in ensuring that Barbados maintained its reputation as a transparent, well-regulated, responsible, and user-friendly domicile for international and financial services.

During 2014, there was the introduction of an indefinite licence system under the IBC Act. The amended Act provided for an indefinite licence system for IBCs and ISRLs whereby a licence would remain valid indefinitely unless cancelled. The initiative came out of the immediate need to implement a more efficient and speedy licensing process system. The International Business (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2014 also introduced a revised fee structure.

LEGISLATION

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

- The Income Tax (Amendment) Bill 2014 was passed by Parliament on December 30, 2014. This

amendment made “**product warranty services**” eligible for foreign currency earnings tax credit provided for in the Income Tax Act.

- **Corporate and Trust Services Providers legislation** - The Corporate and Trust Services Providers Bill, 2014 will replace the International Trust and Corporate Service Providers Act, 2011 (ICTSPA). The new Bill removes the “International” designation so that it captures providers of services to Foundations and Private Trust Companies which are set up as domestic entities and escaped the purview of the current Act.
- **The Private Trust Company Act (PTC)** was proclaimed on May 16, 2014 but required regulations under the Corporate and Trust Service Providers Act to give it effect. The International Business Division and CAIPO have been in discussion regarding the logistics for the administration of the PTC Act.
- Amendments were started on the **Foundations Act, 2013-2** to provide for an Exempt Foundation in keeping with market interest.
- **Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)** - The legislation would provide for the creation of entities which combine organisational flexibility and the tax status of a partnership with the protection of limited liability partners. A draft Bill was circulated to stakeholders in the industry for consideration and comments.
- **Incorporated Cell Company** - This legislation would require incorporated cell companies to have a separate legal personality. This will provide for a structure with greater flexibility, legal and financial protection. The legislation would be particularly important to the captive insurance sector where there are captives that currently wish to convert to an Incorporated Cell Structure for the insulation that it provides to the “core” company.

SERVICES

During the review period, the international Business Division maintained efforts on supporting the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in its negotiation of the CARICOM-Canada Free Trade Agreement. The International Business Division (IBD) provided advice through the Ministry of Foreign Trade on contentious areas relative to the negative and positive lists.

With respect to National Service Development Strategies, the International Business Division continued to support the Barbados Coalition of Services Industries Inc (BCSI) in conducting a National Service Sector Development Strategy and Export Action Plan in collaboration with the Commonwealth Secretariat to consolidate, diversify and increase existing service exports.

During 2014, the International Business Division (IBD) also supported Government's vision directed to the export of services inclusive of plans to develop Barbados' cultural industries. During the review period, the IBD provided feedback with regard to the establishment and operationalisation of the Barbados Cultural Industries Development Authority.

F. ENERGY AND UTILITIES

At December 2014, an estimated 2.4 million barrels (bbls) of crude oil and 4,959,000 thousand cubic feet (mcf) of gas were available in reserves. The products extracted during the year were drawn from existing wells, including those drilled in 2005 and commissioned in 2006 and brought on stream in 2009. No wells were drilled in 2014.

PRODUCTION

During 2014, production of crude oil decreased by approximately 7.1 per cent.

Production for 2014 stood at 274,699 bbls while output decreased to 236,494 bbls. The decrease was attributed to a result of the natural decline of wells following the trend in oil production and no new wells being drilled to be put into production. During the same period, natural gas production registered 734,538 mcf representing a 3.0 per cent decrease when compared with 757,488 mcf produced in 2013. There was no Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) production given that the LPG plant was out of commission from 2003.

OIL AND GAS SALES

During the review period, oil sales decreased by 7.6 per cent, to 231,997 bbls compared with 251,075 bbls in 2013. Similarly, natural gas sales in 2014 totalled 506,406 mcf representing a 4.1 per cent decrease when measured against the total sold the previous year (528,159 mcf). There was an increase in gas sales. The NPC was unable to sell natural gas to Barbados Light and Power (BL&P), one of its commercial customers but the excess was sold to its increasing customer base. However, the value of sales increased by 3.0 per cent to \$15.7 million in 2014 compared with the same period in 2013.

CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAMME

The National Petroleum Corporation's (NPC) expansion programme continued during 2014 as the network of mains increased by 2.5 miles. As a result, 554 new customers were gained.

ELECTRICITY

Electricity sales for 2014 decreased by 1.3 per cent to 900 million kWh compared with 912 million Kwh in 2013. The largest category of users continued to be the Domestic Sector, accounting for 33.0 per cent of total sales or 300 million Kwh. The

Barbados Light and Power Company Limited (BL&P) invested \$26.0 million to upgrade its capital infrastructure to accommodate forecasted demand for the period.

REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

In 2014, gasoline consumption decreased by 1.3 per cent to 738,872 bbls from 748,593 bbls in 2013. Fuel Oil consumption decreased by 9.8 per cent to 1,330,801 bbls. Diesel consumption decreased by 24.2 per cent to 567,156 bbls compared to 748,297 bbls the previous year. Kerosene sales in 2014 increased by 402.9 per cent to 300,299 bbls compared to 59,708 bbls recorded in 2013. The decreased consumption during the year in review for fuel oil was primarily due to the fact that BL&P used slightly less fuel oil for their generators, whilst the opposite can be said for kerosene which BL&P started to use after the diesel subsidy was removed.

NATURAL RESOURCES

BARBADOS OFFSHORE PETROLEUM PROGRAMME

During 2014, the Government of Barbados would have earned approximately \$330,000 USD when seismic data was purchased by Antilles Oil & Gas NL, Shell International Exploration and Production B.V. and BG Norge Limited. As has been the case since 2013, numerous other companies (BPTT, Falklands Oil and Gas, Rockhopper, Apache, Noble, Karoon Oil and Gas, Stetson Oil and Gas, PanAtlantic, Chevron, and Premier Oil and Gas) have expressed an interest in the Barbados Offshore Petroleum Programme. Although formal interest by geological services companies has waned somewhat, formal proposals and requests have been received from ION GeoVentures, Spectrum ASA and CGG Veritas.

During 2014, the NRD was also actively involved in the ongoing negotiations between the Government of Barbados

(GOB) and international oil company BHP Billiton, regarding the granting of an offshore petroleum exploration licence. It is hoped that exploration activities will commence post-signing of the license agreement.

FUEL IMPORTS

For 2014, the fuel import bill was estimated at \$877.5 million which represented a decrease of 9.1 per cent when compared with that for 2013 which was \$965.6 million. The estimated decrease in the import bill can be attributed in large measure to decreases in petroleum prices in general.

With respect to the major fuels, gasoline, diesel and fuel oil, imported during 2014, there was an overall decrease in volume of 14.0 per cent. The volume of gasoline imported during 2014 stood at 693,315 bbls, representing a decrease in imported volume of 6.9 per cent when compared to gasoline imports for the 2013 which were 744,998 bbls. The imports of diesel for 2014 recorded 550,282 bbls, a decrease of 26.3 per cent when compared to diesel imported during 2013 which stood at 746,453 bbls. Likewise, the imports of fuel oil decreased by 11.2 per cent to 1.31 million bbls for 2014, compared to 1.48 million bbls for 2013.

RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY

PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE BARBADOS GOVERNMENT PROMOTING RENEWABLE ENERGY

The Division of Energy invited tenders for the erection of solar PV systems on the roofs of nineteen (19) Government-owned buildings comprising of ten (10) Schools and nine (9) NCC facilities. The contract for the schools was signed in 2014. The

installations at eight (8) of the ten (10) schools and three (3) of the nine (9) NCC facilities are complete. Work is ongoing on the remaining systems. This project is being funded from the Barbados Light and Power Company Limited/European Investment Bank Interest Rate Subsidy Account at the Treasury.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY INITIATIVES

Under the Energy Efficiency Pilot Project, the procurement of the power monitors was completed and these monitors along with the 15,000 CFLs previously procured were distributed during the period under review. Additionally, under the Renewable Energy Pilot Project, twenty-eight (28) solar photovoltaic systems were installed. The installations were comprised of twenty-five (25) installations for households across the island as well as three (3) installations on Government buildings: University of the West Indies, St. Leonard's Secondary School, and The St. Michael School. These installations were completed in 2014.

THE ENERGY SMART FUND

During 2014, fourteen (14) applications under the Technical Assistance Facility were submitted of which thirteen (13) were approved, with the remaining one (1) withdrawing their application. As at the end of the reporting period, twenty-six (26) grant applications have been approved totaling BDS\$412,374.50.

Additionally, there were ten (10) applications for loans approved under the Energy Efficiency Retrofit and Renewable Energy Finance Facility. With respect to the Pilot Consumer Finance (PCF) Facility, two (2) firms would have submitted proposals to partner with Enterprise Growth Fund Limited (EGFL) in this regard. One firm has disbursed BDS\$63,113.02 during the period under review. The other partner during this period has indicated it has exhausted its

allocation of BDS\$400,000 and will be seeking reimbursement of these funds in the following period.

The third facility under the Energy Smart Fund is the Energy Efficiency Lighting Distribution Facility. During the reporting period, three (3) applications were received indicating interest to partner with EGFL to execute this facility. Three (3) applications were submitted and reviewed by the Smart Fund Technical Committee and EGFL of which one (1) has been approved to be the EEL of these applicants, the Division of Energy in collaboration with EGFL and BL&P are finalising the logistics for the distribution of the vouchers for this facility.

LOCAL RETAIL PRICES

During 2014, the policy of monthly price adjustment for the major fuels, gasoline, diesel, kerosene and LPG was continued. In the case of gasoline, the average retail price for 2014 was \$3.41 per litre or 4.3 per cent above the average retail price for 2013, which was \$3.27 per litre. With respect to diesel prices, the average retail price for 2014 was \$2.80 per litre similar for the same period in 2013. The average retail price for kerosene during 2014 was \$1.79 per litre or 3.2 per cent below the average retail price for 2013 which was recorded at \$1.85 per litre.

During 2014, in the case of LPG, the average retail price of the 100lb cylinder was recorded at \$178.91 which was 1.1 per cent below the average retail price for the previous year stood at \$180.83. With regard to the 25lb cylinder, the average retail price for this volume of LPG was registered at \$49.83, a decrease of 1.0 per cent when compared to 2013, which was \$50.30. The average retail price for the 22lb cylinder was \$44.02 which was 0.3 per cent above the average retail price for 2013 which was recorded at \$43.91. The average retail price for the 20lb cylinder during 2014 was \$40.00.

Table 4.6-1
Oil Gas & Utility Production & Consumption
2011 – 2014

PRODUCTION	2011 JAN-DEC TOTAL		2012 JAN-DEC TOTAL		2013 JAN-DEC TOTAL		2014 JAN-DEC TOTAL	
Domestic Crude Oil (Bbls)	293,726		272,273		254,699		236,494	
Domestic Natural Gas (Mcf)	705,640		807,978		757,488		734,538	
Domestic LPG (Bbls)	-		4		-		-	
No. of wells drilled	-		-		-		-	
OIL SALES (bbls)	291,140		275,504		251,075		231,997	
GAS SALES (Mcf)	482,082		491,980		528,159		506,406	
NATURAL GAS SALES	VALUE\$	VOL.(CM)	VALUE\$	VOL.(CM)	VALUE\$	VOL.(CM)	VALUE \$	VOL. (CM)
Residential	3,768,269	2,550,283	3,964,265	2,681,111	2,599,446	3,844,395	2,684,530	3,969,388
Commercial	9,535,969	7,985,067	10,583,404	8,887,545	8,984,035	10,699,284	9,200,138	10,951,509
Industrial	901,245	710,579	930,524	661,173	522,068	688,043	563,122	772,850
Special Industrial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	14,205,483	11,245,929	15,478,193	12,229,829	12,105,549	15,231,722	12,447,790	
NEW GAS CONNECTIONS								
Residential	483		637		682		583	
Commercial	34		14		16		16	
Total Natural Gas Connections	517		651		698		554	
Mileage of Gas Mains Network	4.52		6.09		2.28		2.47	
Total to Date	326.67		332.76		335.04		337.69	
ELECTRICITY								
Gross Generation	1,033,920,324		1,024,291,588		1,012,846,088		1,006,579,219	
Net Generation	984,644,417		980,946,487		969,572,967		958,441,264	
Total Sales	934,605,362		1,044,046,750		911,982,180		900,302,652	
SALES (kWh)								
Hotel	139,309,136		137,101,275		131,229,923		129,067,371	
Commercial	198,163,222		200,881,235		198,687,700		192,186,832	
Public	138,820,623		147,494,956		150,041,307		145,391,694	
Domestic	301,476,498		300,610,897		301,773,066		300,722,000	
Industrial	80,962,071		71,905,982		69,879,777		75,569,242	
Other	75,873,812		186,052,405		60,370,406		57,365,513	
TOTAL	934,605,362		1,044,046,750		911,982,179		900,302,652	
Capital Expenditure (million)	26.76		12.44		23.00		26.00	
Average Cost of Electricity (cents/kWh)	64.70		64.77		0.63		0.63	
No. of Customers	125,907		123,935		-		-	
Gasoline (Unleaded)	767,226		767,036		748,593			
Kerosene	178,340		-		-		738,872	
Diesel	847,929		786,944		748,297		300,299	
Fuel Oil	1,448,285		1,484,505		1,475,892		567,156	

Source: Energy Division, Prime Minister's Office

G. COMMERCE AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

During 2014, the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs continued to advance and promote commerce and consumerism in Barbados.

LICENSING

The commercial arm of the Department continued to monitor trade between Barbados and the other countries for those commodities subjected to the import licensing regime. In the review period, a total of 17,366 applications for import licenses were processed for the importation of various items originating from within the region as well as outside the region compared to 19,387 processed for 2013, a decrease of 1,721 or 9.74 per cent.

Import licences issued for the importation of regional commodities decreased from 2,769 in 2013 to 1,933 in 2014, a decrease of 836 or 30.19 per cent; and import licences issued for the importation of goods sourced extra-regionally (excluding vehicles) decreased from 13,355 in 2013 to 12,157 in 2014, a decrease of 1,198 or 8.96 per cent.

In addition, import licences issued for new vehicles increased from 2,015 in 2013 to 2,034 in 2014, an increase of 19 or 0.94 per cent; import licences issued for used/reconditioned vehicles increased from 1,208 in 2013 to 1,352 in 2014, an increase of 144 or 11.92 per cent; while import licences issued for temporary importation of vehicles increased from 37 in 2013 to 188 in 2014, an increase of 151 or 408 per cent. Three (3) export licences were issued in 2013 while two (2) were issued in 2014.

Table 4.7-1
Import and Export Licences Processed in 2014

Month	CARICOM	Extra-regional (excluding vehicles)	New Vehicles	Used/Recon. Vehicles	Temporary Vehicle Imports	Exports	Total
Jan	180	1149	207	111	1	0	1,648
Feb	220	1043	94	83	0	0	1,440
Mar	164	991	204	114	1	0	1,474
Apr	166	1089	53	138	1	0	1,447
May	106	1038	147	158	84	1	1,534
Jun	160	853	116	125	16	0	1,270
Jul	208	1006	115	101	16	0	1,446
Aug	118	958	197	121	5	0	1,399
Sep	174	769	161	120	1	0	1,225
Oct	146	1107	500	101	0	0	1,854
Nov	141	1161	58	93	26	1	1,480
Dec	150	993	182	87	37	0	1,449
Total	1,933	12,157	2,034	1,352	188	2	17,666
%	10.94	68.81	11.52	7.65	1.07	0.01	100

SOURCE: Ministry of Trade and Commerce

Table 4.7-2
Number of Visits Undertaken to Perform Tasks in 2014

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Monthly Totals
Inspections & Other Surveys Conducted	537	616	513	514	539	530	496	429	532	478	449	327	5960
Per cent	9.0	10.3	8.6	8.6	9.0	9.0	8.3	7.2	9.0	8.0	7.5	5.5	100.0

SOURCE: Ministry of Trade and Commerce

PRICE MONITORING AND VERIFICATION OF ACCURATE CALIBRATIONS OF MEASURING DEVICES

To carry out the mandate to oversee the monitoring of items under price control and the price movements of various food and non-food commodities within the Basket of Basic Consumer Items, during 2014 a total of 5,960 inspections and other surveys were conducted compared to 7,241 conducted during 2013, a decrease of 1,281 or 17.69 per cent.

CONSUMER CLAIMS TRIBUNAL

During 2014, the Consumer Claims Tribunal held 47 sittings and adjudicated 89 cases compared to 55 sittings and 106 cases during 2013. Thirty-five (35) were resolved, with a total of \$45,163.88 being awarded to 27 consumers compared to 40 cases being resolved with a total of \$34,170.75 being awarded to 27 consumers during 2013. A number of 7 cases were dismissed or withdrawn during 2014, while 9 cases were dismissed or withdrawn during 2013.

THE FAIR TRADING COMMISSION

FAIR COMPETITION

In 2014, the Commission conducted investigations which addressed issues across multiple sectors, including the

wholesale, retail and energy industries. The investigations covered areas such as excessive pricing, refusal to deal and other actions which may be labelled as abuse of dominance.

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

The Annual Competition Law and Policy Workshop, was held at the Accra Beach Hotel and Spa. There were 12 attendees and presentations were made by staff of the Fair Competition Division. The Commission also completed research in the renewable energy industry in order to identify potential anti-competitiveness issues. The research identified several concerns which were either expressed by stakeholders or noted by the Commission. These included the potential for discriminatory action, predatory pricing, leveraging dominance from one market into another and frustration of downstream competitors.

CONSUMER PROTECTION DIVISION

In 2014, a commercial bank announced plans to outsource its back office services, account and client processing activities which would change the terms of customers' accounts. The Commission commenced dialogue with the bank indicating that the offending clauses should be either amended or deleted.

A total of 2,447 consumers contacted the Commission to address consumer protection matters. Of this number, 292 were walk-ins to the Commission's office and 2,155 were telephone calls. Seven hundred and twenty one (721) were referred to the Office of Public Counsel.

At the end of the review period, seventeen (17) new complaints had been lodged with the Commission, fourteen (14) of which have been resolved. The Commission also reviewed, eighteen (18) contracts from a range of industries, including telecommunications, insurance and banking. These contracts contained 1,191 terms. Sixty-three (63) terms were found to be in breach of the Consumer Protection Act. The businesses were contacted in order to have these clauses amended or deleted.

One hundred and thirty eight (138) unannounced visits were made to stores; 14 of these stores displayed signs which contained unfair terms and were advised to cease the practice. The Commission also identified 43 misleading advertisements in the media. It was determined that most of these were in breach of Section 17 of the Consumer Protection Act, which states that the full cost of a good or service must be stated, except in particular circumstances.

The Commission hosted its 10th Annual Lecture during the review period. Presentations were made to 43 businesses, while 32 presentations were made to schools, on the rights and responsibilities of consumers.

The Commission regularly published in both daily newspapers articles on utility regulation, consumer protection and fair competition. These articles addressed queries from members of the public, offered information on consumer protection and awareness, featured interviews with senior members of staff of the Commission and highlighted matters of import to the business community.

UTILITY REGULATION

The Fair Trading Commission was given responsibility for the regulation of water services provided by the Barbados Water Authority, by Statutory Order 45 of September 8, 2014.

The Commission's Decision on the Barbados Light & Power Company Limited (BL&P) Motion for review of the billing arrangement and metering options of the Renewable Energy Rider Decision was issued during the review period. The Commission determined that all new customers in the RER programme, with renewable energy (RE) systems with capacities higher than 2kW, must use a "buy all/sell all" billing arrangement. Customers with RE systems less than and up to 2kW have the option to choose either the "buy all/sell all" or the "sale of excess" billing arrangement. With respect to metering, both the BL&P metering options are available depending on which billing arrangement is chosen. The Commission was subsequently approached by the BL&P and other third parties to increase the RER capacity limit, given that the company was reaching the 7MW capacity limit. The Commission increased the capacity limit by 2MW to 9MW during the period under review.

The BL&P and Cable and Wireless Barbados Limited (C&W) Standards of Service Decisions for 2014 -17 were determined by the Commission and issued in 2014. For the BL&P, the group of Guaranteed Standards to which automatic

compensation applies was expanded to include Fault Repair Customer's Service (GES1), Voltage Complaint (GES3) and Reconnection (GES7).

With respect to the C&W, automated compensation was extended to Repeated Loss of Service (GTS3) and Wrongful Disconnection (GTS7). For the Fault Repair Standard (GTS2), customers will now receive automated, prorated credits for the period that the fault existed, if the fault repair time is in excess of two days.

H. SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

The small business sector continues to be one of the leading sectors on which the recovery of the Barbadian economy hinges. During the review period, the Small Business Development Unit (SBDU) established a National MSME Steering Committee with a mandate to develop a National MSME Policy and Strategy as well as an Amended Small Business Development Act.

Additionally, the SBDU continued to advance the Small Business Development Centre (SBDC) Model as part of an effort to facilitate greater efficiencies within the MSME sector.

During 2014, the SBDU administered the National Micro Enterprise Grant Programme and approved thirty-nine (39) applications to the total value of \$109,324.75.

TRADE RECEIVABLE LIQUIDITY FACILITY (TRLF)

Under the Trade Receivable Liquidity Facility (TRLF), the SBDU registered three (3) companies and two (2) business names. During the review period, the Central Bank of Barbados issued guarantee to assist in providing liquidity support to eight (8)

companies and one (1) business name to the value of \$643,363.70 and \$7,076.50 respectively.

ADMINISTRATION OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT ACT CAP 318C

During 2014, the SBDU received five (5) applications for approved small business status. Eleven (11) applications were processed during the review period. The SBDU also processed sixteen (16) applications for duty free exemptions under the Act.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

During 2014, 128 micro and small businesses received technical assistance for a total value of \$80,561.94. Fifty-seven thousand two hundred dollars were expended in providing 158 hours of Basic Business Management Training and forty-five (45) hours of Entrepreneurship training through a National Business Lab.

SMALL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

During 2014, the Small Business Association (SBA) continued its Entrepreneurial Training Series, hosting two (2) semesters of training during the reporting period. Additionally, several seminars/workshops were held on various development themes with a total of 120 persons attending the courses.

With respect to development seminars/workshops, six (6) development seminars/workshops were organised for some 150 persons covering areas such as proposal writing, introduction to entrepreneurship, access to finance, among others. During the review period, the SBA spent a total of \$55,365 on its training and education programmes.

During the review period, twenty-seven (27) new members joined the SBA. There were twenty-two (22) female

owned/managed and eighteen (18) male-owned/managed enterprises.

Of the businesses joining the SBA, the Professional Services sectoral group accounted for the majority of firms followed by the General Services sectoral group.

YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP SCHEME

During 2014, most programming activities remained on-stream and within budget consistent with the Youth Entrepreneurship Scheme (YES) Work Plan. During the review period, YES provided solution-based responses to the critical needs of young entrepreneurs. The responses were channeled through the interventions of Youth Enterprise Officers and a network of accountants, marketing consultants, training facilitators and technical partners.

During 2014, thirty-three (33) per cent of businesses within the Youth Entrepreneurship Scheme recorded profits whilst some businesses recorded losses to the tune of 20 per cent.

BARBADOS YOUTH BUSINESS TRUST

During the period under review, entrepreneurs within the Barbados Youth Business Trust (BYBT) experienced several challenges. Amid the challenges, the BYBT provided increased technical support in the form of business mentoring, training and general support. During the review period, the BYBT disbursed two (2) loans at a total value of \$28,598.82. Fifty (50) micro and small businesses were awarded technical assistance to the tune of \$259,500.00.

ENTERPRISE GROWTH FUND LIMITED (EGFL)

During 2014, the Enterprise Growth Fund Limited (EGFL) provided \$1,211,857.06 in grants to micro and small businesses. During the review period, the

number of the loans disbursed was thirteen (13) with a value to the tune of \$2,636,978.13. In relation to technical assistance, twenty-three (23) micro and small businesses were assisted.

FUND ACCESS

During the review period, the number of loans disbursed under FUNDACCESS was sixty-nine (69) with a value to the tune of \$2,438,302.00. In addition, Fund Access created 136 jobs during the review period. During 2014, Business Development Assistance of \$217,292.52 was provided for micro and small businesses. In addition, technical assistance was provided via training-internal and external, workshops, seminars and short courses to the value of \$107,292.52. Marketing and promotion; tradeshow; consultancy and professional services along with equipment, machinery and repairs totaled \$110,000.00.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION (RDC)

During 2014, the Rural Development Commission (RDC) provided loans to twenty (20) businesses to the tune of \$171,269.42. Twenty-six (26) jobs were created during the review period.

BARBADOS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (BIDC)

During 2014, the Barbados Industrial Development Corporation (BIDC) created thirty-six (36) jobs which were accompanied with thirty (30) micro and small businesses receiving technical assistance for a total value of \$59,063.90. Training in the amount of \$10,110.25 was allocated to Indigenous Fibers Basketry, Cold Batik and Jewelry Making (Copper & Beads) and Leather Studio Craft Development.

I. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The year 2014 marked the sixth consecutive year for the Science and Technology Summer Camp hosted by the National Council for Science and Technology (NCST). This camp has been designed to expose young children between the ages of 7-13 to the world of science and technology. This year's camp accommodated eighty (80) children. This programme is one of the initiatives of the NCST to address awareness and capacity building.

J. CULTURE

OVERVIEW

The cultural industries form a critical and vital part of the government's growth strategy to diversify the economy for sustainable development. This sector has the potential to generate foreign exchange through the creation and establishment of business ventures and investment in the arts. Through these ventures employment opportunities are created in conjunction with increased trade and investment opportunities.

LEGISLATION AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

During 2014, the Cultural Industries Development Act passed both houses of parliament and was assent by the Governor General. The Act serves as the conduit through which the potential of the cultural industries would be realised. The Act recognizes the vital contribution of the cultural industries to sustainable development and seeks to promote the sector through the provision of incentives for cultural workers. Specifically it provides for: the establishment of a regulatory framework to facilitate and encourage the sustainable growth and development of the cultural industries, funding for cultural projects and duty-free concessions and

income tax benefits in respect of cultural projects and related matters.

This legislation also makes provision for the establishment of a Cultural Industries Development Authority. The Authority is responsible for: promoting, assisting and facilitating the efficient development of the cultural industries and designing and implementing suitable marketing strategies for the effective promotion of the cultural industries.

The Act also encourages public-private sector partnerships and partnership with all stakeholders through the establishment of the Cultural Industries Development Fund which is managed by the Authority. The purposes of the Fund are to: (1) finance cultural projects and programmes that are designed to develop the cultural industries sector and train cultural entrepreneurs, cultural practitioners, cultural administrators and cultural workers; two (2) provide cultural entrepreneurs with non-repayable grants to enable them to participate in local and overseas events, workshops and seminars and allow for training, marketing and export, and product development; and (3) provide repayable grants and loans for cultural projects and provide equity financing to allow investors to inject funds into cultural businesses and in return to take an equity share in the capital of such businesses.

DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES

The work of the Ministry of Culture and the Authority is strongly supported by the developmental programmes executed by the National Cultural Foundation. Through the National Cultural Foundation (NCF) interests, skills and talent in the arts are developed and nurtured. With a mission to fuel the development of culture through training, research and the creation of opportunities in the cultural industries, the NCF's two major roles are development and commercial. Its key functions are therefore to: stimulate and facilitate the development of culture generally; develop, maintain and

manage theatres and other cultural facilities and equipment provided by the government; to organise cultural festivals and assist persons interested in developing cultural expression.

In 2014, the NCF executed developmental programmes in the following areas:

VISUAL ARTS

The NCF continued its investment in this sector via its Community Training workshops, its exhibition programme at the Queens Park Gallery, Pelican Village and its production of national competitions and exhibitions at Crop Over & NIFCA. Overall an estimated total of 88 persons participated in the visual arts workshop, while 64 persons exhibited their work at the Queens Park Gallery in 8 exhibitions. As it relates to the national competitions the Crop Over Visual Arts Festival 2014 attracted the participation of 75 established and emerging artists of whom 18 won various prizes. In addition to this the heritage month exhibition titled - 'Barbados' Architectural Heritage as Portrayed by Fielding Babb', presented another opportunity for Barbadians to view the work of our talented visual artists.

FILM & DIGITAL MEDIA

In the area of film and digital media forty-two (42) persons were trained in film directing, while another forty-two (42) persons were trained in digital photography.

At the policy level, consultations were held with the stakeholders in the film sector for discussions on the development of a film policy and for the drafting of legislation for the establishment of a Film and Digital Media Commission. The Commission would be responsible for: marketing Barbados internationally to foreign production companies; create systems for the processing of relevant permits and licences

which companies may require for production; create a database of local technical skills that can be used to service production companies and to advise the government on the establishment of co-production agreements with other filmmaking jurisdictions. Film companies and production companies would be attracted to the island through a series of tax incentives and duty free concessions offered in the Cultural Industries Development Act.

PERFORMING ARTS – MUSIC

Several workshops were held throughout the year 2014 to development the musical talent and interests of young Barbadians. Through workshops conducted with the Barbados National Youth Symphony Orchestra (BNYSO) 125 young musicians were trained weekly at Prince Cave Hall. They had the honour of performing at the Crop Over Thanksgiving Service and Flower Festival, the Multinational Women's Fair and the Rotary Best of Classical Youth concert.

General music workshops were also conducted across the island from which 168 school children benefited and three (3) schools participated. In addition to this, a total of 107 persons received training in song writing, composition and junior calypsonian workshops held between April to June. A further eighty-nine (89) persons were trained to play the drums, guitar and steelpan.

PERFORMING ARTS: THEATRE & DANCE

The NCF conducted courses in voice training, dance, acting, technical theatre and theatrical make-up. A total of 239 persons were trained in these areas.

In addition to this, the NCF through its Dance Desk Summer Internship Programme which was held from May to August, had strong representation from the street dance community, the cheer dance members and

from among various community groups. These groups were joined by students and graduates of the BCC and UWI Cave Hill programmes.

Apart from the training opportunities offered by the desk, interns were involved in NCF activities such as : the Crop Over CityFest Launch Flash Mob; the Ministry of the Environment World Heritage Day Cultural Presentation; the Crop Over Heritage Walk; Read-In and CityFest Opening Gala; Crop Over Monarchs in Concert, and the Evening of Folk. Some dancers also participated in Soca Royale and Pic O De Crop, while others were selected as counsellors and tutors for various Summer Camps including the NIFCA Arts Camp. Of the twenty-six (26) interns who participated in the programme, four (4) interns, three (3) males and one (1) female, successfully auditioned for entry into the BCC Dance Programme in September 2014.

FESTIVALS AND EVENTS

The NCF maintained its responsibility for the execution of two major national festivals which reach a wide cross section of Barbadians: Crop Over & NIFCA (National Independence Festival of Creative Arts).

LITERARY ARTS

In the area of literary arts, the NCF facilitated several workshops, seminars and other educational programmes, such as the Writers in Schools and Education (WISE) programme, which exposed Barbadians to creative writing. These programmes resulted in approximately 215 persons being trained in critiquing and reviewing writers' scripts, writing and publishing, early play development and dramaturgy as well as poetry and storytelling.

HERITAGE

During 2014, as a result of the activities and programmes instituted by the Barbados World Heritage Committee within the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Youth, there was a significant increase in the number of persons sensitised about: (1) Barbados' World Heritage site: Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison, and (2) the benefits to Barbados and the merits of preserving Barbados' heritage for future generations and economic growth. The programmes were executed using a variety of media, which run the gamut from outdoor exhibitions, heritage tours of Bridgetown and the Garrison, a heritage outdoor movie night, a heritage 5k run and walk to lectures, panel discussions, training and sensitization workshops and seminars in schools as well as the publishing of educational brochures and materials for distribution. Through these activities, approximately 2,860 persons, inclusive of tourists, were sensitized and educated about Barbados' cultural heritage.

In support of these efforts the NCF also facilitated two (2) Barbados Landship Association workshops and a feature performance at UWI Carnival Masquerade and Heritage Fair, at UWI St. Augustine, Trinidad February 20-24, 2014. A delegation of 12 persons travelled from Barbados to participate.

TRAINING

Through the technical assistance provided by the OAS, consultants from Argentina provided training to the staff at the Ministry of Culture and the National Cultural Foundation in January. The workshop's main focus was on the collection of cultural statistics. This training was aimed at providing the government's

cultural policy and cultural programming with a strong empirical base. Moreover, the cultural statistics would provide accurate and detailed information on the contribution of the cultural industries to the country's economic growth, as well as highlighting the needs of cultural practitioners.

Training was also provided in the area of masquerading from July 28 – August 22 on the theme 'Our Bajan Masquerade'. Fifty-four (54) campers participated in the four week camp which for the first time included stilt-walking on the timetable.

In September the NCF's Cultural Officers for Dance, Literary Arts and the Queens' Park Gallery Attendant attended the training workshop 'Effective Use of Social

Media' conducted by Global Business Systems at the Cave Hill School of Business. Further training was offered to the Cultural Officers for Literary Arts, Theatre and Research when they participated in the African Art and Culture Workshop held at the Barbados Museum. The workshop was taught by Dr. Nancy Jacobs.

The Chief Cultural Officer and the Cultural Officers for Dance, Visual Arts and Research took part in the Museums and Memory Workshop held on September 15 at the Barbados Museum. This training sensitized participants to the powerful medium of educating and creating learning experiences via the handling of objects and the stimulation of memory.

V. SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

A. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

OVERVIEW

The development of education continued throughout 2014 with the execution of several initiatives including human capital development through teacher training and other training initiatives. Emphasis continues to be placed on human and social capital development in education through significant investment in education and related services. The Ministry continued to collaborate with educational institutions at all levels, in order to provide conducive learning environments to ensure the inculcation of appropriate knowledge, skills, and competencies among all learners.

EDUCATION BUDGET

Approved expenditure of the Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation for financial year 2014/2015 totaled \$497.5 million, a decrease of 0.4 per cent when compared with the \$499.4 million approved for the financial year 2013/2014. Secondary education received \$126.8 million, a decrease of 0.5 per cent compared with the allotment in 2013/2014. Tertiary Education was allocated \$140.6 million, a 3.0 per cent decline when compared with the previous year's figure. Pre-primary and Primary Education received \$136.0 million representing a decline of 6.0 per cent when compared with the allotment in 2013/2014. Special Services increased by 1.8 per cent, receiving \$43.9 million in 2014/2015 from the \$43.1 million allocated in 2013/2014. The allocation of expenditure to teacher training for the financial year 2014/2015 was \$4.2 million. Central Administration received \$15.9

million, a decrease of 16.3 per cent over the 2013/2014 figure of \$19.0 million.

EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND MAINTENANCE

During the period under review, daily routine maintenance to primary and nursery schools continued. Additionally, significant targeted repair and/or enhancement projects to fourteen (14) schools were executed.

In 2014, major works continued at the Lodge School. Phase III of the project is near completion. Also, renovations to Block K (which includes the accommodation for the Board of Management, canteen, library and book distribution centre) and construction of the new pavilion were nearing completion for handover to the school. Works are to proceed on the construction of the new hall with access to the lands identified having been achieved and Town Planning approval received.

Also, the restoration and conversion of the building formerly used as the Erdiston Primary School as the Alternative Secondary Education Day School for "at-risk" students was completed.

EDUCATION SECTOR ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME II (GOB/CDB)

During 2014, procurement of the necessary consultants to carry out the teacher training, mapping studies and major civil works project designs was advanced to the point of having signed Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) for the consultancies and forwarded to the Special Tenders Committee for review. Submissions from the civil works design consultants were received for evaluation.

NURSERY EDUCATION – PROJECT TO ADD SIX SCHOOLS

The Maria Holder Memorial Trust is covering the cost of design, oversight and the construction works to be contracted. In 2014, the purchase of private lands at Oldbury in St. Philip and Gall Hill in Christ Church were completed by the Trust and design work was completed on Gall Hill and is well advanced for Oldbury. The project at Holders Hill will utilise two (2) of the existing buildings on this site of the former St. John the Baptist Boys' School. Compulsory acquisition of 662.40 square metres to provide access to the site from the west is being pursued. The EPIU is to provide project monitoring at the level of Clerks of Works for each project.

GOB/IDB SKILLS FOR THE FUTURE PROGRAMME

During the period under review, the Programme Coordinating Unit has been able to complete the procurement process for a number of key activities under this IDB Loan. These include the award of seven (7) grants under the Competency-Based Training Fund, the implementation and execution of tracer studies, the development of an employers' database and an assessment of the counselling and guidance services at secondary and post-secondary institutions.

PHOTOVOLTAIC PROJECTS

During 2014, ten (10) installations have commenced at primary schools only. Originally planned to involve secondary schools as well, the list was amended to include only primary schools in the first instance due to the types of roof areas and electrical systems needed at each site for the installation contract as signed. The installations will become property and responsibility of the METI after installation and commissioning.

Additionally, the METI through the EPIU, participated in planning for a significant energy project targeting schools which would be funded by the European Union through grant funding. Euro 3 million is to be allocated for this initiative under the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) intervention.

BARBADOS ACCREDITATION COUNCIL

In 2014, thirty-five (35) tertiary educational providers were registered with the Council and a total of four (4) new programmes of study were approved and validated for offer to the public, namely, Certificate in Advanced Holistic Counselling and Psychology; Certificate Level Scheme of Training #14 Cosmetology; Certificate in Purchasing and Supply Chain Management; and Bachelor of Business Administration.

Additionally, the Council issued one hundred and seventy-one Certificates of Recognition of CARICOM Skills Qualification to eligible CARICOM Nationals and verified sixty-six (66) Certificates of Recognition issued by other CARICOM member states. Of the one hundred and seventy-one certificates, 64 per cent were females. Of the sixty-six (66) certificates verified, 60 per cent were females.

MEDIA RESOURCE DEPARTMENT

During 2014, production continued at the Gordon Corbin Studio with the upgrade and/or procurement of necessary equipment and Cell Ed, educational download was launched. Also, a scheduled radio service catering to primary schools, secondary schools and the wider public was reintroduced and PBS (E) Barbados which includes on-line access to teachers, students and general public, in addition to streaming audio and video was upgraded.

EXAMINATIONS

In 2014, recorded sittings for females at the CXC/CSEC level stood at 10,898, a decrease of 6.6 per cent when compared to 11,670 recorded sittings in 2013. Male sittings decreased as well by 1.2 per cent to 8,232 when compared with 8,334 recorded sittings in 2013.

STUDENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

During the period under review the Student Revolving Loan Fund fielded 1,223 loan applications; almost tripling the number recorded for the previous calendar year. Of this total, 1,094 loans or 89.5 per cent loan approvals were recorded, compared to the 84.2 per cent of loans approved in the previous year.

SCHOOL MEALS DEPARTMENT (SMD)

During the review period some 4.9 million meals were prepared with an average 25,697 pupils taking meals each day. The beneficiaries of the school feeding programme now also include at risk children at selected secondary schools and two (2) private educational institutions.

Additionally, repairs were done to plant and equipment at the various centres during the summer recess for the start of the school term commencing September 2014 which facilitated the issuance of licences to operate as food service establishments.

CURRICULUM AND ASSESSMENT

During the review period, two (2) day workshops on "Teaching Fractions in Primary Schools" for forty-six (46) public primary school teachers were conducted; an In-house Workshop was conducted on "Solving Word Problems" for thirty-seven (37) teachers at two primary schools; and two (2) one-day sensitization workshops on CCSLC Social Studies with forty-two (42) participants comprising Heads of

Departments and teachers were conducted.

In addition, two (2) half-day workshops with Class 3 Social Studies teachers to give and receive feedback on the National Assessment were conducted and the assessment instrument to ascertain the level of scientific literacy of Class 3 students in Barbados was constructed and submitted for printing. The marking scheme to accompany the assessment was drafted.

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

During 2014, teacher training and preparation for the institutionalization of the Caribbean Vocational Qualifications (CVQs) within the secondary educational system continued. Thirty-five (35) teachers were trained in the use of Competency Based Education and Training methods; fifty-five (55) teachers were trained as CVQ Level 4 Assessors and fifteen (15) teachers were trained as Internal Verifiers. Fifty (50) teachers from schools in the CVQ programme participated in a standardization process to support the preparation of quality unit and lesson plans for the delivery of CVQs.

In 2014, an additional five (5) schools were drafted into the programme, increasing the total to fifteen (15) schools. Of these five new schools, one (1) has achieved Centre Approval (Alexandra). There are now eleven (11) CVQ centres in the school system.

The total number of areas for which CVQs were offered in schools stood at eleven (11) at the 2014 year-end. These included Carpentry, Masonry, Electrical Installation, Commercial Food Preparation, Cosmetology, Barbering, Crop Production, Amenity Horticulture, Furniture Making, Data Operation and Art and Craft Production.

AWARD OF CVQS

Thirty one (31) students achieved full CVQs while twelve (12) have been assessed in four units towards unit certification. These twelve (12) students are continuing in the programme towards full certification.

BARBADIAN STUDENTS ENROLLED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES BY FACULTY 2013/2014

The faculty of Social Sciences enrolled a total of 4,010 Barbadian students, a decrease of 2.1 per cent or (88) students. Females enrolled were 2,856 or 71.2 per cent and males enrolled were 1,154 or 28.8 per cent of the overall total number of students enrolled. This faculty recorded 65.1 per cent of the overall total number of Barbadian students (6,159) enrolled at the University of the West Indies during the review period. Humanities enrolled a total of 817 students, a decrease of 5.8 per cent, comprising of 605 females (74.1 per cent) and 212 males (25.9 per cent). This enrolment figure reflected 13.3 per cent of the overall total enrolment of students for the academic year. Science and Technology, recorded a total enrolment of 931 Barbadian students, Law students 229, and Medicine and Research 172 students. Of these totals, the females dominated the ratio of male to female enrolment except for Science and Technology where there were 541 males to 390 females enrolled.

BARBADOS INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY (BIMAP)

During the review period, BIMAP continued to offer a number of certificate courses, diplomas, Bachelor as well as the Masters programmes. A total of 1,434 students were enrolled. This was 151 persons less than the previous year's record of 1,585 persons enrolled. Additionally, through the mapping of its

courses to the national vocational and Caribbean Vocational Qualifications, students now have the opportunity to earn dual certification (academic and vocational) on completion of their programmes. The Institute also continued its international collaboration through its partnership with the Laureate Group, which comprises the universities of Liverpool and Roehampton in the United Kingdom, Walden University in the United States of America and the Glion Institute of Management in Switzerland.

YOUTH ENTREPRENEURIAL SCHEME (YES)

During 2014, the Youth Entrepreneurial Scheme (YES) continued to provide business counseling and mentoring services, entrepreneurial development training, direct technical assistance and access to financial assistance despite challenges encountered.

During the period under review, YES assisted in the creation of twelve (12) new businesses and the expansion of twelve (12) existing businesses. In addition, the Youth Entrepreneurial Scheme provided access to marketing support for twenty-three (23) specific businesses per quarter and expanded the scope to offer entrepreneurship education at the community level by training seventy-two (72) youth workers including Youth Commissioners, Community Workers and Educators using the Business Labs Methodology.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS

Academic achievements for the year 2014 were fourteen (14) Barbados Scholarships, twenty-two (22) Exhibitions, and six (6) National Development Scholarships.

Table 5.1-1
Barbadian Students Enrolled at UWI by Faculty 2012/13-2013/14

Faculty	2012/13			2013/14		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Social Sciences	1,163	2,935	4,098	1,154	2,856	4,010
Science & Technology	558	405	963	541	390	931
Medicine & Research	35	113	148	42	130	172
Law	68	150	218	76	153	229
Humanities	228	639	867	212	605	817
Total	2,052	4,242	6,294	2,025	4,134	6,159

SOURCE: Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development

BARBADOS YOUTH SERVICE (BYS)

The Barbados Youth Service October 2014 intake of trainees commenced on October 6, 2014 with a total of eighty (80) persons, sixty (60) males and twenty (20) females.

During the review period, sixty-five (65) trainees, forty-four (44) males and twenty-one (21) females successfully completed the Barbados Coast Guard Maritime Training Course and were all awarded certificates in First Aid and Water Safety.

Sixty-one (61) trainees, forty-two (42) males and nineteen (19) females completed the Barbados Youth Service Job Attachment Programme. Also, sixty-two (62) trainees, forty-three (43) males and nineteen (19) females successfully completed the Barbados Youth Service One Year Developmental Training Programme.

Additionally, twenty-six (26) trainees of the Barbados Youth Service October 2013 intake took their final Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC) examinations in June 2014. Fourteen (14) persons from that intake gained certification in English Language, Office Administration, Information Technology, Electronic Document Preparation and Management, Social Studies and Visual Arts.

Moreover, eight (8) graduands, six (6) males and two (2) females enrolled in the

Samuel Jackman Prescod Polytechnic and are pursuing studies in Small Engine Repairs, Cabinet and Furniture Making, Computer Maintenance, Landscaping and Horticulture, Motor Vehicle Engineering, Masonry, Carpentry/Joinery and Mechanical Maintenance.

In 2014, sixteen (16) graduands from the October 2013 intake, twelve (12) males and four (4) females registered in the Youth Mainstreaming Programme to pursue studies in English while nineteen (19) graduands also from the October 2013 intake, thirteen (13) males and six (6) females registered in the Youth Mainstreaming Programme to pursue studies in Mathematics at Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate at General Proficiency.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

In 2014, the School Leaver Tracer Study (SLTS) was conducted. This study involved the collection of demographic and social data from 1,631 school leavers from secondary schools. These data inform the trend among the youth population and provide need analyses used in the development of programmes by Youth Commissioners.

Also under the Leadership Training for Youth Leaders, Youth Commissioners visited a total of 256 groups. Of this total,

150 of the groups were structured while the remaining 106 were unstructured or individual. Similarly, the HIV/AIDS education committee conducted 168 psycho-educational and sensitization training sessions to young people at various schools and community locations across the island.

During the review period, 995 young persons participated in the National Sports Training Programme. Training was conducted in the following sporting disciplines: football, cricket, hockey, martial arts, road tennis and volleyball. Additionally, twenty-two persons completed the YAR Programme and under the Endless Possibilities Programme, thirty (30) participants completed the training with 95 per cent being placed in a job attachment in the private sector.

To provide opportunities and platforms for young people to learn about politics, democracy, social work and the parliamentary system, the Barbados National Youth Parliament (BNYP) was launched in 2014. There are forty-five (45) young people participating in the activities of the BNYP.

NATIONAL SUMMER CAMP PROGRAMME

The National Summer Camp Programme (NSCP) was able to achieve its aim of delivering a safe and caring camp environment and continued to provide pivotal intervention in the lives of campers. During the period under review, there were forty-five (45) general camps which catered to approximately 5,000 campers.

BARBADOS VOCATIONAL TRAINING BOARD

Males continued to dominate enrolment in the more traditional male oriented skill-training programmes. These included Automotive Trade, Machine and Appliance, and the other categories, which accounted for 40.5 per cent of the overall total number of persons enrolled. However, the females outnumbered the males in the areas of Hospitality, Apparel and Sewn Product, as well as Beauty and Care Services. The output to enrolment ratio in the skills programmes accounted for approximately 92.0 per cent, a decrease of 0.8 per cent when compared with 2013.

SAMUEL JACKMAN PRESCOD POLYTECHNIC

During the period under review, 111 first year students, 102 males and nine (9) females enrolled in the division of Automotive and Welding Programme. Thirty-three (33) first year students, twenty-one (21) males and twelve (12) females registered for subjects within the division of Agriculture.

Additionally, 105 first year students, ninety-six (96) males and nine (9) females enrolled in the division of Building programme while ninety-six (96) first year students, eighty-one (81) males and fifteen (15) females enrolled in the division of Electrical Engineering.

Table 5.1-2
Barbados Vocational Training Board Enrolment and
Output of Skilled Manpower 2013/14

Skills	Enrolment			Output		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agricultural	9	3	12	10	0	10
Apparel / Sewn Product	8	132	140	14	108	122
Art / Craft	4	53	57	4	53	57
Automotive Trade	226	8	234	194	6	200
Beauty Care and Services	40	350	390	40	333	373
Commercial	1	30	31	1	14	15
Hospitality	97	370	467	99	387	486
Information Technology	40	45	85	51	43	94
Machine Appliance	19	0	19	8	1	9
Other	640	109	749	550	93	643
All Skills Programme	1,084	1,100	2,184	971	1,038	2,009

SOURCE: Barbados Vocational Training Board

B. POPULATION

The resident population was estimated at 276.9 thousand persons at December 31, 2014. This represented a decline of 600 persons when compared with 277.5 thousand in the previous year. There were 133.3 thousand males compared with 133.5 thousand males in 2013. Females accounted for 143.7 thousand, or 51.9 per cent of the resident population.

The birth rate for 2014 declined to 10.5 per thousand from 10.9 per thousand the previous year. There were 2,902 live births in 2014 compared with 3,020 in the previous year. Male births were 1,479 compared with 1,536 in 2013, while there were 1,423 female births compared with 1,484 in 2013.

The rate of population growth decreased to -0.2 per cent in 2014 from 0.2

per cent in 2013. The rate of natural increase declined to 1.2 per thousand from 2.7 per thousand in 2013. The natural increase in population, (the difference between births and deaths), was 322 persons compared with 744 for 2013.

In 2014, the death rate increased to 9.3 per thousand of the population compared with 8.2 per thousand in 2013. There were 2,580 deaths recorded at the end of 2014, representing an increase of 304 when matched with the 2,276 deaths recorded in 2013. Male deaths accounted for 1,302 (50.5 per cent of total deaths); female deaths were 1,278.

Infant mortality increased in 2014 and was recorded at a rate of 10.0 per thousand births compared with 7.3 per thousand in 2013. There were twenty-nine (29) infant deaths, seven (7) more than the previous year.

Table 5.2-1
Births, Deaths and Infant Mortality
1996 – 2014

Year	Live No. of Births	No. of Deaths	Natural Increase	Infant Mortality
1996	3519	2400	1119	50
1997	3784	2297	1487	50
1998	3612	2471	1141	28
1999	3882	2428	1454	39
2000	3762	2430	1332	63
2001	4051	2407	1644	66
2002	3812	2295	1517	55
2003	3748	2274	1474	37
2004	3473	2424	1049	64
2005	3508	2162	1346	29
2006	3414	2317	1097	38
2007	3537	2213	1324	46
2008	3547	2476	1071	65
2009	3550	2419	1131	31
2010	3366	2195	1171	34
2011	3283	2421	862	45
2012	3185	2403	782	35
2013	3020	2276	744	22
2014P	2902	2580	322	29

SOURCE : Barbados Statistical Service

Figures are collected as registration occurs

C. HEALTH

OVERVIEW

Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) continued to be a priority for the Ministry of Health (MOH) in 2014, along with new and emerging threats, including Ebola and Chikungunya. As part of the efforts to strengthen the fight against NCDs, the Government of Barbados has partnered with the Barbados Diabetes Foundation, a Non-Governmental Organization, to provide specialist care for persons with diabetes who meet specific criteria for treatment. To this end, the Maria Holder Diabetes Centre, which opened on February 1, 2014 at Warrens, St. Michael, is expected to facilitate the delivery of

specialist care services. These services will significantly impact on the proportion of lower limb amputations, end stage renal disease and blindness due to diabetic retinopathy.

Barbados was selected from several Caribbean territories to pilot a novel intervention that utilizes diet as the principal means of reversing diabetes and glucose intolerance in persons living with diabetes. The Barbados Diabetes Reversal Study is supported by donors, including Sir Richard Branson, and technical support from the University of the West Indies and the University of Newcastle. The study is timely, as researchers worldwide search for approaches to address the prevention

and control of diabetes. The MOH will give consideration to the research findings and where possible use the evidence to influence policy and programme development.

During the year, the Barbados Cancer Society donated equipment to improve urological care, specifically in relation to the detection of prostate cancer, to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital (QEH). The MOH remains committed to the strengthening of its lone Tertiary Care Institution through continued partnerships with the private sector and NGOs to adequately address the varying health needs of citizens.

The threat of new and re-emerging communicable diseases has stretched the Ministry's resources to develop national protocols and policies in preparedness for any eventuality due to these new challenges. The outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Liberia in West Africa resulted in the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO) declaring a public health emergency of international concern on August 8, 2014. As a result, the WHO issued recommendations to reduce the risk of international spread of EVD. In light of this, the Government of Barbados took immediate steps to ensure that the country was ready to deal with any threat. These involved the sensitization of key stakeholders, the strengthening of disease surveillance systems, training of healthcare professionals in the prevention and management of EVD, and the establishment of an Isolation Unit at the QEH.

During the year, the MOH participated in a Barbados/Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) Country Consultation on the topic "Universal Health Coverage". One of the findings of this Consultation was that a fundamental aspect of Barbados' healthcare system, since independence, has been the pursuit of universal access to healthcare for all citizens and permanent residents of

Barbados. In this regard, Barbados has performed creditably as it relates to the comprehensiveness of health services, population coverage and accessibility. Barbados' model of a publically funded healthcare system as a strategy for developing its human capital has resulted in indicators of well-being, which include a high average life expectancy at birth, good maternal and child health survival rates, declining prevalence of infectious diseases and access to essential medicines.

The MOH, in an attempt to ensure universal health coverage in a time where countries are faced with declining revenues and rising deficits, has sought to strengthen its stewardship and governance function, explore alternate financing models, expand equitable access to comprehensive people-centred health services and strengthen inter-sectoral action to address the social determinants of health.

HEALTH BUDGET

The allocation to the Ministry of Health for the fiscal year 2014/2015 was \$337.3 million, which represented 8.6 per cent of Government's projected total expenditure for the period. This represented a \$5.1 million or 1.5 per cent reduction in allocation to the Ministry, when compared to the allocation for the previous fiscal year of \$342.5 million.

As indicated in table 5.3-1, Hospital Services continued to account for the largest share of the budgetary allocation. This programme area, which included emergency, acute and secondary care at the QEH, as well as mental health services at the Psychiatric Hospital, received approximately \$184.6 million or 55.0 per cent of the total allocation. The second largest allocation was assigned to the Care of the Elderly Programme, which received \$37.1 million or 11.0 per cent. The third largest allocation, 8.6 per cent or \$29.1 million, was assigned to the Primary Health Care Programme.

Table 5.3-1
Health Expenditure by Programme Head
2012/2013-2014/2015

	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Direction and Policy Formulation Services	26,650,597	19,860,592	24,280,559
Primary Health Care	29,811,429	29,728,640	29,059,543
Hospital Services	185,470,228	188,331,624	184,561,434
Care of the Disabled	2,802,477	2,832,340	2,697,345
Pharmaceutical Programme	29,198,417	29,683,315	26,298,096
Care of the Elderly	39,277,838	39,560,312	37,130,035
HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Project	14,698,592	13,658,201	17,164,578
Environmental Health Services	19,796,186	18,859,511	16,201,384
Total	347,705,764	342,514,535	337,392,974

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

Further budgetary allocations were as follows: Direction and Policy Formulation Services received \$24.3 million or 7.1 per cent; Care of the Disabled received \$2.7 million or 0.8 per cent; the Pharmaceutical Programme received \$26.2 million or 7.8 per cent; HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Project received \$17.21 million or 5.1 per cent; and Environmental Health Services received \$16.2 million or 4.8 per cent of the budget.

HEALTH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

HEALTH FINANCING REFORM

The Ministry of Health remains committed to the process of Health Financing Reform. In this regard, the Ministry conducted a National Health Accounts Study, with technical assistance from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the University of the West Indies Health Economics Unit, during 2014. The Study provided information on how much was actually spent on healthcare goods and services in Barbados. It also allows for detailed analysis of who provided healthcare goods and services as well as

what was consumed, information that is necessary for the development of health financing reform.

The National Health Accounts exercise measured health spending for the fiscal year 01 April 2012 to 31 March 2013. This sought to analyse the flow of financial resources not only in the public health sector, but also among all health sector actors, inclusive of the private sector. The exercise has provided the MOH with precise data on health resource flows originating with the Government, Households, Employers, NGOs and Donors. It also revealed the type of inputs used by providers to produce health goods and services.

The findings of the study indicated that total health expenditure in fiscal year 2012/2013 was \$732.7 million, with 98 per cent representing recurring spending, i.e. spending on health goods and services that were consumed within the year of the Health Accounts analysis. The remainder of spending was for capital investment and healthcare related items, such as social care for HIV. The Government represents the majority of health spending with 55.0 per cent, with households being the second

biggest contributor with 39.0 per cent. Private sector employers provided 5.0 per cent, with the majority of their health spending provided via private insurance policies for their employees.

The National Health Accounts Study has highlighted the strong commitment of the Government in financing the general healthcare of the population and the national HIV response. This commitment is commended and should be maintained as it will be a key strength for Barbados in its efforts towards achieving Universal Health Coverage.

HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Health Information Systems provide the basis for evidence-based decision making and resource management within the health sector. An assessment of the Health Information Systems conducted in 2010 highlighted the need to collect accurate and timely data as close to the point of care as possible, and for greater collaboration driven at the Ministry, across all public primary care facilities.

In April 2014, a National Health Information System (NHIS) was identified and procured through the World Bank procurement process. The NHIS is a modular system that addresses areas such as electronic medical records; maternal and child health; admissions, discharge and transfers across the primary healthcare system, as well as the challenges of clinical order entries and management of laboratory results. This system has been piloted at three institutions: the Winston Scott Polyclinic, Edgar Cochrane Polyclinic and the Queen Elizabeth Hospital. It is anticipated that all nine polyclinics, the QEH and the three public health laboratories will be fully integrated and operational on this new system by 30 June 2016.

To ensure the smooth implementation of the NHIS, three consultancies were undertaken. The first consultancy sought

to review existing legislation and to propose policies to facilitate the change management process across the health-care system. The second consultancy assessed the training needs of those officers across the public health care system that will be interacting with this new NHIS. An infrastructure assessment was conducted to ensure that the facilities were ably equipped to host the integrated NHIS.

The Ministry of Health continued to work closely with the Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO) to establish a policy framework for Information Systems across the region. It is anticipated that the completion of this framework will inform a policy for a National Health Information System in Barbados in the future.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a critical component of the development of comprehensive national health sector strategic plans, operational plans and programmes. In recognition of this fact, the MOH partnered with the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) to conduct training in M&E for 12 participants drawn from the primary healthcare area. The objectives of the training were to increase the availability and quality of strategic information and to increase evidence-based decision making. Two persons were trained in Advance Evaluation in July 2014.

BARBADOS DRUG SERVICE

During 2014, the Barbados Drug Service (BDS) followed its pharmaceutical policies which were guided by three strategic objectives, namely to ensure access of affordable drugs to all government healthcare institutions and the private sector pharmacies; to maintain and update the Barbados National Drug Formulary through the rational use of medications; and to ensure quality and safety of drugs through appropriate

regulatory frameworks including testing, inspection, monitoring and surveillance. The BDS also maintained its policy of supplying free medication at the point of service to patients 65 years and over, those under 16 years and those diagnosed with hypertension, diabetes, asthma, glaucoma and epilepsy, under the Special Benefit Service (SBS). The SBS was offered in both the public and private sectors, with the requirement for payment of a dispensing fee in the private sector.

The total expenditure on prescriptions filled at the end of fiscal year 2013/2014 was \$22.6 million. This represents a 6.1 per cent decline from the \$24.1 million recorded in the previous fiscal year. In the public sector, the cost per prescription

decreased by 14.0 per cent from \$11.18 in 2012/2013 to \$9.64 in 2013/2014. In the private sector, the cost per prescription increased by 4.3 per cent from \$12.31 in 2012/2013 to \$12.85 in 2013/2014. The prescription volume increased marginally in the public sector by 0.1 per cent. In the private sector, the prescription volume declined by 4.2 per cent in the fiscal year 2013/2014.

In 2013/2014, the BDS achieved a record low of 6 per cent of its combined public and private expenditure when compared to the overall healthcare expenditure.

Table 5.3-2
Expenditure on the Number of Prescriptions Filled
2008/09 - 2013/14

Year	Public Sector			Private Sector		
	No. Rx's	Expenditure (\$)	\$/Rx	No. Rx's	Expenditure (\$)	\$/Rx
2008/09	731,637	12,932,110	17.68	N/A	36,633,590	N/A
2009/10	778,267	12,150,516	15.61	N/A	40,561,950	N/A
2010/11	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	10,636,688	12.31
2013/14	1,244,739	11,908,305	9.64	828,328	10,643,775	12.85

SOURCE: Ministry of Health, Barbados Drug Service, 2014

HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

AMALGAMATION OF LABORATORY SERVICES

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

order to optimize operations and achieve economies of scale.

The total construction cost of the laboratory has been estimated at \$18.2 million. The MOH, the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the State Department of the U.S. Government have agreed that a grant in the sum of \$12 million will be allocated for the construction of the laboratory, while the Barbados Government counterpart contribution towards construction will be \$6.2 million. The new amalgamated reference laboratory will be located at Enmore. Planning approval has been

received, and it is anticipated that construction will begin in mid-2015.

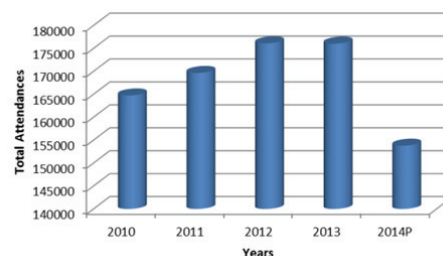
The U.S. based architectural and engineering firm Swanke Hayden Connell Architects prepared the design for the new laboratory. The laboratory is envisioned to include Biosafety Level 3 capabilities, providing the following departmental services: Haematology, Serology, Molecular Biology, TB, Bacteriology,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

PRIMARY HEALTHCARE PROGRAMME

The Primary Healthcare Programme continued to provide care through comprehensive clinical and community services. The services provided in the polyclinics catered to all family members. These services were provided to improve the quality of life for each individual, whether men, women, adolescents or children. Provisional data indicated that overall attendances for clinics recorded at the eight (8) polyclinics at the end of December 2014 were approximately 355.9 thousand.

The extended general practice clinics at two polyclinics continued, along with the fast track at Winston Scott Polyclinic. These clinics allowed the public to access GP services beyond the traditional 4.30 p.m. hour. There has been a steady increase in attendances at General Practice clinics over the years, from 164.8 thousand in 2010 to 176.1 thousand at the end of 2013, as shown in Figure 12. Provisional data indicated that there were 153.8 thousand attendances at the end of December 2014.

Figure 12
Total Attendances, General Practice Clinic

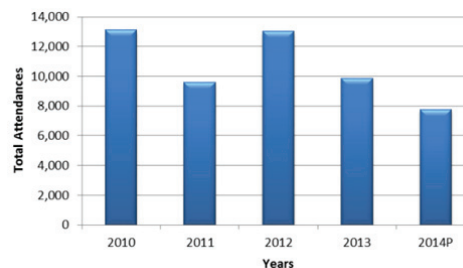


SOURCE: Planning and Research Unit,
Ministry of Health
*P-Provisional, December 2014

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION

In 2014, Barbados was awarded the second place in the Caribbean for excellence in surveillance for immunization diseases in Barbados by the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA). Barbados continued to maintain zero cases of polio, neonatal tetanus, measles, rubella and congenital rubella syndrome for the period under review. Immunization coverage at the end of September 2014 was as follows: Polio 90 per cent; Pentavalent 3, 91 per cent; MMR 1, 84 per cent; MMR 2, 85 per cent; and Chickenpox 95 per cent. At the end of December 2014, provisional data indicated that there were approximately 7,787 attendances for immunization, as shown in Figure 13.

Figure 13
Total Attendances, Immunizations



SOURCE: Planning and Research Unit, Ministry
of Health
*P-Provisional, December 2014

The Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccine was introduced to girls in the first form of secondary schools and will continue to be a part of the Ministry of Health's vaccine programme. Vaccination Week of the Americas was celebrated with successful Outreach Programmes in the North and South of the island, along with open days at all of the Polyclinics. All front line workers were offered immunization against seasonal influenza. These included the members of the forces, workers at the ports of entry, prison wardens and health care workers. The elderly in government and nursing homes as well as prisoners on remand were also included.

ADOLESCENT HEALTH

A consultancy on Strengthening Primary Care in the field of Adolescent Health was conducted in 2014 and is scheduled to be completed in the first quarter of 2015. Several key recommendations were made by the consultant, including training for health care workers on screening tools for adolescents in order to better identify health issues for intervention.

WOMEN'S HEALTH

HPV testing has been introduced at the Ladymeade Reference Unit Laboratory and validation of the test was near completion in December 2014. Two committees were established to develop, implement and revise current Maternal and Child Health guidelines. The committees comprised of stakeholders working within the private and public sectors and the relevant specialty or programme areas.

NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES PROGRAMME

Work on the Strategic Plan for NCDs 2015-2019 commenced during 2014 and the Plan was approved by the Ministry of Health at the end of 2014. This plan

provides a roadmap for all national efforts related to NCD prevention and control and is based on collaboration among governmental agencies, the private sector and civil society. The Ministry of Health, with support from PAHO, will continue to prepare an Action Plan for NCDs, with costing of activities, which will complement the Strategic Plan.

In November 2014, the Cabinet of Barbados approved the establishment of an Inter-Ministerial Committee on NCDs, to be chaired by the Minister of Health. The purpose of this committee is to further enhance policy and programme development, harnessing the work of several Ministries that represent the social determinants of health. The National NCD Commission Barbados continued to support the national NCD effort through programmes to support risk factor reduction including: tobacco control, childhood obesity, cancer and hypertension.

One of the highlights of 2014 was the global standardized Hypertension Treatment Project, a collaboration of CDC, PAHO, UWI and the Ministry of Health. This project is designed to strengthen systems for better hypertension management, including national use of anti-hypertensive pharmaceuticals and the development of protocols for the management of the disease.

The fifth annual report of the Barbados National Registry for the period January 2012 to December 2013 was officially handed over to the Ministry of Health in November 2014. This report provided information on the incident cases of stroke and cardiovascular disease in Barbados.

The Ministry of Health, in collaboration with the Chronic Disease Research Centre of the University of the West Indies, completed the Health of the Nation Survey. This gives a detailed picture of the risk factor profile of adult Barbadians for NCDs.

The results of the Global School Health Survey (GSHS) were published in 2014. The GSHS provided up-to-date data on obesity in children, use of alcohol, tobacco and marijuana use and the level of disruptive behaviours in schools. The survey involved twenty-six (26) public and private secondary schools, targeting pupils between the ages of 13 years to 15 years. Using these results, the Ministry of Health has commenced work on the development of a “Combating Childhood Obesity Plan”. This is a multi-sectoral approach to the rising prevalence of childhood obesity, which is currently in excess of 30 per cent of school-aged children.

The Ministry of Health continued to work with the non-governmental sectors including the Heart and Stroke Foundation, the Barbados Cancer Society and the Barbados Diabetes Foundation on prevention and control activities. Of note is the new contractual relationship between the Barbados Diabetes Foundation and the Ministry of Health to provide comprehensive preventative and therapeutic services to 225 individuals with diabetes.

HEALTH PROMOTION

Under the Health Promotion Programme, the Ministry of Health continued to promote the adoption of healthy lifestyle behaviours and wellness among the population. Health promotion is a core function of public health. Health promotion is integrated into all services offered by the MOH and embraces almost all areas within the MOH. These areas include: chronic disease, mental health, maternal and child health, road safety, environmental health, surveillance and communicable diseases. Health promotion focuses not only on disease prevention and control, but also on health and wellness, and advocates that people’s health is a positive resource, which enables their full participation in all areas of social and economic development.

During the period under review, health promotion activities were largely concerned with responses to the threat of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD), which was declared a public health emergency of international concern by the World Health Organization on August 8, 2014; and the Chikungunya outbreak that started in June 2014. In both instances, risk communication strategies were used to prepare the population to take the actions necessary to keep themselves safe. Mass training activities were also mounted with a wide range of stakeholders in the public and private sectors and civil society in relation to the threat of EVD.

The Health Promotion Unit continued to support the work of the National NCD Commission and the Task Force on Physical Activity and Exercise to address the high level of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). Highlights included the expansion of the Theatre in Education Project to seven schools and training of a number of interested persons to plan and conduct community based physical activity programmes. A consultation was also conducted with representatives of faith-based organisations in an effort to enlist their involvement in the NCD response. These organisations signalled their support through the “Declaration of Bridgetown” and called on all faith-based organisations to champion NCD prevention and control activities among their membership.

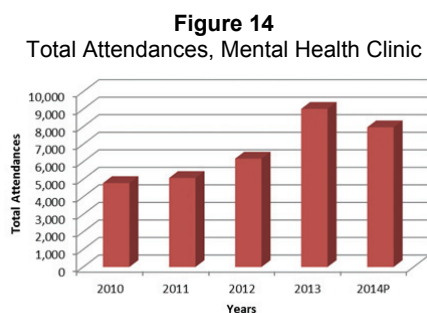
The Health Promotion Unit continued to coordinate communications and community outreach activities to support the introduction of the Human Papilloma Virus vaccine to girls in the first form of secondary schools. This included town hall meetings, the development of fact sheets and public service announcements in print and electronic media.

In addition, the Unit coordinated a number of community outreach activities such as health fairs and presentations that included activities for May Day, Agrofest,

World Health Day, World No Tobacco Day and Caribbean Wellness Day. Support was provided to mount training for food vendors participating in the Crop Over Festival. A calendar of events was prepared and widely disseminated. The Ministry of Health also participated in the Barbados Chamber of Commerce's workplace wellness initiative, "Walk the Talk", which encouraged workers to walk 10,000 steps per day.

MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

The Mental Health Reform Programme was instituted to modernize the national mental health care system and to deliver mental health services on the same level of that delivered by other health care services. The programme is focused on enhancing system capacity and reorienting service delivery to comprehensive, promotional, preventative and curative care within the community. There has been a steady increase in attendances at Mental Health clinics over the years, as shown in Figure 14. At the end of December 2014, there were 7,968 attendances recorded for the period.



SOURCE: Planning and Research Unit, Ministry of Health, 2014

*P-Provisional, **December 2014**

As part of its community thrust, the National Mental Health Commission held its second Christmas Concert to raise awareness of the needs of children, especially those living in institutions. The event "Treasuring our Children Christmas Concert" took place on December 13, 2014

in Jubilee Gardens, Bridgetown. Its objectives were to:

- Advocate the importance of good mental health in children;
- Promote social-emotional health among young children;
- Empower parents to reinforce positive behaviours and decision-making;
- Create awareness of the need for healthy and safe environments for children.

Focus was placed on encouraging good physical health, which supports good mental health. The importance of children developing a healthy lifestyle, including good eating habits, regular exercise and adequate sleep, was highlighted as a protective factor against the stress of difficult situations and negative emotions such as anxiety, anger and depression.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HOSPITAL

For the period under review, the leading in-patient services utilized at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital (QEH) were medicine, obstetrics and gynaecology, surgery and paediatrics. The average length of stay in 2014 was 6.4 days, while the total number of admissions was 18.8 thousand. Total out-patient visits during the year were 91.7 thousand. Out-patient activity continued to be centred on medicine, obstetrics and gynaecology, ophthalmology, surgery, orthopaedics and ear, nose and throat services.

The QEH continued its model of governance, which is designed to review and prescribe for the appropriateness of admissions, services ordered and provided, clinical protocols and discharge practices in a way that created an appropriate balance between the public's demand for health care and the Hospital's capacity to meet that demand.

The QEH's strategic direction therefore continued to be focused on strengthening

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

HOSPITAL ACCREDITATION PROGRAMME

The QEH has continued its incremental approach to establishing a strong foundation upon which quality improvement and patient safety initiatives are integrated within the concept of Accreditation. The objective of this approach is to provide a comprehensive, specific, progressive and outcome-based tool that improves all dimensions of quality and reduces risks for patients. Accreditation is the backbone of good governance for the QEH and its transformation into a centre of excellence.

The Hospital's accreditation programme, which is supported by PAHO, will be incremental and aligned to the hospital's financial and administrative capacity. Accreditation for the Laboratory has been initiated. To this end, a gap analysis was conducted, the implementation plan was finalized and a Laboratory Information System (LABIS) was implemented. In August 2014, an assessment was conducted by the Centres for Disease Control (CDC) in the USA against the requirements of ISO 15189:2012 Medical Laboratories – Requirements for Quality and Competence. The scope of the assessment addressed all clauses of the fifteen (15) management subsections and ten (10) technical sections of the ISO 15189:2012 standard. All non-conformities cited in the assessment are being addressed.

RE-CAPITALIZATION PROGRAMME

The Hospital's Recapitalisation Programme was built around a "Stabilization Framework" that addressed

the Hospital's physical, financial, service/operational and development needs. The last capital loan of \$35 million was completely exhausted early in the current financial year. The funds were used in the execution of operational improvements which focused mostly on direct patient care, and addressed the operational exigencies that emerged during the expenditure period.

COMPREHENSIVE REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

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

FISCAL INITIATIVES

The QEH continued with its stabilization programme and improvements to operational efficiency in the current financial year with a focus on cost control/containment and opportunities for revenue generation. These initiatives were directed at addressing the gap between available and declining financial and other resources and the demand for services. This was in tandem with the Government of Barbados' execution of expenditure and revenue policy measures that primarily sought to lower Government's fiscal deficit and boost economic growth over a 19-month adjustment period. These macro-policy measures have led to a reduction in recurrent budget to the QEH of \$35 million.

In response to this fiscal adjustment, the QEH developed a Fiscal Charter which is based on the implementation of several initiatives that relate to improving its collection performance and generating new sources of revenues, expenditure management through measures to contain and control costs and other operational efficiency measures. It is recognized that these initiatives by themselves will not lead to a full recovery of \$35 million but will offset the full effect of the budget reduction during the adjustment period. In that regard, a review of the hospital's fee structure with the aim of recovering the cost of services was initiated.

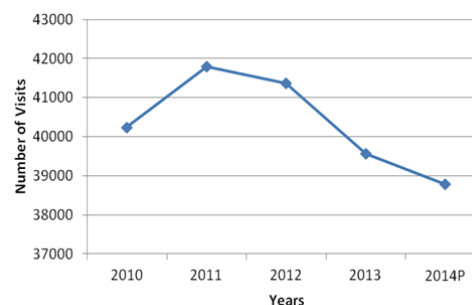
ACCIDENT & EMERGENCY SERVICES

An average of 40 thousand patients continued to be seen at the Accident and Emergency Department, as shown in Figure 16. An initial evaluation of the A&E Improvement project has identified the integration of additional staff, as well as, improved bed management and the education of the public on the appropriate use of hospital emergency services, as critical factors for sustainability of the project.

EMERGENCY AMBULANCE SERVICE

Statistics from the Emergency Ambulance Service over the last eight (8) years have shown that the service was responding to approximately 15,000 emergency calls per year, which approximated to 40-50 calls in a twenty-four (24) hour period. Orders were made for the purchase of an additional four (4) vehicles for the ambulance fleet, which were procured in the last quarter of the 2013/2014 financial year. This resulted in a significant improvement in the response times over the reporting period.

Figure 15
Accident and Emergency Visits QEH



SOURCE: Queen Elizabeth Hospital, MOH
*P-Provisional

CLINICAL & NURSING SERVICES

The Hospital continued with the development of the Clinical Directorate programme. The main focus of the Directors was to share objectives and define operational plans and goals. The strengthening of clinical services and management functions still continued to be driven by the need to implement a Discharge Planning Policy, strengthen risk management functions and services and the strengthening of nursing services. The Discharge Planning committee continued its work on reviewing and addressing the process for admissions & discharges from and into the community. When fully implemented, the Discharge Planning protocols will have positive results for bed management.

HIV/STI PROGRAMME

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

Living with HIV (PLHIV) has improved significantly.

In 2014, the HIV/STI Programme continued to make progress in the expansion of HIV/STI services. The Programme encompasses disease surveillance, blood safety, management and control of STIs, HIV testing, prevention of mother-to-child transmission and comprehensive HIV treatment and care.

Given the importance of HIV testing in the prevention and control of the HIV epidemic, the National HIV Testing Policy continued to guide testing activity. HIV Rapid Testing is currently being offered at the Winston Scott Polyclinic, Branford Taitt Polyclinic, the Ladymeade Reference Unit Clinic and in the Community. Regional HIV Testing Day was celebrated on June 27, 2014. On that day, a total of 1,136 persons were tested for HIV.

A preliminary report on the Cost-Benefit of the earlier initiation of Anti-Retroviral Therapy in Barbados was received in 2014. This report informed new criteria for the initiation of ART in persons with HIV and higher CD4 count ($CD4 \leq 500$ cells/mm³), in consonance with the new WHO HIV Guidelines and recommendations for initiation of therapy.

THE WORLD BANK HIV/AIDS PROJECT

The second HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Project came to an end in November 2014. A key activity undertaken was the implementation of a National Health Management Information System (NHMIS). The NHMIS will allow health statistics from various sources to be shared and combined to derive information about health status, health care provision and the utilization of health services.

SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMME

Enhanced surveillance systems continued for Influenza and Dengue.

During the year under review, Respiratory Syncytial Virus was the most common respiratory virus isolated. No respiratory outbreaks were recorded during 2014.

The number of dengue cases recorded exceeded the epidemic threshold during the months of August, September and October 2014. At the end of December 2014, there were 455 confirmed cases of dengue and no deaths. This compares to 1,140 cases and four (4) deaths in 2013.

Barbados recorded its first Chikungunya case during June 2014. By the end of the year there were 1,742 suspected cases and 122 confirmed cases. The highest numbers of cases were recorded during the period August to November 2014. Two (2) deaths were indirectly linked to Chikungunya. The Environmental Health and Health Promotion teams played a pivotal role in containing the outbreak through vector control programmes and public education activities.

In 2014, there were twenty-two (22) cases of Leptospirosis and one (1) death. This is compared to thirty-four (34) cases of Leptospirosis and no deaths in 2013. Statistics also indicated that more males than females contracted the disease. The number of leptospirosis cases exceeded the epidemic threshold in April, July and September 2014. Control and prevention strategies continued to focus on reducing the rodent population, in collaboration with agencies in the public and the private sector.

Barbados launched the first cohort of the Caribbean Regional Field Epidemiology and Laboratory Training Programme during May 2014. This programme was facilitated by the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) and is funded by the Centres for Disease Control & Prevention. The programme is designed to build capacity in the region to prevent disease, as well as to promote and protect health. The key components of the training

modules included core public health courses in the areas of Epidemiology, Biostatistics, Surveillance, Laboratory & Biosafety, Communication, Emergency Response and Preparedness, Management and Leadership, as well as Computer Technology. Fifteen (15) participants drawn from the public health laboratory, nursing and environmental health departments participated in the programme.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

FOOD SAFETY

In an effort to strengthen its food safety management in Barbados, the Ministry of Health continued to collaborate with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and Water Resource Management regarding the establishment of the National Agriculture, Health and Food Control Agency, and the associated National Agriculture Health and Food Control Systems. The Ministry of Health has developed standard operating procedures for poultry processing operations and food service establishments and has implemented a dairy farm inspection and monitoring programme to enhance the quality and safety of poultry and milk respectively. During the reporting period, sixty-nine (69) food vendors were trained in the certified food safety programme.

VECTOR CONTROL

In response to the threat of vector-borne diseases in the region, the dengue fever control programme was revisited and strengthened. In addition to increased house to house inspection and fogging, greater focus was placed on strengthening collaboration with stakeholders. Activities included:

- a series of walk-throughs in districts with confirmed or suspected cases of either dengue or Chikungunya with representatives of the various Constituency Councils;

- public education in schools, churches and workplaces;
- training of maintenance workers at hotels and other institutions in vector control; mapping mosquito complaints and the occurrence of Chikungunya and Dengue Fever cases utilising the Geographical Information System (GIS) to enhance surveillance and to focus intervention strategies;
- inspection of underground junction boxes of the utility companies.

PORT HEALTH

Given the emergence of Chikungunya in the region and the re-emergence of Ebola in West Africa, the MOH redoubled its efforts to strengthen Port Health procedures. All Port Health personnel were trained in Ebola prevention procedures. Attention was paid to the use of personal protective equipment and protocols were developed regarding the treatment of persons suffering from this illness. Health personnel continued to adhere to the International Health Regulations 2005 by ensuring that the ports were free from mosquito breeding.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND HEALTH PROJECT

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) project "Piloting Climate Change Adaptation to Protect Human Health" is in its final year. A presentation on the status of the project was made in Shenzhen City, China. This was an arrangement made by the World Health Organization to bring together participants from Barbados and the other pilot countries. Presentations were made on the water scarce nature of Barbados and the status of dengue in Barbados.

Public health education and health sensitization continued during the year. The Ministry sponsored a Climate Change and Health poster and essay competition

for Primary and Secondary Schools entitled, "Climate Change – The Human Health Impacts". The MOH also conducted lectures and workshops with a number of

community-based organizations to sensitize the general public and stakeholders.

Table 5.3-3
Summary of Public Health Care Attendances at Polyclinics
2010 – 2012

Diagnosis	Years		
	2010	2011	2012P
Asthma	4,661	5,166	5,677
Diabetes Mellitus	23,273	24,667	24,292
Hypertension	39,774	42,518	41,381
Ischemic Heart Disease	793	854	896
Lipid Disorder (High Cholesterol)	9,335	11,089	11,814
Stroke/Cardiovascular Event	224	246	348
Respiratory Infections	1,774	1,579	1,760
Malignant Neoplasm of the Breast	52	72	67
Malignant Neoplasm of the Cervix	0	7	6
Malignant Neoplasm of the Prostate	191	330	418
Malignant Neoplasm of the Colon/Rectum	27	0	44

SOURCE: Ministry of Health, 2013

D. SOCIAL SERVICES

OVERVIEW

The period under review witnessed a continued commitment to provide quality personal social service programmes, which affords citizens a sustainable and acceptable standard of living, an enhanced quality of life and the ability to fully participate effectively in the overall development of Barbados.

BUDGET

The budget allocated to the Ministry of Social Care, Constituency Empowerment and Community Development for the Financial Year 2014/2015 was \$74.5 million, a 15.0 per cent reduction compared to the allocation of \$87.7 million for Financial Year 2013/2014. The Welfare Department and the Child Care Board accounted for the largest share of the budgetary allocation receiving \$23.3 million and \$19.2 million respectively.

Table 5.4-1
Budgetary Allocations in the Ministry of Social Care
FY 2013/2014

Department	Bds\$M	%
HIV prevention/ care & support	1.3	1.7
General Management	3	4.0
<i>Welfare Department</i>	23.3	31.3
<i>National Assistance Board</i>	9.0	12.1
<i>Community Development</i>	6.2	8.3
<i>Dept. for Constituency Empowerment</i>	3.1	4.2
<i>Poverty Alleviation</i>	2.4	3.2
<i>National Disabilities Unit</i>	1.8	2.4
<i>Bureau of Social Policy</i>	0.3	0.4
<i>National HIV/AIDS Commission</i>	3.5	4.7
<i>Family Affairs</i>	0.2	0.3
<i>Child Care Board</i>	19.2	25.8
<i>Bureau of Gender Affairs</i>	0.9	1.2
<i>Barbados Council for the Disabled</i>	0.3	0.4
Total	74.5	100

SOURCE: Bureau of Social Policy and Research

PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES

The mandate of personal social services was borne primarily by the Welfare Department. Other specific services targeting specialised populations such as the elderly, children and the disabled were undertaken by the National Assistance Board, the Child Care Board and the National Disabilities Unit respectively.

THE WELFARE DEPARTMENT

The Welfare Department carried out its mandate for the year by continuing its National Assistance and Family Services Programmes together with its developmental programmes. This mandate focuses on poverty reduction and empowerment and involves a level of social provisioning that included the offering of monetary assistance and relief in-kind and the counselling and rehabilitation of persons affected by family dysfunction, limited life chances, crises and natural disasters.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (MONETARY)

During the period January 1 to December 31, 2014 nine hundred and twelve (912) new applications for monetary assistance were received by the Welfare Department. This represented a decrease of 323 applications over the previous year. The Department processed 1,047 applications which included new applications as well as applications brought forward from the previous period. A total of 3,627 persons received monetary assistance at a cost of \$12.6 million at the end of 2014. The expenditure spent in respect of monetary assistance decreased by \$2.2 million when compared with the previous year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (RELIEF IN-KIND)

Relief In-Kind covered several areas including the payment of utility bills, food vouchers, payment of house rents etc. During 2014, assistance continued with expenditure totalling \$4.3 million compared with the \$5.2 million disbursed for 2013.

Food continued to be the highest category of assistance-in-kind granted. During the period under review there were six thousand, two hundred and seven-nine (6,279) applications for food of which five thousand, eight hundred and eighty-three (5,883) were approved.

FAMILY SERVICES

A number of reports which were integral to court proceedings were prepared over the review period. For the year 2014, some fifty-three (53) High Court cases and fourteen (14) Magistrate Court cases were referred to the Family Services Section for investigation and psychosocial reports.

Maintenance of children continued to be the heaviest segment of this Section's work load. Child support by non-custodial fathers by way of cash payments continued to be facilitated through the Accounts Section of the Welfare Department.

At the end of December 2014, there were some fifty-two (52) active cases in the family services section these included family problems, maintenance, and access to children.

THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE BOARD (NAB)

The National Assistance Board has as its mandate the provision of services and social care to elderly and indigent clients who were confronted with a number of

socio-economic challenges as they endeavour to meet their basic needs.

HOME CARE PROGRAMME

During the period January to December 2014, an average of 1,048 clients benefited from the Board's Home Care Services; 679 females and 369 males. The Board received 549 referrals and approved 308 applications.

COMMUNITY NURSING PROJECT

During the period under review a total of 384 clients were assessed and 307 persons received assistance.

SENIORS' RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES PROGRAMME

The Seniors' Recreational Activities programme promotes active ageing amongst older citizens through exposure to recreational activities which promote the physical, emotional and psychological well-being of seniors.

During the reporting period 375 persons, all of whom were female, participated in this programme. The Board operated the programme from sixteen (16) recreational centres located in various community facilities across the island.

No costs were incurred for the use of these facilities. The National Assistance Board was responsible for the administrative costs of the programme which is staffed by four wardens (full-time) and three part-time instructors. All other costs associated with the programme were borne by the participants. These included the provision of all craft materials as well as payment for all tours and social activities.

RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES - CLYDE GOLLOP NIGHT SHELTER FOR HOMELESS MEN

The Clyde Gollop Night Shelter was a thirty-four (34) bed facility offering nightly accommodation to homeless men who were displaced due to economic and social factors such as unemployment, poor family relations, fire, the inability to pay rent, incarceration and mental health issues. For the reporting period, the occupancy rate was an average of twenty-six (26) men nightly; the age of occupants ranged from 21 to 84 years.

Some of the occupants had minimal or no source of income and were therefore unable to meet their basic needs. Private individuals and some churches continued to make donations of meals and toiletries. This assistance helped to enhance the level of service offered to occupants.

VAUXHALL SENIORS' RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES PROGRAMME

At December 2014, the Vauxhall Senior Citizens' Village accommodated a total of forty (40) persons. There were seven (7) new admissions, one (1) death and one (1) transfer to the Geriatric Hospital, two (2) evictions and two (2) transfers to the Psychiatric Hospital during the reporting period.

Though initially established to provide accommodation for persons capable of independent living and who could pay rent, the facility currently also provides residence to persons who require assisted living. Those persons with independent living status pay a rent which is calculated weekly at 35 per cent of income. Rent payments range from \$33.60 to \$157.00 weekly. This rent includes water, telephone and electricity rates; with residents being obligated to pay for the bottled gas. The average weekly rent is \$47.65. Independent residents' ages range from thirty-two (32) to ninety-six (96).

years. The assisted residents' ages range from 50 to 97 years; with the average age being 73 years.

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 241 individuals.

VULNERABLE PERSONS COMMITTEE

The Vulnerable Persons Committee has responsibility for vulnerable persons especially the elderly and persons with disabilities before, during and after man-made and natural disasters. To ensure that this was realised, the Vulnerable Persons Committee updated "The Evacuation of Vulnerable Persons Plan" and also submitted "A Report on Disabled Friendly Emergency Shelters" to the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Social Care, Constituency Empowerment and Community Development and the Department of Emergency Management (DEM).

A current list comprised of one hundred and thirty-eight (138) individuals deemed to be vulnerable was collected and forwarded to the above mentioned ministries and stakeholders.

THE HELPING HANDS VOLUNTEER PROJECT

The Helping Hands Volunteer Project provides social and mental stimulation to elderly persons who live alone to provide them with companionship in order to improve their overall quality of life. The 2014 period saw 142 home care recipients utilize this service; there are currently eighteen (18) volunteers who provide this service.

THE NATIONAL DISABILITIES UNIT (NDU)

The National Disabilities Unit (NDU) provided a range of assistive devices to increase the mobility and independence of Persons with Disabilities (PWD). During the year under review, the National Disabilities Unit catered to two hundred and ninety-five (295) persons in the community. One hundred and fourteen (114) persons were supplied with wheelchairs and thirty-three (33) persons had ramps built. One hundred and forty-eight (148) individuals received assistive devices for daily living such as prostheses, canes, shower chairs, shower extensions, cushions, raised toilet seats and grab bars.

SIGN LANGUAGE CLASSES

The National Disabilities Unit (NDU) has been sponsoring Sign Language Classes for the community since 2002. These classes were held in association with the Irving Wilson School (IWS). During the year, seventy (70) persons benefitted from the programme; the Unit also conducted sign language classes at various primary schools, one hundred and twenty-five (125) students benefitted.

Table 5.4-2
Accessibility Programme 2013-2014

Year	Wheelchairs		Aids-to-Daily-Living		Ramps		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
2013	40	92	47	123	14	50	366
2014	42	72	57	91	11	22	295

SOURCE: National Assistance Board

RESPIRE CARE

The NDU continued to contribute to the well-being of parents who were in need of respite care for their children. At present, there is a Respite Care Programme administered by the Challenor School. This was operated during the vacation and on some weekends. The NDU covered the costs of payment for staff and the cost of food for five (5) weeks. During 2014, eight (8) families were assisted with the care of eight (8) children.

TRANSPORTATION

The free transportation system for Persons with Disabilities (Call-A-Ride) continued to be in demand. The NDU provided the expenses for the attendant and the cost of the rides. For 2014, there were 13,500 commuters which represented an increase of 2,318 persons or 20.7 per cent when compared with 2013.

THE POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND REDUCTION PROGRAMME (PARP)

During the period January to December 2014, The Poverty Alleviation and Reduction Programme (PARP) section of the Ministry of Social Care, Constituency Empowerment and Community Development continued to oversee those activities that had a direct focus on poverty reduction at the household level. The Programme also facilitated the management of the Poverty Eradication Fund which provided financial assistance to redress socio-economic issues confronted by vulnerable, poor and indigent persons and the implementation of poverty reduction programmes and projects executed by NGOs, CBOs and FBOs.

During the reporting period, the following main activities undertaken were the continuation of the implementation of

the I.S.E.E Bridge Pilot Project, facilitation of requests for assistance from the Poverty Eradication Fund and continued efforts to act on areas of interagency collaboration as they relate to national poverty reduction efforts.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUALS

The unit continued to receive direct contact as well as referrals from public and private sector organisations for financial assistance. In 2014, one hundred and forty-one (141) persons sought assistance from the PEF through direct contact or through referrals. These included fifty-six (56) which were referred by other MSCD agencies (Welfare Department, National Assistance Board, Ministry of Health and Psychiatric Hospital). The assistance approved was primarily in the following areas:

- payment of rental arrears to National Housing Corporation and private landlords;
- payment of electricity and water bill arrears;
- house repairs/construction.

ASSISTANCE TO GROUPS

Fifteen (15) organizations sought assistance from the fund for their social development programmes geared toward poverty reduction. Eight (8) programmes were approved, totaling \$441,968.00; these included breakfast programmes for children, family relationship development and community based interventions.

INTER-AGENCY COLLABORATION

The PARP Section continued its collaboration with other agencies and Ministries implementing various social programmes. PARP liaised with the Welfare Department and the National Assistance Board in relation to socio-economic challenges confronted by their or PARP

clients. There was also collaboration with the Barbados Vocational Training Board, Samuel Jackman Prescod Polytechnic, FundAccess and the Labour Department on behalf of households involved in the ISEE Bridge Project.

THE ISEE BRIDGE PILOT PROJECT

The implementation of the project continued throughout the reporting period; 246 households received support from the programme. The program assisted some families to move into the enablement phase. Some households began to be more proactive in dealing with their circumstances and a few have actually undertaken training.

THE BUREAU OF GENDER AFFAIRS

The mission of the Bureau was to ensure the integration of gender and development into all areas of national development, plans and policies so that women and men can benefit equally from existing opportunities. Amongst the functions of the Bureau was the facilitation of gender mainstreaming of national development policies and programmes so that equality and equity between men and women can be achieved. The Bureau also facilitated the preparation and dissemination of information on gender and development issues and the provision of reference services through a Documentation Resource Centre.

NATIONAL POLICY ON GENDER

The National Policy on Gender is the guiding framework through which gender perspectives are being brought to the forefront of national planning. The framework of the Policy revolves around eight (8) priority areas: culture, family life, health, education, employment, poverty, crime and violence, power and decision making.

The development of the National Policy on Gender reached an advanced

stage in 2014 with the completion of the final draft in October. The final draft was then reviewed by members of the National Advisory Council on Gender and the Project Advisory Team and submitted to the Consultant. The Bureau awaits the consultant's final submission.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The Bureau of Gender Affairs efforts at legislative reform of the Domestic Violence (Protection Order) Act 1982 gained momentum in 2014. The Bureau submitted comments to Cabinet on the draft legislation pertaining to the amendments of the Domestic Violence (Protection Order) Act. The Bureau and its strategic partners staged a number of activities to further raise awareness of gender-based violence throughout the year. Activities for the annual observance of the Sixteen Days of Activism against Violence against women and girls came off successfully.

GENDER MAINSTREAMING

The Bureau of Gender Affairs continued its efforts at mainstreaming gender issues throughout the public services. The Bureau coordinated a symposium which looked at mainstreaming gender in Housing, Finance and Employment during the review period.

GENDER AND HIV/AIDS PROGRAMME

During the year under review, the Bureau of Gender Affairs continued its efforts to promote activities geared toward males. In the month of February, the Bureau staged a Men's Health Fair at Jubilee Gardens in collaboration with the Caribbean HIV and AIDS Alliance and the International Transport Division. Approximately 548 persons visited the Fair and males accessed a number of services which were on offer. A total of seventy-seven (77) persons sought to ascertain their HIV status.

Table 5.4-3
Referrals for 2014

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	175	179	154	154	21	25
February	145	162	126	133	19	29
March	183	211	155	169	28	42
April	117	134	88	90	29	44
May	168	183	136	138	32	45
June	144	162	113	122	31	40
July	181	205	145	148	36	57
August	117	133	94	104	23	29
September	168	202	133	156	35	46
October	119	134	96	108	23	26
November	121	141	101	109	20	32
December	107	130	70	78	37	52
Total No. Of Cases & Children 2014	1745	1976	1411	1509	334	467
Total No. Of Cases & Children 2013	1619	1826	1260	1332	359	494

SOURCE: Child Care Board

As part of its efforts to create an awareness of HIV and AIDS among the youth and also empower them to make informed choices/decisions with respect to their sexual practices, the Bureau organised a one day workshop for recruits of the Barbados Youth Service. The workshop was held in June at the Baobab Towers and 17 recruits participated.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

As secretariat to the National Task Force on Human Trafficking, the work of the Bureau was pivotal to the successful implementation of the Task Force's work-plan for the year. As a result, Barbados was upgraded to tier 2 having been on the "Grade 2 Watch list". In retrospect, the year was one of consolidation, with work ongoing on the reform of the Transnational Crime Act, and also on the development of the National Plan of Action for Barbados and the Operations Manual for the management of Trafficking in Persons.

CEAW REPORT

As a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women (CEAW), Barbados is obligated to complete periodic reports which outlined the status of women in several key areas. In the year under review, the Bureau working in collaboration with the Consultant team completed the combined 5th to 8th periodic reports to CEAW. A Town Hall Meeting at the Queens Park Steel Shed afforded members of the public the opportunity to air their views on the Report. The Report was subsequently approved by Cabinet and submitted to the United Nations.

RESEARCH

The Bureau completed a number of reports for local and international organizations, among them, the Barbados National Review for the Economic

Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Short Country Action and Results for the Commonwealth Secretariat.

THE CHILD CARE BOARD

The Child Care Board's philosophy was based on the premise that children are to be nurtured, loved and given continuous and consistent care. These universal concepts are outlined in the Articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was signed and ratified by Barbados. The Board remained committed to ensuring that the spirit and principles of the Convention are operationalised in its programmes.

INTAKE

The Intake statistics received by the Board indicated a total of one thousand seven hundred and forty-five (1,745) children were referred to the Board, showing an increase of one hundred and twenty-six (126) more than those received in 2013. Of this total, nine hundred and nineteen (919) were Non-Child Abuse matters impacting on eight hundred and sixty-two (862) children.

In the category of Non-Child Abuse matters, the months of January and July recorded very high scores. This may be attributed to the large number of Court Referrals for the category of Care and Control and Custody cases.

January recorded a total of one hundred and twelve (112) cases which impacted on one hundred and two (102) children. While the months of December and August saw the least number of referrals, fifty-six (56) and fifty (50) respectively, made to the Board in the non-child abuse cases.

GOVERNMENT DAY CARE

During the calendar year under review, January to December 2014, there was maximum capacity in the fifteen (15) day nurseries. With a total of one thousand and fifty-six (1,056) children in full capacity, there was an average of six hundred and sixty-nine (669) children between the ages of three (3) months and four (4) years in attendance. Note the lowest attendance was registered during the month of July which recorded a total of seven hundred and seventy-two (772) children. The month of March recorded the highest number of children in attendance with a total of nine hundred and ten (910).

Table 5.4-4
Total Average Attendance 2014

Month	Babies		Toddlers		Total Monthly Attendance	Average Attendance per Nursery
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
January	146	155	294	243	838	56
February	145	145	287	234	811	54
March	160	166	320	264	910	61
April	151	176	302	247	876	58
May	154	161	310	257	882	59
June	156	159	309	259	883	59
July	139	159	258	216	772	51
August	149	146	282	223	800	53
September	150	151	263	245	809	54
October	150	151	263	245	809	54
November	149	148	277	251	825	55
December	152	158	271	245	826	55
Total	1,801	1,875	3,436	2,929	10,041	669
Average per month	150	156	286	244	836	56

SOURCE: Child Care Board

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

During the year, children were discharged and new admissions entered the nurseries at different periods throughout the year, with the largest number of children being admitted in September 2014. There were a total of three hundred and fifty (350) children allocated spaces in 2014.

FIELD TRIPS

Children, staff and some parents attended fifty two (52) field trips during the year to various places of interest such

as: Pet Shop Aquarium, Fuzzy Farm Petting Zoo and the Soil Conservation Unit.

WAITING LIST

The waiting lists for the placement of children into the Government Day Nurseries have exceeded the total capacity. There are presently two thousand, two hundred and seventy-seven (2,277) children registered awaiting entry into the Government Day Nurseries. From requests made, it became evident that some nurseries were more in demand than others.

Table 5.4-5
Waiting List 2014

Name of Centre	No. of Children Toddlers/ Preschoolers	Babies	Capacity	Waiting List
Bagatelle	24	30	54	108
Colleton	36	30	70	68
Delores "Ma" Worrell	32	30	62	210
Eden Lodge	72	30	102	103
Farm	48	18	58	97
Geoffrey Morris	24	18	42	148
Grazettes	36	24	60	68
Haynesville	36	24	60	92
Joan Arundell	44	18	62	217
John Beckles	80	30	110	641
London Bourne	36	18	54	125
Madam Ifill	48	18	66	53
Marion Hall	72	30	102	69
Nightengale	48	36	84	145
Sayes Court	36	30	66	133
TOTAL	672	384	1056	2277

SOURCE: Child Care Board

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 fourteen (114) centres known to the Board.

Table 5.4-6
Enquiries and Complaints 2014

Month	Enquiries	Complaints	Total
January	17	2	19
February	5	1	6
March	4	4	8
April	3	2	5
May	1	5	6
June	0	2	2
July	3	2	5
August	1	1	2
September	0	1	1
October	0	2	2
November	2	2	4
December	0	0	0
TOTAL	36	24	60

SOURCE: Child Care Board

ENQUIRES

For the period under review there were sixty (60) cases recorded on intake for private day care centres.

NEW APPLICATIONS AND CLOSURES

The year under review saw an increase of eight (8) additional centres being drawn to the Board's attention.

CLOSURES

The following centres closed during the year:

1. Day stars
2. Miracles by faith
3. The heart of a Mother.

RESIDENTIAL CARE

The Children's Board operated the following eight (8) Children Homes:

- Farris, St. Peter
- Sayes Court, Christ Church
- Campwood, St. Philip
- Stirling, St. Philip
- Nightengale Complex
- Three transitional cottages at Stirling Children's Home.

In addition to these, the Child Care Board operates three (3) Transitional Cottages on the grounds of the Stirling Children's Home. These units provide semi-independent living for residents on reaching the approximate age of seventeen years, which is intended to assist in the facilitation of a smooth and effective transition into the community on final discharge.

Residential Care provides a homely setting for children who are experiencing various types of dysfunction within their natural families and are in need of care and protection. Consequently, they have to be provided with alternative living arrangements. Residential Care is usually provided as a last resort when all other options for family and community placements have been explored.

Table: 5.4-7
Registered Private Day Care Centres 2014

Parish	No. of Centres
Christ Church	20
St. Andrew	1
St. George	3
St. James	10
St. Joseph	1
St. Lucy	3
St. Michael	57
St. Peter	4
St. Philip	12
St. Thomas	3
Total	114

It is generally viewed as a temporary placement, while continuous efforts are made to provide opportunities for children to be reunited with their natural families or be re-integrated into the community with significant others.

As of December 2014 there were one hundred and three (103) children in Residential Care. Nineteen (19) of these children were on extended leave and were being monitored in the community, pending final discharge from Residential Care. Two (2) children were hospitalized at the Psychiatric Hospital and one (1) at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

Table 5.4-8
Residential Care Admissions and Discharges 2014

Month	No. of Admissions	No. of Discharges
January	1	5
February	3	3
March	6	1
April	6	5
May	8	1
June	5	4
July	2	2
August	0	6
September	2	0
October	2	5
November	3	2
December	3	0
Total	41	34

SOURCE: Child Care Board

OCCUPANCY

There was an average of ninety-nine (99) children in the Board's Residential homes during the period under review, consisting of fifty-six (56) males and forty-three (43) females. The months of June and July registered the highest number of children, one hundred and five (105) each, while the months of January and February each registered the lowest with ninety-two (92). Twenty-seven (27) children have been assessed as special needs including psychiatric needs during this period.

Table 5.4-9
Residential Home Occupancy 2014

Month	Males	Females	Total
January	51	41	92
February	51	41	92
March	54	42	96
April	54	43	97
May	58	46	104
June	59	46	105
July	59	46	105
August	57	42	99
September	56	42	98
October	57	41	98
November	59	41	100
December	54	44	103
Total	669	515	1189
Average	56	43	99

SOURCE: Child Care Board

ADMISSIONS & DISCHARGES

Forty-one (41) children were assessed as being in need of Care and Protection and were admitted into Residential Care during the year. Thirty-four (34) children were discharged for the period under review.

REFERRALS

There were forty-five (45) referrals for the period January - December 2014. Thirteen of the cases referred were by the Court; twenty-nine (29) cases were referred by Child Care Officers, one (1) case was referred by the Child Guidance Clinic, another by a medical practitioner, and one by the Foster Care & Adoption Committee. Reasons for referral included sex abuse (12); emotional problems and neglect (7); behavioural problems (6); psychological assessments (13); and counseling reference potential foster care placements (3). Thirty-nine (39) of the referrals were non-residential clients while six (6) of the referrals were children from within the various homes.

Table 5.4-10
Court Appearances 2014

Month	Sexual Abuse	Physical Abuse	Neglect	Emotional Abuse	Behaviour Problems	Care & Control	Custody	Access	Psy/Coun	Misc	Total
January	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	6
February	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
March	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	1	0	0	10
April	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	6
May	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	7
June	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
July	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
August	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
September	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
October	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	6
November	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	4
December	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
Total	0	3	0	0	0	29	12	10	1	0	55

SOURCE: Child Care Board

COURT APPEARANCES

During the year under review, the Child Care Officers in the Intake team made fifty-five (55) court appearances, a decrease of thirteen (13) appearances for the corresponding period in 2013. The most frequent appearances were for the category of Care and Control registering twenty-nine (29) referrals and this was followed by the category of Custody registering twelve (12) referred cases, also showing a decrease from the previous corresponding year.

FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION

The Board received a total of eighty-six (86) enquiries for the period January to December 2014, as they pertained to Adoption and Foster Care. Of the total, sixty-seven (67) were adoption enquiries and nineteen (19) enquiries were made for foster care.

PLACEMENTS

During the year under review, two (2) males and one (1) female (all babies) were placed with prospective adoptive parents for adoption. Two (2) teenaged males and

two (2) primary school aged girls were placed in Foster Care placements.

STATUTORY SUPERVISION

The year commenced with the programme monitoring six (6) children. At the conclusion of the year under review, the program had a total of seven (7) children in the Foster Care program. During the year two (2) adolescent males left the program because they had reached the age of eighteen years. However, three (3) additional children joined the program. Officers assigned to the Adoption and Foster Care team carried out one hundred and seventy-four (174) monitoring and supervisory visits with the children as stipulated by the legislation.

ADOPTION ORDERS

Only two (2) Adoption Orders were completed during the period.

ASSESSMENTS

Nine (9) assessments were approved by the Board. Five (5) of these pertained to adoption and four (4) to Foster Care.

CHILD ABUSE REPORTS

During the period January 2014 - December 2014 there were a total of eight hundred and twenty-three (823) cases reported to the Board. One thousand one hundred and thirteen (1,113) children

were affected. During the same period for 2013 there were a total of seven hundred and fifty-eight (758) cases which impacted on one thousand and thirty-six (1,036) children. This represents an increase of sixty-five (65) cases and an increase of seventy-seven (77) children.

Table 5.4-11
Abuse - New Cases & New Children for 2014

Month	Physical Abuse		Sexual Abuse		Neglect		Emotional		Abandonment		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
January	9	9	3	7	18	12	3	4	0	0	33	32
February	9	7	0	12	15	17	7	1	0	0	31	37
March	13	9	5	19	33	25	8	3	1	0	60	56
April	7	7	0	14	14	11	6	1	0	0	27	33
May	8	8	3	19	26	23	4	4	0	0	41	51
June	8	5	15	5	22	20	1	3	0	0	46	33
July	9	7	1	13	20	18	1	2	0	0	31	40
August	3	4	3	11	18	24	6	3	0	0	30	42
September	10	2	1	12	37	17	7	4	1	1	56	36
October	5	5	2	8	17	24	0	0	0	0	24	36
November	6	5	0	11	11	12	8	6	0	0	25	34
December	12	8	0	8	12	14	2	2	0	0	26	32
Total	99	76	33	139	243	217	53	33	2	1	430	462

SOURCE: Child Care Board

Table 5.4-12
Abuse by type 2014

Month	Physical Abuse		Sexual Abuse		Neglect		Emotional		Abandonment		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	20	10	3	10	20	16	4	7	0	0	47	43
February	10	10	0	14	16	15	6	2	0	0	32	41
March	15	4	4	18	25	34	11	4	1	0	56	60
April	7	9	3	21	21	13	5	1	0	0	36	44
May	11	11	3	22	33	34	0	4	1	0	47	71
June	12	7	4	17	39	26	2	4	0	0	57	54
July	11	10	2	15	35	27	3	4	0	0	51	56
August	5	7	3	14	26	25	6	2	0	0	40	48
September	16	3	2	15	45	25	5	4	2	1	68	48
October	5	7	2	9	25	27	7	4	0	0	39	47
November	9	5	0	11	15	17	5	4	0	0	29	37
December	13	11	0	9	17	17	2	2	0	0	32	39
Total	134	94	26	175	317	276	56	42	4	1	534	588

Table 5.4-13
Abuse - Total Number of Children 2014 Breakdown of the Ages of the Abused Children

Ages of children	Physical	Sexual	Neglect	Emotional	Abandonment	Total
	Abuse	Abuse				
0 to 4	32	38	190	22	1	283
5 to 11	101	58	306	51	1	517
12 to 16	76	98	89	23	2	288
16+	9	7	7	2	0	25
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	218	201	592	98	4	1113

SOURCE: Child Care Board

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES SERVICES OFFERED

Psychological services rendered for the period included assessments, individual, family, group therapy, consultations, case conferences, home visits, and Court appearances as an expert witness. Referrals came from the court, medical practitioners, the Child Guidance Clinic, the Adoption and Foster Care Committee, Government Industrial School, and Child Care Officers.

ACTIVITIES

- Presentation on the radio
- Individual therapy and Group therapy at the Children's Homes

REFERRALS

There were forty-five (45) referrals for the period January - December 2014. Thirteen of the cases referred were by the Court; twenty-nine (29) cases were referred by Child Care Officers, one (1) case was referred by the Child Guidance Clinic, another by a medical practitioner, and one by the Foster Care & Adoption Committee. Reason for referral included sex abuse (12); emotional problems and neglect (7); behavioural problems (6); psychological assessments (13); and counselling reference potential foster care placements (3). Thirty-nine (39) of the referrals were non-residential clients

while six (6) of the referrals were children from within the various homes.

REPORTS

Thirteen (13) Court assessments were completed; three (3) adoption reports, six (6) internal reports and the Officer attended Court on several occasions as an expert witness.

VISITS

- Several visits to clients' homes reference cases involving custody of children, as well as conducted counselling at the homes of several clients.
- Case conferences at the Child Care Board and the Psychiatric Hospital concerning residential children.
- Visits to several schools and consultations with teachers, Guidance Counsellors and Year Heads, concerning the children at those schools.

MEETINGS

In addition, the Officer attended most of the Board's Committee Meetings as well as meetings with the Ministry of Education and other school personnel.

Mr. Chris Hinds from CADRES conducted a research instrument

pertaining to Child Sexual Abuse and the officer participated in the research.

A student from Codrington College was assisted with the preparation of her thesis for her research project.

TRAINING

The Officer attended a training seminar for three days on the Solihull Approach.

A training session was also conducted with twelve (12) Children's Attendants entitled "Understanding your Role and Responsibilities" and "The Qualities of a Good Children's Attendant."

GROUPS

Group work continued with the children in Residential Care at the Stirling Children's Home, the Marina Brewster Centre at Farris, and the Nightingale Complex. Most of the sessions focused on behavioural and sexual concerns that arose at the homes.

INTAKE

The Intake statistics received by the Board indicated a total of one thousand seven hundred and forty-five (1,745) referrals showing an increase of one hundred and twenty-six (126) more than those received in 2013. Of this total, nine hundred and nineteen (919) were non-child abuse matters impacting on eight hundred and sixty-two (862) children.

In the category of Non-Child Abuse matters, the months of January and July recorded very high scores. This may be attributed to the large number of Court Referrals for the category of Care and Control and Custody cases.

January received a total of one hundred and twelve (112) cases which impacted on one hundred and two (102) children. While the months of December

and August saw the least number of referrals, fifty-six (56) and fifty (50) respectively, made to the Board during the year under review, in the non-Child Abuse cases.

THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

HOUSE REPLACEMENT/REPAIR PROGRAMME

The Commission continued to receive housing and housing related requests. During 2014, the commission provided 60 types of services to the public which totaled \$0.9 million, a significant decline from the \$4.6 million spent on the services provided in the previous period.

During 2014, the Commission received requests for a total of 224 services totaling \$9.5 million.

Table 5.4-14
RDC Services provided in 2014

Project	Beneficiaries	Paid
Aux Works	13	\$11,094.10
Electrical	2	\$9,350.00
House repairs	10	\$288,680.48
LPO house repairs	2	\$320.81
New house	7	\$554,315.00
Rent	3	\$2,827.25
Tank	1	\$10,650.00
Utilities	10	\$1,584.39
Water	4	\$1,117.96
Wells	8	\$53,954.16
Total - 2013	300	\$4,585,051.43
Total - 2014	60	\$933,894.15

SOURCE: Rural Development Commission

Table 5.4-15
Requests Made to the RDC in 2014

Project	#	Total\$
Bath Facilities	17	358,615.00
Electrical	3	26,500.00
House Repairs	129	6,548,466.90
LPO	12	226,636.17
New Houses	23	1,920,052.19
Ramp	6	39,000.00
Resital Repairs	5	282,750.00
Wells	28	95,200.00
Painting	1	6,500.00
Grand Total	224	9,503,720.26

OUTSTANDING COMMITMENTS

During the year in review, the Commission was able to satisfy some previous outstanding commitments to engineers and road contractors to the sum of \$144,015.26.

Table 5.4-16
Outstanding Commitments in 2014

Project	Disbursements
Archer's Bay	\$95,684.95
Cluff Development	\$14,325.00
Lambert Main Road	\$16,394.31
Cleaver's Hill	\$17,611.00
Total	\$144,015.26

CAPITAL PROJECTS

The Commission undertook three (3) capital projects totaling \$606,160.20, and the amount disbursed was \$142,277.34. The capital projects were undertaken at: Stroud Bay (\$443,394.57); Taylor Gap (\$95,000) and Redman Village (\$67,765.63).

Four miscellaneous projects were undertaken in 2014 totaling \$141,392.35. The projects were undertaken at: Archer's Bay (\$95,684.95); Cluff Development

(\$14,325); Lambert Main Road (\$16,394.31) and Cleaver's Hill (\$14,988.09).

RURAL ENTERPRISE LOANS PROGRAMME

For the period under review, forty-five (45) loan applications were approved, to the sum of \$357,923.84 of which \$431,282.42¹¹ was disbursed. Forty-five (45) loans were approved in 2014 compared with sixty-seven (67) in 2013. The amount of funds approved for 2014 stood at \$357,923.84 a decrease of \$198,499.31 or 35.7 per cent when compared with the previous year. Loan repayments decreased in 2014 by \$32,843.17 or 7.0 per cent when compared to 2013. This decline mirrored the general contraction in the local economy. This was reflective of some clients who although they still part-paid, were not able to pay the full installment as arranged.

The Community Development Programme aimed to mobilize and sensitize communities to the resources, skills and opportunities within their environment and assist them in taking the necessary action to improve their socio-economic conditions. In this period, this objective was pursued through a variety of skills training, sensitization and community spirit building programmes and activities. At the end of 2014 all thirty-eight (38) operable community centres were brought into operation to host Community Development Department organized and facilitated activities. Construction of the Parkinson Community Centre, which was funded by the Maria Holder Trust, was completed. As a result of financial constraints the National Lessons Assistance Programme (NLAP) and the Community Art Programme were not offered in 2014.

¹¹ The disbursement figure is larger as it includes loan applications from 2013 which were disbursed in 2014.

Table 5.4-17
Rural Enterprise Loans Approved in 2014

Categories	Loans Approved	Amt. Approved
Baking	3	\$23,052.53
Banana Production	1	\$5,000.00
Costmetology	1	\$5,000.00
Fishing	4	\$34,000.00
Jewellery Production	1	\$6,000.00
Manufacturing	3	\$22,592.19
Motor cycle repairs	1	\$10,000.00
Pig Production	5	\$39,094.24
Pig and Poultry Production	1	\$9,785.31
Poultry Production	8	\$64,669.91
Retailing	5	\$34,071.98
Restaurant/Bar	1	\$10,000.00
Solar & Plumbing	1	\$10,000.00
Taxi Service	1	\$5,447.86
Sheep Production	1	\$5,000.00
Vegetable Production	8	\$74,209.82
Total	45	\$357,923.84

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY DANCE FEST

This zonal dance competition was executed among four zones covering the entire island, namely St. Michael North, St. Michael South, Northern and Southern Zones; and was implemented in 3 phases i.e. Preliminaries, Zone Finals and Grand Finals. For the 2014 competition twenty-two (22) groups participated.

COMMUNITY IMPACT PROGRAMME (CIP)

The Community Development Department through its CIP offers a variety of educational, recreational, skill building and cultural activities to persons across all age groups. This programme assisted in achieving full utilisation of community resources – including community centres that provide a nucleus for community activity for all ages. During 2014, twenty-two (22) classes were held at twelve (12) community centres across the island.

Approximately 300 persons were trained in various areas.

COMMUNITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME (CTP)

The Community Technology Programme (CTP) started in 2002 as a direct response to the rapid expansion of Information Technology throughout the world. The CTP received Centre and Qualification approval to offer ICT in 2014. Persons who have done courses under the CTP can now apply to be tested for National Vocational Qualifications.

CTP continued to offer its ten week programmes at a number of resource centres across Barbados. The resource centres offering the CTP were increased to seventeen (17) with the refurbishment of the Parkinson Community Centre. In this year there were one hundred and forty-seven (147) classes held which benefited one thousand, six hundred and fifty-five (1,655) participants. The Information Technology for teens summer programme saw a total enrollment of two hundred and eighteen (218) teenagers at sixteen (16) community centres.

THE FAMILY UNIT

The Family Unit seeks to improve the quality of family life through the provision of creative educational programmes, advocacy and guidance counselling.

PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE PROGRAMME

During the period under review, fifteen (15) men completed two (2) cycles of the Partnership for Peace programme (PFP).

THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSTITUENCY EMPOWERMENT (DCE)

The DCE continued its work of empowering communities throughout the period under review. This report analyses

the progress made in achieving the critical elements needed for the Constituency Empowerment Programme to be successful. The areas are outlined below:

1. Support for Constituency Councils' Programmes
2. Councils' Programmes and Activities
3. Institutional Enhancement and Capacity Building
4. Inter-Agency Collaboration
5. Public Access and Accommodation
6. Special Project: National Senior Games

SUPPORT FOR CONSTITUENCY COUNCILS' PROGRAMMES

During the period January to December 2014 the Department of Constituency Empowerment continued to fulfil its mandate of overseeing the management of the thirty (30) Constituency Councils, divided into 5 Zones: Northern; Southern; Eastern; Western; and Central. Twelve (12) Councils launched in the 2nd Phase of the Constituency Councils Programme ended their 2nd term in July 2014.

During the period under review Constituency Councils held meetings monthly: approximately 180 meetings took place during the period January to June and 108 meetings during the period July to December. Programme Assistants and Programme Officers attended meetings and provided guidance and administrative assistance to the councils.

CONSTITUENCY COUNCILS' PROGRAMMES/ ACTIVITIES

Activities of the Constituency Councils during the review period included the following:

- a. Environmental Awareness/Protection –

– Walks through the Constituencies; Sensitisation and risk reduction regarding the spread of the Chickungunya Virus.

- b. Homework Assistance
- c. Agricultural Project Household Agricultural Programme (HAP)
- d. Constituency Empowerment Training: -
 - Bartending
 - Cake and Pastry making
 - Jewellery and Craft
 - Remedial Reading Programme
 - Reading Programmes – Reading Clubs
 - Kite- Making for Children
 - Beauty Make up Artistry
- e. First Aid Workshops
- f. Award Ceremony for Sports persons in Netball and Dominoes
- g. Health Fest
- h. Distribution of Christmas Hampers to needy households
- i. Educational Assistance in Cash and Kind (This included various educational supplies as well as equipment).
- j. Wide-ranging assistance to households and individuals in cash and kind
- k. Canned Food Drives for needy families over an extended period
- l. Beautification of Areas (This included distribution of Garbage Cans)
- m. Community Bonding Initiatives

Management teams were mobilised by Councils within the

various Constituencies in preparation for the DTMCF. Teams were selected and practice sessions commenced before the Tournament was cancelled.

INSTITUTIONAL ENHANCEMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

The online delivery of services utilising modern Information Technology continued through the DCE. This was done with the management of the Systems Administrator attached to the DCE and close monitoring of computer systems. All of the satellite offices in DCE are equipped with computers. There is also a functioning interactive computer website. Additionally, a review of the system was under taken to identify those areas where cost cutting measures could be implemented.

SPECIAL PROJECT: NATIONAL SENIOR GAMES

This annual event was successfully implemented for the 13th year. Athletes visited Utah, USA to participate in the International Senior Games.

BARBADOS SOCIAL POLICY FRAMEWORK

The Social Policy Framework (SPF) stands as a testament to the Ministry's commitment to provide efficient and effective social programmes while maximizing the available resources. It was recognized that Barbados' existing system of social service delivery necessitated restructuring to improve efficiency and effectiveness. The existing system was highly centralized with limited inter-agency, inter-ministerial and civil society collaboration. There were high levels of duplication, leakage of resources and in some instances ineffective programme implementation. The SPF will be utilized to guide and improve the existing system of social service delivery in Barbados. The Final report of the SPF was submitted in 2014 for comments by the relevant

stakeholder ministries, agencies and organizations.

THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

The Urban Development Commission (UDC) focused on its Community Roads and Housing Programmes during 2014.

UDC Programmes Housing

The Commission undertook 331 housing and housing related projects during 2014; the total project costs totaled \$3.1 million.

Table: 5.4-18
Housing and housing related projects

Item	Number	Costs
New Houses	15	859,556
Wells	60	213,666
Repairs & Renovations	100	1,330,811
Septic Tanks	9	39,869
Ancillary Works	116	236,899
Sewage Connections	1	4,500
Bathrooms	28	357,200
Relocations	2	94,688
Total	331	\$3,137,189

COMMUNITY ROADS PROGRAMME

At the end of the year, one (1) community road was completed; the expenditure for this programme was \$850,000. The Commission commenced road works at Olive Prescott Tenantry and Brittons Hill at projected costs of \$860,000, but was unable to complete the works at the end of 2014. A total of \$173,819.89 was paid to compensate land owners who were affected by the road construction.

Table:5.4-19
UDC Outstanding Commitments

Const	Tenantry/ Area of Land	Address	No. of Lots	Selling Price per sq. ft. \$	UDC Subsidy Total
CITY	Beckles Land	New Orleans, St. Michael	40	10	\$491,064.44
SMWC	Hackett Tenantry	Yearwood Road, Black Rock, St. Michael	10	12	\$302,438.25
SME	Esther Gittens Tenantry	1st Ave. Rouen Road, Belle Gully, St. Michael	14	10	\$225,064.48
SMNE	Reece Tenantry	Bush Hall, St. Michael	14	10	\$205,351.21
SMS	Ursula Griffith Tenantry	Brathwaite's Gap, Dayrell's Road, Christ Church	12	12	\$310,241.67
SMWC	Murray Land Tenantry	Clevedale, Black Rock, St. Michael	17	12	\$510,548.77
Total			107		\$2,044,708.82

E. ENVIRONMENT

OVERVIEW

During 2014, the Ministry of Environment and Drainage continued to forge ahead with its mandate to advance an effective transition to a sustainable development and green economy agenda for Barbados.

GREEN ECONOMY

During the period under review, the Ministry of Environment and Drainage continued its effort in supporting Government's green economy policy objectives. Significant in the reporting period were:

1. The final publication and Official Handing-Over of the Green Economy Scoping Study by the

UNEP and UWI-Cave Hill Campus to the Government of Barbados;

2. The establishment of a new partnership between the Government of Barbados and United Nations Industrial Development Organisation entitled "Piloting a Resource Efficient Low Carbon and Circular Industrial Partnership Platform for Catalysing Eco-Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Barbados (RECIPPEE- Barbados)."

Regarding the latter, the Ministry of Environment and Drainage was instrumental in catalysing this relationship, providing the context, identifying key elements, determining the financing strategy, as well as serving as a member of the Technical Advisory Group under the Chairmanship of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Industry,

International Business, Commerce and Small Business Development.

The GOB-UNIDO Partnership was formalized in Samoa, at the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States.

The aim of the Resource Efficient and Low Carbon Industrial Partnership Platform is to pilot an integrated infrastructure-based enabling mechanism to assist in driving eco-based and innovative industrial solutions to the sustainable development challenges impacting Barbados and other Caribbean SIDS.

The initiative is expected to support the advancement of a number of national priorities, including:

- Operationalizing the Partnership for Building a Resource-Efficient Green Economy through sustainable industrial development;
- Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production;
- Building capacity at the local level in the context of the Rio+20 mandate;
- Operationalizing eco-innovation opportunities in the context of the EPA;
- Promoting eco-based applied science, technology and innovation through expanding relationships with tertiary research and technology institutions (in Barbados, regionally and extra-regionally); and
- Promoting niche opportunities for Youth entrepreneurs.

The partnership is expected to be executed over a five (5) year period.

Specific to policy monitoring, the Ministry participated in the Steering Committee of Review of Barbados' Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals.

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

The PRPIU concluded the pilot project entitled "Up-scaling Sustainable Resource Management in Coastal Watershed Communities of Barbados' National Park and System of Open Spaces" in June 2014. The United Nations Environment Programme via the "Strengthening National Capacities for Sustainable Resource Management in Latin American and the Caribbean" initiative supported that project.

Of note the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) from the University of the West Indies (UWI), Cave Hill Campus executed the project over the 2013-2014 timeframe. The objectives were to:

- a) Improve the management and monitoring of nearshore marine and terrestrial natural resources within coastal watershed areas; and
- b) Enhance the capacity of the local fishing community to participate in sustainable fisheries governance and management.

The main outputs included:

- A Stakeholder Engagement Plan;
- The Preliminary Conset Bay Watershed State of the Environment Report;
- Preliminary Findings of an Institutional Assessment and Strengthening Initiative for the Conset Bay Fishing Community;
- Local Sustainable Fisheries Code to Promote Responsible Fisheries Development and Management; and
- Preliminary Proposal for Phase 2.

Two films were also produced, namely:

- "Applying the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries in Barbados"; and

- “Island Watersheds: A look at Conset Bay”

Specific to the “Local Sustainable Fisheries Code for Conset Bay”, an unveiling ceremony was held in June 2014 at the Conset Bay Fish Market. The Code, a social contract established by the Conset Bay Advocacy Group, was based on the 1995 Code of Conduct for responsible Fisheries, promulgated by the Food and Agriculture Organisation.

PARISH PROJECTS

The Ministry of Environment and Drainage, through the Environmental Education Desk, continued to support national stewardship efforts for sustainable development and environment, through the annual Parish Projects of the Community Independence Celebrations for 2014, under the auspices of the Community Independence Secretariat (CICS).

The Parish Projects are considered to be vital community-based initiatives facilitated by the Community Independence Celebrations Programme, and are aimed at creating and coordinating community-based events which should impact positively on a range of social, environmental, cultural and historical needs of the parish, while also highlighting the unique aspirations of the communities involved. Parish Independence Committees are enabled to display their organizational skills and self-sufficiency through the use of parish resources and resource persons, thus creating sustainable parish projects.

The Environmental Education Officer of the PRPIU was invited by the CICS, to serve as Chief Judge for this process, for the third successive year. Through this collaboration, contributions to parish project development, thematic considerations for national focus, as well as the re-development of appropriate judging criteria, were made.

The overarching theme for the 2014 parish project, “*Uniting a Nation: One Community at a Time*”, saw each parish designing a project which focused on community activities which would contribute to the development of Barbados as a Small Island Developing State. During the annual Parish Project Development Workshop, April 2014, presentations were made by the Ministry of Environment and Drainage, highlighting the Sustainable Development process for SIDS, as well as the significance of the global celebration of International Year of Small Island Developing States.

The Parish Project from St. Peter, entitled “*G.R.O.W. 166 – GENERATING REVENUE, OPPORTUNITIES AND WEALTH*”, was judged Best Parish Project for 2014. This project sought to diversify and create new economic opportunities for parishioners through skills training in the production of traditional cottage industry products.

UNDP/GEF SMALL GRANTS PROJECTS

The GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) is a Corporate Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme implemented by UNDP to provide financial and technical support to communities and civil society organizations (CSOs) to meet the overall objective of “Global environmental benefits secured through community-based initiatives and actions”.

The GEF SGP allows communities and CSOs, in particular those that are poor and vulnerable:

- To access the appropriate level of funding as they develop their capacity; and
- To take measured risks in testing new methods and technologies and to innovate as needed.

The Ministry of Environment and Drainage continued to participate in the governance of the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme via the National Steering Committee and Country Programme Strategy through the Senior Environment Officer and the Project Manager (Alternate GEF Operational Focal Point).

In 2014, twelve projects were reviewed, approved and financed by the GEF SGP National Steering Committee, for a total sum of US\$448,836.59. The projects are listed below.

EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION INITIATIVES

Environmental Education remains a core competence and focus of the Ministry of Environment and Drainage. As such, 2014 proved significant for the Ministry of Environment and Drainage's environmental education messaging efforts via its involvement in two global events, namely:

- i. The United Nations International Year of SIDS; and the related
- ii. World Environment Day Celebrations.

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF SIDS

It should be recalled, that in 2012 at the CARICOM COTED Environment, the Government of Barbados initiated and thereafter led the negotiations in the UN General Assembly to designate 2014 as the first United Nations International Year of Small Island Developing States.

That momentum also led the United Nations Environment Programme, designating June 5, World Environment Day 2014, "Raise Your Voice, Not the Sea Level" in honour of SIDS.

Regarding the International Year of SIDS, the PRPIU supported the:

- Development of the UN Media Strategy for IYOS;
- Coordination of the IYOS National Consultation Meeting;
- The Minister of Foreign Affairs at the International Launch of IYOS;
- Facilitation of a National Youth Consultation on SIDS;
- The re-launching of the Multi-National Fair, under the theme "*The Multi-National Fair Goes Green*", in recognition of the International Year of Small Island Developing States;
- An island-wide Schools' Tree Planting Initiative undertaken by the Caribbean Youth Environment Network and the Future Centre Trust, aimed at off-setting carbon emissions and demonstrating leadership by SIDS in tackling climate change; and
- Production of various media productions with the Government Information Service.

Another significant contribution to the IYOS was the decision taken by the University of the West Indies- Cave Hill Campus, CERMES, to host the 67th Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute in Barbados. Following consultation with the Ministry of Environment and Drainage, CERMES gained the support of the Board of the GCFI to adopt "**Small islands, big issues: applying fisheries and marine science to solve problems and create opportunities**", as the theme of the 2014 session in response to the IYOS UN Declaration. A special session was held during the 67th GCFI to give focus to the theme. Of note, the Ministry of Environment and Drainage was invited to facilitate that session.

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY 2014

Specific to World Environment Day 2014, Barbados hosted the global celebrations in association with United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The Ministry of Environment and Drainage had responsibility in supporting the Permanent Secretary in coordinating the production of national celebrations. That effort involved:

- a. Joint WED Programming and coordination with UNEP;
- b. Technical coordination of all national inputs from various national stakeholders;
- c. Development and execution of a Joint GOB-UNEP Communications Strategy;
- d. Joint Development and Execution of a Special Tour and Programme for International Journalists with the Barbados Tourism Authority;
- e. Resource and Partnership Mobilisation;
- f. Community Outreach;
- g. Development of promotional material;
- h. Content generation for the UNEP Official WED 2014 Website;
- i. Supporting the UN Resident Coordinator in local logistics support for UNEP Directorate and WED Team;
- j. Coordinating execution and reporting on GOB-UNEP Small Scale Financial Agreement; and
- k. Supporting special private sector events.

Table 5.5-1
Social and Economic Indicators (Environment) 2014

Grantee Name	Project Title	Total Grant Commitment (\$USD)
Trekvoy Literary Art and Endowment for the Naturally Talented	Coastal Conservation Education: Protecting Barbados' Coral Reef	50,000.00
Caribbean Centre for Food Security and Sustainability	Community Organic Greenhouse Agriculture Pilot Project	4,250.00
Organic Growers and Consumers Association	Organic Certification for Organic Farmers in Barbados	45,785.00
Nature Fun Ranch	Nature Fun Ranch Environmental Park	45,000.00
Project Discovery	Innovative strategies for managing organic waste and promoting sustainable agricultural practices in Barbados	50,000.00
Caribbean Youth Environment Network-Barbados Chapter	Civil Society Consultation on Small Islands Developing States in Barbados	6,485.00
Zion House of Israelites	Genesis Project Farm	49,586.50
Barbados Beekeeping Association	The Development of the Apiculture Industry in Barbados through the revival and strengthening of the Barbados Beekeeping Association	50,000.00
Cultural Cross Roads Empowerment Barbados	Community Environmental Empowerment Drive (CEED)	49,980.00
Caribbean Centre for Food Security and Sustainability	Barbados Community Organic Greenhouse Agriculture Pilot Project	45,750.00
The Weston Fisher-folk Association	Building climate change Resilience in community fisheries in Weston, St. James	50,000.00
St. George Farmers Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd	Using climate-smart agriculture practices to increase local food security and climate change adaptation in the St. George farming community	2,000.00
Total		448,836.50

NATIONAL GOVERNANCE PROCESSES, PARTNERSHIPS AND COOPERATION ARRANGEMENTS

The key governance processes and partnerships coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and Drainage were undertaken in the context of the IYOS and WED 2014 as articulated above.

Additionally the Ministry of Environment and Drainage continued to participate in:

- The Fisheries Advisory Committee
- The Tourism Advisory Council
- BHTA Environmental Committee
- The Joint Economic Group
- The Millennium Development Report Steering Committee
- Project Steering Committee for the Coastal Risk Assessment and Management Project
- The National Climate Change Committee
- The National Global Environment Facility Steering Committee
- The Technical Advisory Group to the GOB-UNIDO Partnership

EXTRA-NATIONAL GOVERNANCE PROCESSES, PARTNERSHIPS AND COOPERATION ARRANGEMENTS

ADVANCING THE GLOBAL SIDS AGENDA

The PRPIU participated in the following regional and international meetings in support of articulating a new international development cooperation framework for Small Island Developing States:

1. The Inter-sessional Meeting for the 3rd International SIDS Conference held in New York;
2. Caribbean SIDS Informal Preparatory Meeting for the 3rd International SIDS Conference

held in St. Vincent and the Grenadines;

3. Second Meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the 3rd International SIDS Conference held in New York;
4. A Ministerial Side Event on SIDS during the First Meeting of the UN Environment Assembly held in Nairobi, Kenya; and
5. The UN 3rd Global Conference on Small Island Developing States, Samoa in September 1 – 4, 2014.

Significantly, the new cooperation framework agreed to by Heads of Government in Samoa, in September 2014 articulates policy, capacity building and governance measures to support the sustainable development of SIDS. That framework, embodied in the outcome document of the Samoa Conference, the S.A.M.O.A. Pathway, builds on the previously agreed Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and the Follow-up Mauritius Strategy.

Several of the key initiatives and policies emanating from the Samoa process resulted from the efforts of the Government of Barbados led by the technical guidance of the PRPIU, including, *inter alia*:

- The production of the First Global Environmental Outlook for Small Islands Developing States launched in Samoa;
- Establishment of First Barbados UN Major Group Forum following the Civil Society Organisations Consultation on SIDS and the Post 2015 Development Agenda;
- Agreement by UNEP to support the establishment of a SIDS Sustainable Consumption and Production (SC) Initiative in the context of the Rio+20 Approved 10-Year Framework of Programme on SCP;

- Establishment of the ICT platform at UN ECLAC, Port of Spain for monitoring the SIDS Agenda;
- UNEP support for the integration of scientific and academic institutions in SIDS within the Climate Technology Centre and Network established under the UNFCCC – following the Jamaica Regional SIDS Meeting in 2013;
- The GOB-UNIDO Resource Efficient and Low Carbon Industrial Partnership Platform (mentioned above);
- International commitment to support the strengthening of SIDS technical assistance programmes;
- International commitment to support SIDS Green Economy efforts;
- International support for a sustainable development statistics and information programme for Small Island Developing States;
- The decision at the General Assembly (Resolution 69/217) to task the Joint Inspection Unit to define the parameters for under-taking a comprehensive review of United Nations system support for Small Island Developing States.

The Ministry of Environment and Drainage was also a key advocate for support to facilitate Caribbean private sector participation in the Samoa Conference. That effort started in 2013 during the preparation for the SIDS Interregional Preparatory Meeting held in Bridgetown, Barbados. To that end, the unit collaborated with the Barbados-based Caribbean Centre for Organisation Excellence (CCOE) in designing “LINK-SIDS: A Cooperation Platform for Promoting Private Sector Engagement, Innovation & Excellence in Advancing the SIDS Development Agenda”. The CCOE was eventually invited to participate in SIDS Private Sector Forum during the Samoa Conference. Related, the Ministry of Environment and Drainage, in collaboration with the Natural Heritage

Department (NHD), prepared a video presentation on Caribbean SIDS for presentation at the SIDS Village for the duration of the UN Third Global Conference on Small Island Developing States, Samoa, September 1 – 4, 2014. The Ministry of Environment and Drainage also facilitated the acquisition of materials on Barbados and Caribbean SIDS for dissemination to patrons of the SIDS Village at the UN Third Global Conference on Small Island Developing States.

CARICOM-CANADA TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

The Unit also participated in the 7th round of negotiations on Environment of the CARICOM-Canada Trade and Development Agreement, held from June 16-21, 2014 in Barbados. It should be recalled that the Ministry of Environment and Drainage provided co-leadership in negotiating environmental matters on behalf of CARICOM as it relates to the agreement. The negotiations on environment were completed successfully; however the full agreement is yet to be concluded.

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE PROCESSES

The Ministry of Environment and Drainage also continued to provide inputs in support of Barbados’ participation in various high-level regional and international policy processes including:

- a. The 35th Regular Conference of Heads of Government of CARICOM July 1 – 4, Antigua and Barbuda;
- b. The United Nations General Assembly;
- c. The Climate Summit;
- d. The Summit of the Americas; and
- e. The CARICOM Task Force on Sustainable Development.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION UNIT

SUB-PROGRAMME AREAS

- Climate Change Coordination
- Ozone Depleting Substances Phase-out Management Programme
- Global Environment Facility (GEF) Coordination

CLIMATE CHANGE COMPONENT STATEMENT

This component provides for facilitating and coordinating –

- a) the development and implementation of the National Climate Change Agenda through collaboration with national institutions and stakeholders, and
- b) Barbados' participation in the Regional and International Climate Change dialogue.

PERFORMANCE REPORT

NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE COORDINATION

- Consulted with key stakeholders on updating the proposed National Climate Change Policy.
- Convened a meeting of the national Climate Change Committee on Thursday, 15 May, 2014.
- Implemented the following activities under the Second National Communications Project –
 - Convened a meeting of the Second National Communication Project Evaluation Committee to discuss the Draft Technical Reports for Sub-components 4, 5 and 6.
 - Facilitated an audit commissioned by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in its capacity

as the GEF implementation Agency. The audit was conducted by Ernst and Young in April, 2014. The completed report has been made available by the UNDP.

- Liaised with Project consultants and facilitated execution of the final SNC Project Workshop on October 27, 2014.

- Contributed to World Environment Day Celebrations by:-
 - Developing and coordinating the delivery of two technical site visits for members of the International Media.

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE MEETINGS AND CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVES

- Participated in the following schedule of climate change meetings and submitted the required Travel Reports to the Cabinet -:
 - CARICOM Climate Change Negotiators Meeting, convened by the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre in Trinidad and Tobago, 19-21 May, 2014.
 - The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) SBs 40, ADP 2-5 and Preparatory Meetings, Bonn, Germany, 31 May - 15 June, 2014.
 - UNFCCC ADP 2-6, Bonn, Germany, 18-25 October, 2014.
 - The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 20th Conference of the Parties, Lima, Peru, November 26-December 13, 2014.
- Coordinated hosting the UNEP/UNIDO Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) Training for

National Designated Entities Workshop in Barbados on Sept 30 – Oct 02, 2014 including preparation of the Minister's address to the attendees.

OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES PHASE-OUT PROGRAMME COMPONENT STATEMENT

This component provides for the development and coordination of national compliance programme under the Montreal Protocol to the Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer for phasing-out consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) in accordance with the established targets for developing countries.

PERFORMANCE REPORT:

NATIONAL ODS PROGRAMME COORDINATION

- Draft Public Awareness Plan prepared and the following activities executed:
 - Celebrated International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer 2014 with:
 - a Launch of the “The National Ozone Depleting Substances Phase-out Support Scholarship.” The scholarship which comprised payment of tuition fees for the second year of study at the SJPP and a contribution towards the purchase of books, tools, equipment and other incidentals was awarded to four (4) Full-time and two (2) Part -time students who were in their second year of study over the 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 academic periods.

- presentations of Recognition and Appreciation awards to the Government Information Service (GIS) and six Print, Television and Radio Media houses in Barbados for their contribution to public education and awareness on Ozone layer issues and other environmental matters.

- The Use of Short Message Service (SMS) advertising to 15,524 Digicel customers to highlight International Ozone Day 2014. The message stated – *“Today is International Ozone Day! Play your part by supporting the use of Ozone friendly refrigerant gases. A message from the Ministry of Environment & Drainage”.*

- Investigated the observed divergence between Barbados’ 2012 ODS imports and the exports communicated to the Ozone Secretariat by exporting countries. The discrepancy was as a result of: (1) exports to ships flagged to Barbados which Barbados does not account for as imports; (2) imports were received from China which the Ozone Secretariat did not include in its correspondence and an inadvertent omission of a shipment of HCFC from Singapore to Alcor Air Conditioning on one of Barbados' import licenses.
- The National Ozone Unit continued to monitor the performance of Mobile Air-conditioning (MAC) Technicians who were provided with equipment under the UNDP Technical Assistance Project. All technicians with outstanding reports were reminded of their reporting obligations under the lease to own contract.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REPORTING

- Developed a tracking tool for the Department of Commerce to assist with monitoring the HCFC import/export quota allocated to the main traders in ODS refrigerant gases.

PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

- Participation in the Regional Meeting of Caribbean Ozone Officers which was held in Suriname from April 7–11, 2014. Travel report prepared and submitted.
- Regional Workshop on Standards in the Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Sector which is scheduled to be held in Panama from October 13–17.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY COMPONENT STATEMENT

This component provides for the integration of the GEF as a supporting financing mechanism for projects of national and regional importance.

PERFORMANCE REPORT:

COORDINATE THE DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING OF THE NATIONAL GEF PROJECTS PORTFOLIO.

- Distributed key GEF policy and programming documents applicable to the 2014–2018 cycle to national UN Convention Focal Points for Biodiversity, Climate Change, Land Degradation and Persistent Organic Pollutants.

- Convene a meeting of National GEF Stakeholders to present the applicable GEF policies and funding opportunities for Barbados over 2014–2018 on Thursday, November 20, 2014.

SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME (SGP) OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Attended several meetings of the National Steering Committee for the UNDP/GEF – Small Grants Programme over the reporting period as the representative of the Ministry of Environment and Drainage and in the capacity of GEF-Operational Focal Point. This included participation in the review, evaluation and approval of several project applications from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Groups.

BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION WORK PROGRAMME

In 2014 the work conducted in the biodiversity programme was aimed at continuing the achievement of the programme's general objectives of increasing the awareness of the Barbadian public of the importance of local biodiversity and land resources, their conservation and management and the development and implementation of programmes and projects to facilitate effective conservation and sustainable utilization of Barbados' biodiversity.

PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

International Day for Biological Diversity is celebrated globally on May 22, and the theme for 2014 was Island Biodiversity. The Ministry used the week of the May 21–23, to raise awareness of the significance of managing our island's

biodiversity in a manner that is sustainable for future generations by conducting tours of the Barbados Wildlife Reserve and the Grenade Hall.

The Ministry organized for approximately 200 students of the Wesley Hall Infants School, the St. Christopher's Primary School, the St. Bartholemew's Primary School and the Ellerton Primary School on Wednesday 21, Thursday 22 and Friday 23, May to attend these tours.

LOCAL BIODIVERSITY AND MANAGEMENT

- Local Biodiversity Conservation and Management are of great importance to the work of the programme and focused in 2014 on the review of Research Request. Barbados' biodiversity has the potential for revenue generation and it is therefore important that the Ministry of Environment and Drainage monitor its use to ensure that the country is in a position to benefit from any research or commercialisation.
- The Biodiversity Programme reviewed five (5) requests, which included requests to conduct research and remove specimens of Barbadian birds, ants and snails. Five (5) permissions were issued with conditions.
- Under the Snake and Exotic Species' Management programme area, the Ministry received the signed contracts from the SG's office to enable this work to be initiated.
- A contractual arrangement exists between the Ministry, Mr. Wayne Norville and the Barbados Wildlife Reserve and Primate Research Centre to address concerns regarding

sightings of snakes and other exotic animals.

- This work could not be initiated due to outstanding contracts.

MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS

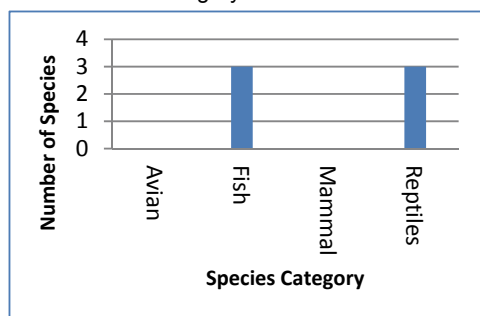
- Barbados is party to a significant number of Biodiversity related Multilateral Environmental Agreements, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES); Ramsar Convention on Wetland and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought (UNCCD).
- Membership in the MEAs commits Barbados to implement national activities towards their implementation, but also provides an opportunity to source grant funding.
- The issuance of permits under the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) permits and the inspection of housing facilities were conducted. In 2014, a total of 192 permits for international trade of endangered species were issued; and of this total, 150 were export permits, 40 were import permits and two (2) were re-export permits.
- Two meetings of the CITES Scientific Authority were convened in 2014, to discuss issues important to the convention. It should be noted that this group undertakes a significant portion of its work by electronic mail.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS

- The preparation of the CITES Annual Report for 2014 was conducted and the report was submitted to the CITES Secretariat. The report focused on imports and exports of CITES listed plants and animals.

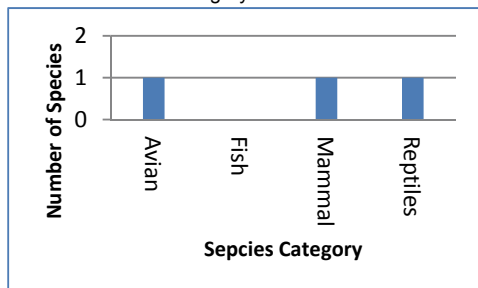
Sixteen (16) import permits were issued in 2014. Only animal species were imported. Of these species, three (3) were reptilian and three (3) were fish species.

Figure 16
Number of CITES Listed Species Imported by Category for 2014.



One hundred and twenty-two (122) export permits were prepared for 2014, of which one hundred and sixteen (116) were reconciled as used. The total number of species exported for 2014 was three (3). Only fauna was exported; these included one (1) mammalian species, one (1) reptilian species and one (1) avian species. No fish species were exported during this period.

Figure 17
Number of CITES Listed Species Exported by Category for 2014.



Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity are required to report to the Conference of the Parties in compliance with their obligations under Article 26 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Barbados submitted its First National Report in 2000, its Second National Report in 2005, its Third National Report in 2006 and its Fourth National Report in 2014.

The Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity will be prepared with the financial support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and provides an important source of information for review and decision-making processes under the Convention. This project is scheduled to begin in April 2015.

During 2014, the Ministry also continued its work on the Zoos Legislation. A national stakeholder meeting was convened to discuss the current draft of the legislation. Comments from this consultation were compiled and sent to the SG's for incorporation and drafting of a legislative instrument.

The National Report for Ramsar was prepared in 2014. It was submitted to the Working Group on Biodiversity in November but due to delays in receiving comments, the report was submitted in January 2015.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

Project Development and Implementation, particularly in the current economic circumstance, represents an important opportunity to undertake national priorities and fulfil international obligations through projects utilising grant funds.

In 2014 the Biodiversity Programme continued pre-project activities on the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and the fifth National

Report. Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity called for the development of a NBSAP, assisted by finances from the GEF.

The NBSAP defines the current status of Barbados' biodiversity resources, the threats leading to its degradation and the strategies and priority actions to ensure its conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity. It is designed to provide the framework for effective management of native biodiversity and guide future activities of the biodiversity work program.

In 2014, the PCA was received from the Solicitor General's Office. This project is scheduled to begin in April 2015.

The project entitled "Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in the Conservation of Biodiversity and Participation in the National Clearing House Mechanism" has been approved by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) which is the implementing agency for the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The project has three (3) objectives of: the assessment of the capacity required to implement an efficient access and benefit sharing system; the assessment of the capacity required to implement an efficient system to mitigate against the establishment of alien invasive biological diversity; and the development of a Clearing House Mechanism which is an internet based information repository.

Pre-project work continued in 2014 under this project, with the receipt of the PCAs from the Solicitor General's Office.

Under the National Action Plan Alignment to the UNCCD 10-year Strategy Project Parties to the United Nations to Combat Desertification and Drought have been asked to align their completed or incomplete National Action Plans (NAPs) to this Strategy.

Barbados has received grant funding from UNEP to undertake this alignment of its NAP as well as to undertake the second leg of the fourth National Report.

There was a national consultation with relevant stakeholders to discuss the two documents. The final report for the second leg of the fourth National Report is due February 2015. The aligned NAP will be submitted later in the year.

As an output under the Sustainable Land Management Project which was completed in 2012, a website was initiated. Work continued in 2014 on this output with collaborations between the Ministry of Environment and the Data Processing Department.

Barbados has been a party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) since the Protocol entered into force on September 11, 2003 and completed its National Biosafety Framework (NBF) through a Global Environment Facility (GEF) project in September 2005. To facilitate national implementation of NBFs a regional project was approved by the GEF in September 2010 and was to be completed by September 2014. Barbados is one of the 12 countries to participate in the regional project (1).

Implementation of this project has been extended to December 2015 for the national component and May 2016 for the regional components of the project. Implementation however, may be hindered by a lack of human resources within the Ministry.

The main objectives were to discuss the implementation of this project as well as to agree on a regional strategy for managing living modified organisms (LMOs), identify gaps and capacity needs in each country and develop strategies for addressing these gaps.

Table 5.5-2
Projects undertaken in 2014 by the Biodiversity
Management and Conservation Program.

Project Name	Value Grant Funding Cash (USD)	GOB Contribution		Status
		Cash (USD)	In-Kind (USD)	
4 th NR & NAP BEA	50,000	10,000	50,000	In-Progress Pre-project Activities
	286,800	10,000	57,000	
NBSAP & NR	350,000	20,000	111,000	Pre-project Activities

TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Officers under the programme participated in general training throughout the reporting period focusing on strengthening the capacity of countries to develop and implement project and source funds internationally.

SOLID WASTE PROJECT UNIT

POLICY DEVELOPMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- i. **Annual Plans** – To minimize waste through efforts such as reducing, reusing, recycling and energy recovery.

To improve flood management in selected areas across the island and to implement site specific interventions supporting fresh water management.

- ii. **Achievements/Outcomes** – Approximately 70 per cent waste diversion away from the landfill. A Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions Survey conducted in 2012 revealed that 54 per cent of respondents indicated a willingness to reduce their waste and a further 38 per cent stating that they were willing to start reducing. Sixty-nine per cent of respondents stated that they currently reuse and recycle and a further 23 per cent were willing

to start reusing and a further 25 per cent were willing to start recycling. Forty-one per cent of respondents currently separate their garbage while a further 46 per cent are willing to start separation of waste and 17 per cent of respondents currently compost while a further 47 per cent stated that they were willing to start composting.

- iii. **Budget Allocations and Expenditure** – For the Financial year 2014 – 2015 a total budget allocation of approximately BDS \$107,698. to facilitate payment for Education and Outreach Programmes.

Social and Economic Impacts/ Sustainability Impacts With approximately 70 per cent diversion achieved it lends to the extended lifespan of several waste disposal facilities across the island especially the Mangrove Pond landfill where municipal solid waste is disposed. All waste not previously diverted through at source recycling efforts, that is, homeowners taking their recyclables to a depot, is taken to this facility for a second chance at diversion.

Short-Medium Term Plans and Needs (Future) – To continue to assist with the awareness of recyclable products to ensure increased diversion of these products. This would ensure that the maximum amount of useful materials is diverted from the waste stream.

Development of kerbside recycling projects in neighbourhoods with the assistance of the private sector recyclers.

Development of comprehensive solid waste management legislation, to facilitate the new ethos of focusing on waste as a resource, in terms of reducing, reusing, recycling and energy recovery.

EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION INITIATIVES

- i. Annual Plans – Continue with home composting workshops, kerbside recycling pilot projects, Mass media information on recycling in Barbados, participation in mass media sensitisation efforts, school visits and talks within communities as well as hosting the 4Rs Fair. Implementation of Recycling programmes in corporate environments.
- ii. Achievements/Outcomes – home composting workshops. Collaboration with other MEWD departments on activities such as Environment Month and Arbour Day. The 4Rs Fair (Fair focusing on Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Energy Recovery).
- iii. Budget Allocations and Expenditure – Approximately \$107,698.
- iv. Implementation Challenges – Funding for continuous airing of mass media programmes.
- v. Social and Economic Impacts/ Sustainability Impacts – Increased awareness with respect to recycling and waste minimisation in general which would hopefully lead to a change in negative behaviours of littering and dumping as well as to have more items go towards recycling by use of local recycling depots.
- vi. Short-Medium Term Plans and Needs – To continue with education and sensitisation efforts both on a national scale, in terms of mass media efforts, as well as to continue working with individual groups from businesses, schools, churches and communities.

NATIONAL GOVERNANCE PRO- CESSES, PARTNERSHIPS AND COOPERATION ARRANGEMENTS

- i. Annual Plans – Continued working with private sector entities dealing with recycling to ensure increased diversion of waste from landfill. These private sector entities include local waste brokers and recyclers operating on island. Working with service clubs and community groups to have small and medium scale solid waste management projects implemented and serve as sources as technical advice to these entities.
- ii. Achievements/Outcomes – Successful hosting of the 4Rs Fair.
- iii. Budget Allocations and Expenditure – \$30,000.
- iv. Implementation Challenges – Budget constraints and the expensive nature of advertising makes it difficult to execute mass media programmes.
- v. Social and Economic Impacts/ Sustainability Impacts – Refocusing of thinking to view waste as a valuable resource to be utilised rather than something to be disposed of.

SOCIAL IMPACT

- Assisting in fostering pride in country by encouraging sustainable waste management activities such as not littering or dumping and to see waste as a resource.
- Fostering a culture and spirit of community ownership with respect maintaining areas in a clean state after clean-up interventions have taken place.
- Fostering community cohesion and acceptance of the fact that maintaining a clean community or neighbourhood is not the responsibility of the government

primarily but that all residents are stakeholders and need to do their part.

- Educating school children and civil servants on the fundamentals and approaches proper solid waste management, waste minimization and recycling.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Reduced need to look for new waste management facilities in short order through more sustainable practices.
- With waste seen as a resource, recycling efforts and business opportunities are increased leading to greater employment opportunities as well as generation of foreign exchange.

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT UNIT

ENVIRONMENT MONTH

Environment month 2014 was successfully celebrated. Activities for the month included:

- West Coast Boat Tour and Atlantis Submarine Dive for the delegates of the World Environment Day 2014 celebration;
- Barbados Girl Guides field trip along Hastings (i.e. Coconut Court) coastal segment.

EDUCATION

- Annual guest lectures and field trips on coastal zone management delivered to the students of the Barbados Community College (BCC) and the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES), University of the West Indies (UWI).

- Presentation to the management and staff of the Colony Club on sustainable development of the coastline.

- Presentation and technical assistance to Turtle Beach Hotel on coastal hazards.

INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME

- The summer internship programme hosted seven interns. Two interns provided support to the Caribbean Tsunami Information Centre. Five interns provided technical support to the technical and administrative operations of the CZMU.

COASTAL RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (CRMP)

- The Hometown Waterfront Improvement Project was completed, providing the tourism sector on the west coast with wider beaches. The fluidizer, which will serve to automate the breaching of the sand berm to facilitate efficient storm water drainage and flood alleviation was completed.

COASTAL PLANNING

- Physical development control towards supporting sustainable economic development.

REGIONAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION

- The CZMU hosted and provided technical training to Grenadian officials. Grenada is using Barbados as a model for the development of the legal and institutional framework

towards establishing an ICZM programme in Grenada.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES

- The CZMU contributes to the debate on biological diversity beyond national jurisdiction, a key support to the regional fisheries sector.
- The CZMU has provided leadership on the World Ocean Assessment, which is expected to be ratified by the United Nations General Assembly by the end of 2015.

F. LAW AND ORDER

OVERVIEW

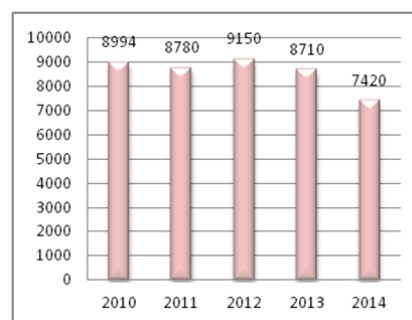
POLICING ENVIRONMENT

In 2014, the Royal Barbados Police Force (RBPF) delivered a range of services in an environment that was characterised by variables such as a continued depressed economy, elements of industrial unrest, a resurging tourism market activity and aspects of poor socialization that manifested themselves in various forms of violence and other negative behaviour. It was against this back drop that the RBPF set out to discharge responsibilities that included crime management, road policing, public order and community engagement. The cumulative policing effort was directed by the Commissioner of Police who continued to be administratively accountable to the Minister of Home Affairs, and ultimately the Governor-General for the good governance of the force.

CRIME MANAGEMENT

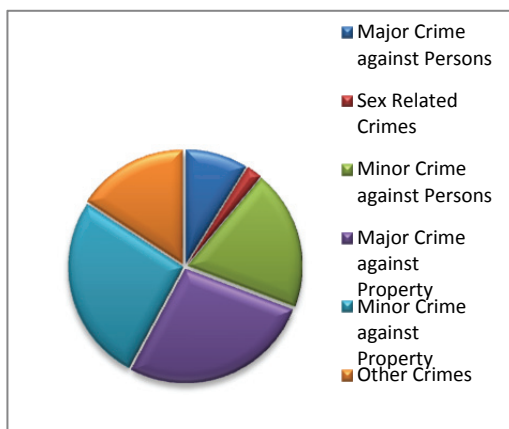
Crime reduction remains one of the primary objectives of the Royal Barbados Police Force. By virtue of this position, reviewing and analysing reported crime places the organisation in a position to gauge the effectiveness of the strategies implemented to reduce the crime rate. In reassessing the performance of 2014, it was evident that crime had decreased overall due mainly to collective operational efforts. Also of importance to note is the fact that crime had steadily declined since 2012 and was at its lowest at the end of 2014, when compared to the preceding five years.

Figure 18
Reported crimes 2010-2014



In the national overview on crime, offences are broken down into six (6) categories. Major crimes against persons accounted for 8.8 per cent, sex related crimes 2.3 per cent, minor crime against the person 19.7 per cent, major crime against property 27.0 per cent theft related crimes 26.4 per cent, and other crime 15.8 per cent. All categories show decreases over the corresponding period for the previous year. Major crime against property showed a decrease of 20.3 per cent, while major and minor crimes against persons recorded decreases of 12.4 per cent and 14.5 per cent respectively. To a lesser extent, theft related crime decreased by 3.7 per cent, while sex related crime decreased by 8.7 per cent.

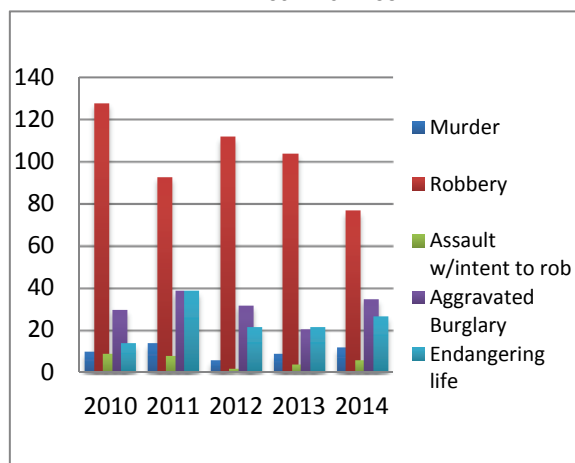
Figure 19
Reported crimes by categories 2014



PUBLIC ORDER

Although crime was kept to manageable proportions, as reflected in a 15 per cent reduction in reported crime, several Barbadians expressed much anxiety as occasioned by the fear of crime. It was found that there was some correlation between the fear of crime and the illicit use of firearms. Of the 225 reported cases of *firearm enabled crimes*, ten (10) murders were committed with the use of firearms, 75 robberies involved firearm usage, while 40 cases of aggravated burglaries were committed with the use of a firearm.

Figure 20
Firearm crimes



TOURISM POLICING

A range of dedicated strategies, intended to assist with the maintenance of an enabling environment, were designed to give critical support to the tourism sector. A full articulation of these interventions was presented in a specific Policing Plan that was developed to coincide with the launch of the Barbados National Host Program. The major markets for visitor arrivals continued to be North America, Canada, the United Kingdom and Europe. Two hundred and eighty-three (283) crimes were committed against visitors, with the most prevalent mode of offending being with burglary in dwelling house. One hundred and twenty-nine (129) reports of burglary were reported during the period under review.

Several programmes were initiated by the force at a national level and stations and formations also provided support to stem the incidents of crime especially against visitors. Some of the programmes included the establishment of the command centre which was charged with monitoring the deployment of personnel at all places of tourist interest, the continuation of the joint defence force/police patrols, the continuation of the Segway patrols, the deployment of island constables and police along the beach and the phased implementation of the monitoring process through the use of CCTV cameras along the main south coast tourism belt.

DRUG TRAFFICKING

Barbados continued to be exploited by traffickers as a transit point that formed part of the movement of drugs from South America to North America and Europe. Jamaica and St. Vincent also continued to be major source markets to satisfy demand on the local market. While available data

indicated a reduction in reported drug related offences, no supporting evidence was available to indicate a corresponding decline in consumption. Statistics however, indicated that possession of either cocaine or cannabis was the most prevalent drug related offence. Six hundred and fifty-five (655) drug related offences were reported with possession being the dominant form of offending. Cumulatively, 224 fewer offences were reported in the review period.

ROAD POLICING

For the year under review, approximately 112,475 vehicles were registered for use in Barbados. Investigative reports indicate that 12,818 of these vehicles were involved in vehicular collisions during the year, resulting in loss of life, injury and damage to property. Vehicles most involved in these collisions were private motor cars, 8,177 or 63.0 per cent and motor lorries 372 or 2.0 per cent. As a subset or group, public service vehicles were involved in 673 or 5.0 per cent of the reported collisions.

While there was no comprehensive assessment of the cost to private and public property, available data indicated that 6,853 collisions were reported during the review period as compared to 7,405 for the corresponding period in the previous year. This represented a 7.5 per cent decline in reported collisions. The available data also disclosed that there were fourteen (14) road fatalities, while 1,958 resulted in serious or other injury to persons. There were 4,881 collisions that did not result in injury to persons.

Some of the perennial challenges encountered in road policing included persistence by motorists to keep motor

vehicles for use without paying the appropriate taxes or insurance; noise pollution from defective silencers; and operators of public service vehicles collecting or setting down passengers other than at designated bus stops. Observation of the movement of traffic at varying times disclosed a continued correlation between traffic volume and peak hours (07:00–09:00), (12:00–13:00) and (15:00–17:00) on weekdays. Another discernible trend was a correlation between traffic congestion and location, especially at or near roundabouts.

LABOUR

Police services were delivered through the use of a work force that comprised 1,428 police officers and 365 civilians. Their efforts were supplemented by the contributions of Traffic Wardens and Parish Constables.

EXTRA JURISDICTIONAL COLLABORATION

The Royal Barbados Police Force maintained linkages with entities that included the Regional Security System (RSS), Federal Bureau of Investigations, International Police (INTERPOL), CARICOM IMPACS, the Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police (ACCP), the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and all regional police forces. This arrangement led to the sharing of information on crime, policing best practices and other matters of mutual interest.

G. MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT ON THE 19-MONTH ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMME

Progress on the 19-month adjustment programme of the Government of Barbados continued against the backdrop of

consolidated expenditure and declining revenue for the first six (6) months of the fiscal year 2014-2015. As explained in the Medium Term Growth and Development Strategy (MTGDS) 2013-2020, the country made adjustments to enhance revenue, reduce government expenditure, formulate reforms and stimulate growth.

For the first six (6) months of the current fiscal year, overall performance on the consolidation programme continued at a high level of implementation. There was commendable progress in the implementation of revenue raising measures with all announced measures implemented except that of the tax on lottery winnings. All consolidation measures with respect to expenditure were implemented, while measures to improve efficiency and effectiveness in government operations are ongoing at pace.

Stage of Implementation	
19-Month Total	50
Implemented	32
Advanced Progress	9
Slower Progress	8
Concern	1

As it relates to the implementation of the 19-month adjustment programme as at October 2014, of the fifty-one (51) budgetary policies announced, an estimated 62.7 per cent or thirty-two (32) policies were completed. In addition, eight (8) announced policies were at advanced stages of implementation, ten (10) were ongoing while there were concerns about two (2) policies related to the BDS\$125.0 million roads and bridges package, and the erection of solar powered electricity systems for government buildings under the Public Sector Smart Energy programme. Seven (7) policies were retracted.

With regards to Public Sector Reform, principally, the establishment of the Barbados Revenue Authority is so far one of the most important institutional upgrades to government operations. With the establishment of the BRA, revenue collections from land tax, highway revenue, VAT, Excise, PAYE and CIT are now collected under one financial entity as opposed to collection by several different agencies in the past.

In addition, there was further progress in relation to institutional reform with respect to the establishment of the Barbados Tourism Marketing Inc., and the Barbados Tourism Product Authority which replaced the Barbados Tourism Authority and now offers greater institutional flexibility and greater responsiveness in the marketing and promotion of Barbados and the best methodology to develop premium products.

The draft final report on improving efficiencies in the public service across twenty-two (22) agencies was submitted to the Prime Minister for approval. Other public sector reform initiatives including customer satisfaction surveys, service standards, organizational and record management reviews and manpower audits were undertaken at some of the critical public sector agencies. In relation to ICTs, the draft national e-commerce platform is currently being tested in two (2) agencies, while the inter-operability layer for data exchange between government departments continued at pace with the implementation of a website for data collection being finalized during the reporting period.

The tourism sector is also undergoing some transformation as over one thousand (1,000) rooms are being prepared to enter into the market. Ground will be broken early in 2015 for those rooms under the

following hotel brands; Hyatt (400 rooms), Sam Lords Castle (450 rooms), Casaurina (280 rooms) and Sandy Beach (400 rooms). There is also an intensifying of the International Sports and Culture Promotion initiative with many new “on-island” events being added to the list of promotional activities being advertised to the international community.

With respect to international business, the Private Trust Companies Act 2012–22 and the Trustee Amendment Act 2012–21 were proclaimed and the GOB has signed the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA).

In the housing sector, eighty (80) two-bedroom apartments were completed at the “Woods”, one hundred and seventy-nine (179) housing units were transferred to persons and the government began the process of utilizing its new beneficiary selection system for the selection of clients. These modifications are all taking place on the backdrop of institutional strengthening at the National Housing Corporation.

In the productive sector, a taskforce on Business Facilitation was established and currently conducts monthly meetings to address related issues. In terms of new product development and exports, Barbados Rums were promoted at the Commonwealth Games in Scotland, 250 black belly sheep skins were shipped to Canada for processing confirming high-end quality leather coming from Barbados and the high impact think-tank, that was established earlier in the year, was able to generate twelve (12) business ideas with

two (2) high-value proposals readied for investors. A steering committee for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises was established to develop a strategy and to engage the public via consultation early in 2015.

FISCAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGETS

Fiscal performance for period April 1 to September 30, 2014 saw revenue decrease year on year by BDS\$11.5 million over 2013 but falling short of the 2014 target by BDS\$174.9 million. There was an improved result in current expenditure for the period which decreased some BDS\$8.7 million over the corresponding period last year. However, current expenditure was still over the 2014 target by BDS\$15.5 million, and was reported at BDS\$1,698.8 million.

The current balance grew to (BDS\$671.0 million) increasing by BDS\$2.8 million over the corresponding period in 2013 and overshot the 2014 target by (BDS\$190.4 million). There was a marked improvement in total expenditure which decreased by BDS\$10.3 million over last year to BDS\$1,737.4 million and falling marginally outside of the 2014 target (BDS\$3.4 million).

Given the overarching context, the improved fiscal performance also impacted the fiscal deficit which contracted by BDS\$67.3 million over the corresponding period in 2013. The fiscal deficit however fell short of the 2014 target by an estimated BDS\$173.4 million.

From the fifty-eight (58) announced policies, 62.7 per cent or thirty-two (32) policies were implemented, eighteen (18) are on-going, two (2) have concerns and seven (7) retracted as at October 2014.

VI. ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR 2015

The Barbados economy is forecasted to grow by approximately 1.6 per cent in 2015. This growth is principally expected to be generated within the tourism sector from major investment projects by the Government and the Private Sector valued at an estimated \$700.00 million. Tourism activity is expected to be bolstered by an increase of 3.8 per cent in seating capacity from the USA market, increase hotel room capacity and the level of economic activity generated from the test match in Barbados between England and the West Indies.

The Barbados Government has also looked at strategies and reforms that would strengthen the competitiveness of the foreign exchange sectors, and the

potential growth of alternative energy production. Continued acceleration in productivity will be most welcomed to assist the Barbados Government in its efforts to reduce the fiscal deficit and create the growth that would maintain and or improve the standard of living; and sustain and or enhance the level of development in Barbados.

With regards to the unemployment rate, it is expected that as the contribution of tourism to GDP continues to expand that the unemployment rate would fall as more jobs would be created in the tourism sector. The inflation rate should continue to be below 2.0 per cent as the average price for food and fuel continues to fall.

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APPENDIX 1
ESTIMATES OF REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
1986 – 2014
(1974 PRICES)

Year	Sugar	Non-Sugar Agriculture	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas and Water	Construction	Wholesale Trade	Tourism	Transport, Storage & Communication	Business & Other Services	Government Services	TOTAL
												(\$ M)
1986	47.1	31.7	7.7	86.0	22.8	53.5	163.3	96.7	61.4	145.0	111.8	827.0
1987	35.4	34.6	7.2	80.3	23.7	56.8	172.3	111.4	64.5	145.7	116.3	848.2
1988	34.1	31.8	6.7	85.7	25.3	61.9	176.6	123.1	64.8	150.1	117.4	877.5
1989	28.2	31.8	6.2	90.3	26.1	66.9	181.0	135.5	68.9	155.5	118.7	909.1
1990	29.5	34.8	6.6	87.9	26.4	60.1	171.9	122.2	68.9	150.5	120.3	879.1
1991	28.0	34.1	6.3	83.8	27.0	55.6	161.2	115.6	67.6	147.7	117.8	844.7
1992	23.1	33.0	5.8	77.6	27.4	39.9	148.4	113.4	65.2	139.9	112.0	785.7
1993	20.7	32.8	5.8	78.5	27.8	40.7	152.0	117.9	66.0	141.1	112.0	795.3
1994	22.3	31.1	5.8	77.4	28.2	43.2	161.1	129.0	68.2	146.0	113.1	825.4
1995	16.5	36.7	5.7	81.4	29.8	47.4	161.5	130.3	69.7	147.2	115.9	842.1
1996	25.4	37.2	6.2	86.6	31.3	49.3	166.8	132.5	71.5	148.8	119.9	875.5
1997	27.8	34.4	7.1	90.8	32.3	56.3	181.3	135.1	74.1	154.2	123.6	917.0
1998	20.6	33.3	9.4	73.2	33.3	65.8	203.4	143.6	78.2	164.9	125.6	951.3
1999	22.9	36.1	11.0	69.3	34.0	72.4	187.1	143.9	81.4	165.5	130.8	954.4
2000	25.1	36.1	10.5	67.6	34.5	73.2	191.8	157.2	89.0	177.5	134.4	996.9
2001	21.4	34.0	9.4	61.0	36.0	78.2	185.8	147.9	90.4	177.0	132.2	973.3
2002	19.3	33.8	10.0	61.6	37.3	84.2	188.0	143.8	88.5	173.8	140.7	981.0
2003	15.6	35.4	8.4	60.6	38.4	84.7	195.7	153.9	91.7	182.4	135.5	1002.3
2004R	14.8	32.5	9.2	61.9	39.1	87.1	207.5	134.2	96.6	190.4	143.1	1016.4
2005R	16.4	34.7	10.0	63.2	38.9	99.3	218.5	127.0	101.3	199.3	148.1	1056.7
2006R	14.5	33.7	9.7	62.8	42.6	98.9	233.7	150.0	107.0	211.1	152.6	1116.6
2007R	14.6	34.7	9.1	62.1	43.1	98.9	249.0	130.7	113.3	223.7	157.1	1136.3
2008R	13.6	35.7	8.4	60.7	43.0	93.8	247.0	131.4	116.5	228.9	161.8	1140.8
2009R	13.7	37.0	5.3	53.3	43.3	76.7	235.3	126.9	113.9	222.7	166.7	1094.8
2010R	11.0	36.6	5.8	51.0	44.2	69.4	240.8	131.4	114.0	225.0	168.4	1097.6
2011R	10.1	34.5	5.0	48.3	43.5	76.7	240.9	131.2	114.6	227.7	173.4	1105.9
2012R	10.5	35.3	4.6	45.0	43.7	70.9	242.0	126.3	116.9	234.4	179.4	1109.0
2013R	7.5	39.6	3.9	46.0	43.4	62.5	246.0	124.3	118.0	235.5	181.9	1108.6
2014P	6.4	39.5	4.7	44.6	43.4	61.4	246.7	126.3	118.5	236.2	182.7	1110.4

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

R = Revised

P = Provisional

APPENDIX 2
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SELECTED SUB-INDUSTRY
1991 – 2014
 (BASIC PRICES)

Year		AGRICULTURE										MANUFACTURING										Total	GDP	Basic Prices	(\$W)
		NON-SUGAR AGRICULTURE																							
		Sugar Cane	Total	Food Crops	Live-Stock	Other Cultivation	Fishing	Total	Sugar	Beverages Tobacco	Food Textiles/Wearing Apparel	Wood/Products	Wood Printing & Publishing	Paper Products	Chemicals	Oil & Non-Metallic Minerals	Metal Products & Assembled Goods	Other Manufacturing	Selected Industries	Sub-Industries					
1991	140.5	64.0	76.5	28.2	34.0	0.4	14.0	397.9	24.4	140.5	31.7	25.8	44.1	52.0	50.5	28.9	538.4	3713.1							
1992	134.5	57.7	76.8	20.6	33.3	0.4	22.5	344.9	18.9	121.8	22.6	13.5	42.3	46.8	51.5	27.3	479.4	3530.5							
1993	133.6	51.1	82.5	27.9	30.5	0.3	23.8	347.4	16.2	125.8	16.9	10.9	38.2	47.8	64.0	27.7	481.1	3670.2							
1994	105.6	35.5	70.1	19.2	33.3	0.5	17.1	340.9	7.3	127.8	19.1	13.8	41.8	42.8	56.2	32.0	446.5	3839.6							
1995	142.8	32.6	110.2	54.2	34.5	0.8	20.7	356.2	15.7	130.0	21.7	17.8	40.9	44.6	57.3	28.3	499.1	4026.6							
1996	158.5	40.5	118.0	56.4	41.3	0.1	20.1	375.3	15.0	131.1	23.2	14.2	39.4	70.6	54.6	27.3	533.8	4329.9							
1997	134.3	40.7	93.6	34.2	40.2	0.3	18.9	400.3	15.8	137.9	24.5	17.4	44.0	73.1	57.3	30.2	534.5	4555.8							
1998	113.0	30.3	82.7	19.2	41.8	0.2	21.4	447.4	36.2	147.2	24.3	21.1	49.0	78.7	60.1	30.8	560.4	4988.6							
1999	138.6	31.6	107.0	37.9	51.2	0.1	17.7	453.0	19.6	154.5	27.1	26.5	50.4	79.6	62.2	33.1	591.5	5237.5							
2000R	124.5	30.6	93.9	24.0	46.3	0.1	23.5	473.8	35.0	156.8	29.1	27.6	52.6	71.3	66.7	34.7	598.4	5419.5							
2001R	126.0	27.2	98.8	44.6	37.2	0.1	16.9	476.1	31.0	161.1	27.9	27.8	51.0	71.1	70.4	35.7	602.1	5394.8							
2002R	108.8	23.3	85.5	36.7	33.1	0.2	15.6	468.2	0.9	171.9	28.6	28.7	56.2	73.5	70.9	37.5	577.1	5591.8							
2003R	120.7	22.0	98.7	48.9	34.0	0.3	15.4	519.3	25.6	191.0	30.1	29.1	58.7	75.5	69.9	39.4	640.0	5740.2							
2004R	103.3	20.9	82.4	27.6	40.6	0.2	14.0	535.3	26.2	200.7	31.4	29.2	60.0	76.6	70.4	40.9	638.6	6171.6							
2005R	108.6	22.1	86.5	27.3	43.8	0.2	15.2	536.2	20.5	202.5	32.0	29.5	61.3	77.6	71.4	41.4	644.8	6758.4							
2006R	112.1	20.5	91.6	27.2	49.5	0.6	14.3	555.8	30.8	208.5	33.3	29.5	61.9	78.6	72.6	40.5	667.9	7380.3							
2007R	114.5	22.8	91.7	29.5	50.1	0.2	12.0	556.3	1.9	219.7	34.1	32.0	64.7	80.4	81.9	41.6	670.8	7941.4							
2008R	124.7	23.2	101.5	22.4	62.7	0.2	16.1	564.8	1.7	224.0	33.7	32.2	65.0	82.8	86.9	38.4	689.5	8064.5							
2009R	125.8	18.4	107.4	23.6	68.4	0.0	15.3	537.8	11.8	216.2	31.1	26.5	63.4	74.4	85.7	28.7	663.6	7945.2							
2010R	115.9	10.9	105.0	23.7	68.5	0.1	12.7	518.7	9.5	238.4	33.9	20.2	58.4	62.3	71.2	24.9	634.6	7804.4							
2011R	115.2	10.7	104.5	16.9	71.7	0.1	15.8	479.3	3.2	236.6	33.6	17.8	50.6	53.2	63.3	21.0	594.5	7823.9							
2012R	125.0	10.8	114.2	21.0	75.7	0.1	17.4	408.2	7.3	214.0	18.6	12.2	41.4	40.8	52.7	21.2	533.2	7590.3							
2013R	135.9	7.9	128.0	25.7	76.5	0.1	25.6	367.0	10.4	200.1	17.7	8.3	33.9	31.4	43.8	21.4	502.9	7534.6							
2014P	125.8	7.1	118.7	16.9	80.4	0.2	21.2	312.2	-9.0	188.9	18.4	6.8	33.4	40.4	26.6	6.7	438.0	5394.8							

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

R = Revised

P = Provisional

APPENDIX 3
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
1991 – 2014
 (market prices)

Year	CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE				GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION				EXPORTS				IMPORTS				Statistical Discrepancy	GDP MARKET PRICES (\$M)
	Net Personal Consumption Expenditure		Government Expenditure	Net	Change in		Machinery/Equipment	Stocks		TOTAL	Goods	Services	TOTAL	Goods	Services	TOTAL		
	Year	Expenditure			Total	Buildings		Total	Total									
1991	2924.9	542.6	3467.5	339.8	174.4	514.2	29.5	543.7	413.3	1235.1	1648.4	1245.6	437.5	1683.1	60.3	4036.9		
1992	2865.8	476.8	3342.6	236.2	87.8	324.0	-48.8	275.2	379.7	1238.1	1617.8	935.2	418.6	1353.8	19.9	3901.8		
1993	2998.1	518.5	3516.6	259.1	124.8	383.9	13.9	397.8	375.1	1379.7	1754.8	1028.6	540.0	1568.6	15.0	4115.5		
1994	3046.9	524.5	3571.4	286.1	170.1	456.2	23.1	479.3	364.7	1593.5	1958.2	1089.4	562.0	1651.4	-30.6	4326.9		
1995	3379.3	549.9	3929.2	325.4	194.6	520.0	19.4	539.4	479.9	1609.7	2089.6	1373.7	634.5	2008.2	-0.4	4549.5		
1996	3511.0	632.1	4143.1	350.0	248.2	598.2	-22.4	575.8	562.9	1718.6	2281.5	1485.5	674.0	2159.5	10.0	4851.0		
1997	3798.6	652.9	4451.5	455.1	315.1	770.2	4.4	774.6	568.2	1768.3	2336.5	1775.3	700.3	2475.6	40.3	5127.4		
1998	4119.4	760.6	4880.1	511.8	551.1	1062.9	8.9	1071.8	527.9	1874.1	2402.0	1841.2	745.4	2586.6	14.1	5781.4		
1999	4410.2	771.6	5181.8	528.0	601.1	1129.1	29.4	1158.5	530.4	1944.5	2474.9	1976.5	784.5	2761.0	3.9	6058.1		
2000R	4553.9	828.5	5382.4	526.2	574.4	1100.6	7.4	1108.0	549.7	2095.9	2645.6	2060.6	836.3	2896.9	4.1	6243.3		
2001R	4657.3	841.3	5498.6	469.1	530.2	999.3	-44.7	954.6	524.3	1978.7	2503.0	1904.4	868.5	2776.9	50.0	6233.2		
2002R	4599.3	909.5	5508.8	578.4	518.4	1096.8	-15.6	1081.2	487.2	1935.0	2422.2	1910.0	853.9	2763.9	90.9	6339.2		
2003R	4295.0	1241.4	5536.4	596.9	581.3	1178.2	-5.8	1172.4	503.7	2253.8	2757.5	2131.2	894.3	3025.5	108.9	6549.7		
2004R	4941.3	1217.3	6158.6	595.4	720.6	1316.0	9.2	1325.2	556.9	2314.9	2871.8	2520.3	949.0	3469.3	142.4	7028.7		
2005R	5617.0	1275.5	6892.5	716.8	718.7	1435.5	9.7	1445.2	723.0	2700.4	3423.4	2863.0	1170.5	4033.5	67.3	7794.9		
2006R	6208.2	1223.7	7431.9	755.6	850.4	1606.0	10.1	1616.1	1020.3	2857.1	3877.4	3026.9	1236.8	4263.7	-55.1	8606.5		
2007R	6235.6	1517.5	7753.1	838.6	817.3	1655.9	11.5	1667.4	1053.3	3034.5	4087.8	3220.3	1212.0	4432.3	16.2	9092.2		
2008R	6379.5	1688.6	8068.1	911.7	747.7	1659.4	13.7	1673.1	979.1	3201.6	4180.7	3463.8	1403.2	4867.0	135.6	9190.5		
2009R	6207.1	1791.1	7998.2	776.2	588.4	1364.6	17.3	1381.9	762.2	3047.7	3809.9	2732.6	1357.9	4090.5	104.9	9204.4		
2010R	6257.0	1669.0	7926.0	629.9	559.3	1189.2	17.1	1206.3	861.4	3247.7	4109.1	3014.7	1465.4	4480.1	130.0	8891.3		
2011R	6654.9	1762.7	8417.6	609.5	667.2	1276.7	19.1	1295.8	950.3	2447.8	3398.1	3457.7	1116.1	4573.8	178.4	8716.1		
2012R	6949.3	1364.4	8313.7	568.3	558.6	1126.9	19.5	1146.4	1129.5	2275.2	3404.7	3375.8	975.5	4351.3	112.9	8626.4		
2013R	7020.0	1342.0	8361.9	494.2	625.0	1119.1	19.0	1138.2	926.1	2257.8	3183.9	3342.0	932.4	4274.4	152.3	8561.8		
2014P	7475.3	1266.9	8742.1	486.4	627.5	1113.9	19.0	1132.9	948.8	2257.8	3206.6	3316.9	932.4	4249.3	-126.9	8705.4		
SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service																		

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 4
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN
1991 – 2014
(MARKET PRICES)

Year	Agriculture	Mining/ Quarrying	Manu- facturing	Construc- tion	Electricity Gas & Water	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Hotels & Restau- rants	Transport Storage & Communi- cations	Finance & Business Services	Personal & Other Services Incl Pvre Edu & Health	Govern- ment	GDP BASIC PRICES	Net Taxes on Products	FISM Business Discrepancy	Statistical Discrepancy	GDP MARKET PRICES	Per Capita GDP (Basic Prices) (\$'000)
1991	140.5	7.9	397.9	200.7	100.4	523.6	479.2	281.1	993.8	138.2	449.7	3713.1	434.0	49.9	-60.3	4036.9	14.2
1992	134.5	6.4	344.9	139.5	106.1	453.9	482.1	272.2	1047.7	135.8	407.6	3530.5	444.0	52.9	-19.9	3901.8	13.4
1993	133.6	7.4	347.4	153	98.6	461.1	550.3	278.4	1063.2	139.4	437.8	3670.2	507.0	46.7	-15.0	4115.5	13.9
1994	105.6	7.6	340.9	169	103.7	468.5	622.9	296.5	1121.5	153.8	449.5	3839.6	515.4	58.8	30.6	4326.9	14.5
1995	142.8	7.8	356.2	192.2	110.2	493.8	637.6	331.7	1124.9	166.1	463.2	4026.6	587.8	65.4	0.4	4549.5	15.2
1996	158.5	9.8	375.3	206.8	117.3	532	671.5	351.7	1207.9	184.2	514.9	4329.9	603.6	72.5	-10.0	4851.0	16.4
1997	134.3	9.4	400.3	268.8	127.6	569.3	685.0	375.5	1261.5	198.9	525.3	4555.8	689.3	77.4	-40.3	5127.4	17.2
1998	113	10.2	447.4	302.3	124.7	638.9	731.6	345.1	1442.1	226.7	606.7	4988.6	901.8	95.0	-14.1	5781.4	18.7
1999	138.6	11.6	453	312.4	131	680.5	725.5	391.6	1540.6	239.4	613.4	5237.5	935.1	110.6	-3.9	6058.1	19.6
2000R	122.1	14	473.8	310.9	137.9	705	787.2	424.6	1548.3	251.1	644.4	5419.5	933.1	105.3	-4.1	6243.3	20.1
2001R	129.4	12.7	476.1	277.1	131.6	685.4	740.9	440.8	1597.4	251.9	651.6	5394.8	986.9	98.5	-50.0	6233.2	19.9
2002R	117.4	12	468.2	282.6	133.1	702.4	747.7	487.4	1687.3	263.1	690.6	5591.8	949.6	111.3	-90.9	6339.2	20.6
2003R	127	9.5	519.3	293.5	185.8	652.2	838.4	514.9	1657.4	271.2	671.0	5740.2	1026.6	108.2	-108.9	6549.7	21.1
2004R	113.2	11.2	535.3	351.7	141.2	675.7	884.8	716.5	1789.1	273.8	679.0	6171.6	1120.0	120.4	-142.4	7028.7	22.6
2005R	121.2	14.7	536.2	423.4	167.7	756.2	963.3	727.0	2046.1	294.2	708.3	6758.4	1241.2	137.3	-67.3	7794.9	24.7
2006R	126.8	15.2	555.8	446.4	149.7	848.4	1123.0	833.9	2247.6	299.1	734.4	7380.3	1316.8	145.7	55.1	8606.5	27.2
2007R	120.6	15.5	556.3	495.4	157.6	825.9	1243.2	1065.4	2322.9	307.3	831.3	7941.4	1320.9	153.8	-16.2	9092.2	28.5
2008R	124.7	15.7	564.8	538.6	164.9	823.1	1248.9	1044.2	2331.9	365.4	842.2	8064.5	1420.2	158.6	-135.6	9190.5	28.6
2009R	125.8	17.6	537.8	458.5	195.4	744.5	1130.1	946.4	2437.9	393.6	953.5	7941.2	1533.5	169.3	-102.9	9202.4	28.8
2010 R	121	20.9	518.7	373.2	214.7	750.6	1107.4	983.5	2336	429.3	953.7	7809.2	1388.7	171.9	-132.4	8893.7	28.3
2011R	115.2	22.2	479.3	361.1	221.8	771.5	1014.5	1052.8	2318.9	479.5	990.6	7827.5	1241.6	171.1	-180.2	8717.8	28.3
2012R	125	20.8	408.2	336.7	224.6	761.5	974.1	1143.8	2233.3	473.7	951.7	7653.3	1315.1	166.2	-137.9	8664.3	27.6
2013R	135.9	19.7	367.3	293.5	213.3	722.6	1090.7	878.8	2317.2	483.5	959.3	7481.8	1332.0	159.9	88.5	8742.4	27.0
2014P	125.8	18.6	312.2	288.2	207	761.1	1061.4	853.2	2304.7	568.3	856.3	7356.7	1376.1	154.3	126.9	8705.4	26.5

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 5
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
2003 – 2014

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011R	2012R	2013R	2014
	(\$ M)											
Total Foreign Assets/Reserves	2210.7	1916.2	1783.5	1858.1	2464.9	2011	2122.5	2320.3	2832.2	3203.8	3014.7	2658.1
Total Banking System (net)	2087.1	1746.7	1586.4	1677	2249.6	1728.2	1819.3	2013.4	2527.3	2905.6	2939.7	2365.4
Monetary Authorities (net)	1503.3	1190.5	1236.5	1194.1	1549.9	1343.3	1477.4	1423.6	1414.7	1457.7	1144.1	1052.6
Central Bank Foreign Assets (net)	1104.7	774	878.2	831.8	1134	903.4	1026.9	1090.8	1125.8	1208.5	986.3	880.4
Central Government	356.2	369.6	358.3	362.4	416.1	414.4	421.6	307.3	263.6	227.3	138.2	149.5
Government Funds	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1
Sinking Funds for												
Foreign Debt	355.8	369.2	358.2	361.9	415.7	413.9	421.2	306.9	263.3	226.8	138.1	149.4
Commercial Banks (net)	583.8	556.2	349.9	482.9	699.7	384.9	341.9	589.8	1112.6	1447.9	1795.6	1312.8
Foreign Assets	1224.9	1267.1	1467.4	1717.1	3007	2713.7	1839.1	1612.8	1675.8	2337.1	2508.1	2418.9
Foreign Liabilities (short-term)	641.1	710.9	1095.5	1220	2307.3	2328.9	1497.2	1023	563.2	889.2	712.5	1106.1
Other Public Bodies	123.6	169.5	175.9	166.9	215	266.9	292.7	292.7	292.7	292.7	292.7	292.7
Peak Value During Year	2201.5	2442.7	1954.3	1910	2464.9	2711.7	2216.6	2394.1	2832.2	3746.1	3347.3	2942.2

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

APPENDIX 6
DIRECTION OF TRADE – TOTAL EXPORTS
1986 – 2014

									(\$ 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

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 7
DIRECTION OF TRADE – IMPORTS
1986 – 2014

									(\$M)
Year	Canada	CARICOM	Japan	Germany	United Kingdom	United States of America	Venezuela	Other Countries	Total Imports
1986	78.4	126.0	66.6	52.5	127.8	470.3	50.7	208.8	1181.1
1987	81.2	146.2	54.4	26.4	120.5	333.5	36.5	237.5	1036.2
1988	82.3	162.8	63.7	27.9	133.7	401.8	40.3	251.5	1164.0
1989	101.6	184.2	78.1	30.1	148.8	469.3	56.2	286.0	1354.3
1990	80.9	218.9	75.0	29.8	148.6	468.0	56.5	330.2	1407.9
1991	84.0	203.5	85.0	23.9	157.3	494.1	56.7	293.1	1397.6
1992	58.0	199.5	40.3	23.3	91.2	377.3	43.7	215.2	1048.5
1993	57.4	216.8	62.4	21.5	107.8	416.5	42.1	229.4	1153.9
1994	69.6	239.0	59.7	21.0	112.0	479.5	38.8	209.7	1229.3
1995	78.1	247.6	103.8	40.0	147.0	572.5	62.1	291.5	1542.6
1996	85.4	248.4	84.2	35.0	139.5	629.1	75.1	370.6	1667.3
1997	78.3	247.0	135.9	37.0	161.1	823.7	60.8	447.2	1991.0
1998	84.5	325.5	148.9	38.8	190.0	830.0	18.7	407.4	2043.8
1999	92.4	394.9	167.6	36.0	184.4	886.0	15.1	439.7	2216.1
2000	96.5	459.1	120.1	36.6	186.7	943.9	13.8	455.4	2312.1
2001	80.3	436.4	89.1	36.5	171.9	877.0	8.8	437.3	2137.3
2002	74.8	463.2	90.1	35.6	157.4	850.7	9.0	460.7	2141.5
2003	84.8	570.5	106.9	39.5	148.9	891.2	6.1	542.7	2390.6
2004	107.8	698.7	128.1	41.8	166.5	1027.7	8.2	647.1	2825.9
2005	114.4	627.9	165.5	52.2	176.9	1172.0	11.1	702.9	3022.9
2006	120.2	857.9	119.7	44.7	189.9	1205.0	8.4	712.3	3258.1
2007	118.6	845.6	118.8	61.6	213.9	1205.9	2.6	798.1	3365.1
2008	121.4	885.5	126.4	56.3	185.0	1274.4	2.3	841.7	3493.0
2009	103.0	752.6	82.8	34.3	134.4	1054.5	0.9	683.6	2846.1
2010	106.4	1046.9	85.8	45.3	128.4	1036.8	0.3	727.7	3177.6
2011	112.5	1200.7	82.6	72.3	143.3	1115.8	0.6	825.0	3552.8
2012	96.7	1306.2	71.7	37.7	132.8	1083.6	0.3	793.4	3522.4
2013	99.9	1185.0	69.3	45.7	143.2	1153.3	0.2	841.9	3538.6
2014	81.8	988.9	65.1	48.4	139.1	1124.2	0.1	1030.8	3478.4

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 8
VISIBLE TRADE BALANCE – IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
1986 – 2014

					(\$ M)
Year	Imports (CIF)	Domestic Exports	Re-Exports	Total Exports	Balance on Visible Trade
1986	1181.1	425.7	131.7	557.4	(623.7)
1987	1035.9	223.7	98.8	322.5	(713.4)
1988	1163.9	248.0	106.2	354.2	(809.7)
1989	1354.3	248.8	125.6	374.4	(979.9)
1990	1407.9	253.9	176.2	430.1	(977.8)
1991	1397.7	244.6	170.1	414.7	(983.0)
1992	1048.5	269.1	111.1	380.2	(668.3)
1993	1153.9	282.3	91.7	374.0	(779.9)
1994	1229.3	267.6	98.8	366.4	(862.9)
1995	1541.8	332.3	131.6	463.9	(1077.9)
1996	1667.3	429.0	132.8	561.3	(1106.0)
1997	1991.0	421.0	144.9	565.9	(1425.1)
1998	2044.9	380.2	126.6	506.8	(1538.1)
1999	2216.1	395.7	132.5	528.2	(1687.9)
2000	2312.1	380.3	165.4	545.7	(1766.4)
2001	2137.3	352.7	166.0	518.7	(1618.6)
2002	2141.5	333.9	149.9	483.0	(1658.5)
2003	2390.6	329.4	170.1	499.5	(1891.1)
2004	2825.9	346.9	209.6	551.3	(2274.6)
2005	3022.9	427.0	285.7	712.7	(2310.2)
2006	3258.1	491.7	390.8	882.4	(2375.7)
2007	3365.1	513.5	436.4	949.8	(2415.3)
2008	3493.0	526.3	382.3	908.6	(2584.4)
2009	2846.1	439.6	372.6	812.1	(2034.0)
2010	3177.6	508.2	353.2	861.4	(2316.2)
2011	3552.8	534.1	482.8	1016.9	(2535.9)
2012R	3522.4	592.9	557.4	1150.3	(2372.1)
2013R	3538.6	534.6	400.7	935.2	(2603.4)
2014P	3478.4	554.6	394.2	948.8	(2529.6)

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 9
SELECTED DOMESTIC EXPORTS
1987 – 2014

(\$M)

Year	Sugar	Molasses	Rum	Other			Clothing	Chemicals	Other	Total
				Lard & Margerine	Food & Beverages	Electrical Components			Domestic Exports	Domestic Exports
1987	65.6	5.3	7.2	2.1	8.9	52.1	23.8	21.9	36.8	223.7
1988	62.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	13.7	44.8	30.6	0.0	49.0	248.0
1989	47.1	3.5	9.7	2.1	17.4	41.7	28.5	34.2	64.6	248.8
1990	63.9	3.1	14.8	2.8	22.8	31.6	15.3	40.2	59.4	253.9
1991	56.9	5.2	8.7	3.8	24.7	32.8	16.1	41.2	55.2	244.6
1992	61.6	0.0	18.6	6.6	31.0	44.0	11.8	42.0	53.5	269.1
1993	57.7	0.0	15.3	6.2	32.1	50.3	9.3	42.2	69.2	282.3
1994	60.1	0.0	14.0	5.9	29.5	52.4	6.2	41.1	58.4	267.6
1995	51.1	0.0	19.1	9.2	45.2	49.5	6.6	52.2	99.4	332.3
1996	72.0	0.0	22.8	11.6	93.9	54.1	7.5	54.8	111.8	428.5
1997	71.7	0.0	27.8	11.1	75.9	51.9	6.9	56.6	119.1	421.0
1998	55.2	0.0	27.5	10.7	56.3	50.9	5.8	51.2	122.6	380.2
1999	56.0	0.0	26.9	9.8	50.8	56.2	6.1	52.2	137.7	395.7
2000	53.3	0.0	24.5	9.0	51.2	42.9	5.8	47.6	146.0	380.3
2001	44.0	0.0	36.0	9.4	55.6	37.8	3.4	43.4	123.1	352.7
2002	37.7	0.0	35.5	9.3	52.7	28.7	1.4	42.1	126.5	333.9
2003	41.0	0.0	33.6	8.9	36.8	29.4	1.8	41.9	136.0	329.4
2004	44.9	0.0	44.6	10.0	39.0	29.6	1.2	42.4	135.2	346.9
2005	44.4	0.0	50.7	10.9	47.7	56.3	2.6	56.1	158.3	427.0
2006	39.2	0.2	44.3	14.4	42.2	47.3	2.3	60.2	241.6	491.7
2007	37.3	0.0	67.5	15.4	52.8	31.0	1.6	74.6	318.6	598.8
2008	45.0	0.0	66.0	19.8	59.1	27.4	0.9	66.8	241.3	526.3
2009	36.2	0.0	57.2	18.7	48.2	18.1	0.6	58.2	202.4	439.6
2010	19.3	0.0	66.8	18.8	44.5	22.2	0.5	124.0	212.1	508.2
2011	21.2	0.0	70.9	19.1	49.4	22.7	0.6	140.7	209.5	534.1
2012	22.3	0.2	82.4	20.2	53.6	20.4	0.5	128.3	265.0	592.9
2013	15.9	0.2	86.1	20.2	58.1	15.2	0.6	82.9	255.4	534.6
2014	18.1	0.0	78.7	20.0	64.5	18.9	0.4	88.9	265.1	554.6

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 10
RETAINED IMPORTS BY BROAD ECONOMIC CATEGORIES
1986 – 2014

(\$ M)

Year	Total Consumer Goods	Non- Durables	Durables	Other Manu- factured Goods	Total Non- Consumer Goods	Inter- mediate Goods	Capital Goods	Unclassified Goods	Total Retained Imports
1986	371.7	266.2	63.0	42.5	677.7	472.9	181.7	23.0	1049.4
1987	394.8	279.1	63.2	52.5	542.0	347.3	172.6	22.1	936.8
1988	423.9	297.8	65.6	60.5	633.8	407.8	193.8	32.2	1057.7
1989	468.6	316.8	73.9	77.9	761.6	478.9	250.3	32.4	1230.2
1990	462.6	316.4	73.0	73.2	769.0	476.1	265.9	27.0	1231.6
1991	474.0	335.1	63.3	75.6	753.6	474.1	251.1	28.5	1227.6
1992	408.9	298.6	40.1	70.7	528.3	377.3	149.7	1.3	937.2
1993	454.4	299.1	61.7	93.4	605.3	409.1	193.1	0.4	1062.4
1994	503.6	329.9	87.8	85.4	636.2	420.8	210.5	3.2	1135.8
1995	600.9	345.4	129.6	125.9	801.2	549.2	247.8	16.1	1402.3
1996	640.4	386.8	121.9	131.6	894.1	574.6	314.7	4.7	1534.5
1997	765.7	449.2	169.7	146.8	1080.4	669.5	407.2	3.9	1846.1
1998	825.9	472.4	197.2	156.4	1106.0	684.4	415.3	6.3	1931.9
1999	873.7	501.8	204.5	167.4	1209.9	726.4	477.8	5.8	2083.6
2000	881.3	493.5	201.3	186.6	1265.4	812.1	447.2	6.2	2146.7
2001	842.7	510.3	162.0	170.5	1128.5	710.2	411.5	6.8	1971.2
2002	847.1	533.5	153.5	160.1	1144.6	732.6	404.5	7.5	1991.7
2003	915.4	559.3	175.4	180.7	1305.1	835.3	462.1	7.7	2220.5
2004	1044.8	615.8	206.9	222.1	1571.9	977.0	585.2	9.3	2616.3
2005	1216.3	699.2	237.7	279.4	1694.8	1094.2	588.6	12.0	2911.0
2006	1063.3	665.5	208.9	188.9	1804.0	1122.6	666.1	15.3	2867.3
2007	1146.9	721.3	222.4	203.3	1838.7	1213.1	612.6	13.0	2985.6
2008	1213.6	802.1	239.7	171.8	2182.4	1557.9	607.1	17.4	3396.0
2009	1012.8	704.9	163.0	144.9	1587.5	1119.1	456.6	11.8	2600.4
2010	1099.6	757.0	186.3	156.3	1703.9	1241.4	450.4	12.1	2803.5
2011	1222.5	827.1	191.1	204.3	2046.7	1495.0	535.3	16.4	3269.2
2012	1063.7	772.0	176.5	115.3	1958.4	1505.3	439.4	13.7	3022.1
2013	1231.8	858.7	188.8	184.3	1895.0	1359.8	518.8	16.4	3126.9
2014P	1381.7	956.2	192.1	233.4	2096.5	1553.1	529.7	13.6	3478.3

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

APPENDIX 11 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS 2007/08 – 2014/15													(\$M)
	2007/08R	2008/09P	2009/10R	2010/11R	2011/12R	2012/13R	2013/14P	2014/15P					
Current Expenditure	2,955.00	3,294.40	3,259.80	3,734.00	3,264.60	3,616.60	3,795.50	3,755.80					
Amortization	463	507.8	449	821	454.6	540.7	671.3	810.8					
Other	2,492.00	2,786.60	2,810.80	2,913.00	2,810.00	3,075.90	3,124.20	2,945.00					
Current Revenue	2,452.00	2,621.70	2,307.40	2,300.60	2,502.20	2,427.30	2,308.40	2,489.20					
Tax	2,354.90	2,483.50	2,164.80	2,203.50	2,406.90	2,280.30	2,214.40	2,315.30					
Non-Tax*	93.1	130.7	107	94.3	81	113.4	94	118.9					
Loans and Advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Grant Income	4	7.5	35.6	2.8	14.3	33.5	0	55					
Current Surplus/Deficit	-503	-672.7	-952.4	-1,433.40	-762.4	-1,189.30	-1,487.10	-1,266.60					
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	238.1	232	200.2	108.3	91.9	94.8	143.9	173.7					
Capital Expenditure	238.1	232	200.2	108.3	91.9	94.8	143.9	173.3					
Net Lending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4					
Gross Financing Requirements	-741.1	-904.7	-1,152.50	-1,541.60	-854.3	-1,284.10	-1,631.00	-1,440.30					
Overall Fiscal Deficit/Net Financing Requirements	-278.1	-396.9	-703.5	-720.6	-399.7	-743.4	-959.7	-629.5					

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

* Includes Loans and Advances

APPENDIX 12
CURRENT REVENUE BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION
2004/05 – 2014/15

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09R	2009/10R	2010/11R	2011/12P	2012/13R	2013/14R	2014/15P
	(\$ M)										
Taxes on Income & Profits	621.3	706.2	804.7	924.3	893.1	816.7	743.1	776.3	746.2	634.3	717.7
Taxes on Property	112.9	137.4	151.2	102.9	158.2	113.6	150.1	150.8	146.5	156	130.8
Taxes on Goods and Services	837.9	959.9	939.3	1053.8	1079	975.8	1053.4	1221.3	1130.7	1137.7	1181.4
Taxes on International Trade	193	180.5	173.8	197.3	219.5	178.3	191.3	195.7	201.2	193.6	209.4
Stamp Duties	18.9	22	26.9	21.9	18.6	14.3	11.8	11.7	11.2	11.6	14
Special Receipts	52.2	68.9	59.3	54.7	115.1	66.1	53.8	51.2	44.5	81.2	61.9
Non-Tax Revenue (1)	61.2	68	68.1	93.1	130.7	107	94.3	81	113.4	94	118.9
Loans and Advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant Income	0	0	0	4	7.5	35.6	2.8	14.3	33.5	0	55
TOTAL	1897.4	2,142.90	2,223.30	2,452.00	2,621.70	2,307.40	2,300.60	2,502.30	2,427.20	2,308.40	2,489.10
Memorandum Items											
Total Levies:	36.3	36.3	37.7	36.5	115.1	66.1	102.7	51.2	44.5	77.1	61.9
Employment Levy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Levy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training Levy	22.1	20.3	21.7	22.9	24.3	22	22.5	17.6	19	19	17.8
Transport Levy(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental Levy	14.2	16	16	13.6	40.7	39.9	28.3	0.2	0	0	0
Municipal Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35.9
Other	0	0	0	0	50.1	4.2	51.9	33.4	25.5	58.1	8.2

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

(1) Includes Loans and Advances.

(2) Transport Levy included in Special Receipts from 1988/89.

APPENDIX 13
CURRENT EXPENDITURE BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION
2006/07 – 2014/15

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12R	2012/13R	2013/14P	2014/15P
EMPLOYMENT EXPENSES	687.8	808.9	832.7	861.0	860.3	869.0	881.4	871.8	802.3
Wages and Salaries	637.1	752.8	774.5	801.1	798.4	805.9	816.9	807.8	743.1
National Insurance									
Contributions	50.7	56.1	58.2	59.9	61.9	63.1	64.5	64.0	59.2
Goods and Services	261.2	361.8	420.6	417.3	378.4	396.4	391.8	382.2	388.3
Amortization	419.4	463.0	507.8	449.0	821.0	454.6	540.7	671.3	810.8
Interest	327.4	343.5	396.3	436.7	500.3	527.3	568.9	608.7	670.2
Subsidies and Transfers	821.4	977.8	1,137.1	1095.8	1174.0	1017.3	1233.7	1261.5	1084.2
TOTAL	2,517.2	2,955.0	3,294.5	3,259.8	3,734.0	3,264.6	3,616.5	3,795.5	3,755.8

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

APPENDIX 14
NATIONAL DEBT – CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
2003 – 2014

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011R	2012R	2013R	2014 P
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT												
TOTAL DEBT (*)	4,686.1	4,703.0	5,646.4	5,998.3	6,477.1	6,971.9	8,293.7	8,955.8	8,880.9	9,538.8	10,812.5	11,381.4
Domestic	2,801.2	2,840.7	3,250.1	3,103.9	4,068.5	4,119.5	4,711.3	5,525.7	6,386.8	7,159.0	8,144.0	8,536.5
Short-Term	578.7	640.6	644.1	498.3	690.3	657.8	859.2	1,076.6	1,472.0	1,803.3	2,542.1	2,710.8
Long-Term	2,222.5	2,200.1	2,605.9	2,605.6	3,378.2	3,461.6	3,852.1	4,449.1	4,914.8	5,355.7	5,602.0	5,825.7
Foreign Debt	1,334.8	1,336.2	1,542.4	1,606.0	1,609.3	1,865.7	2,132.7	2,401.2	2,494.1	2,379.8	2,668.5	2,845.0
Bilateral	16.5	8.0	19.6	9.5	8.6	7.3	8.6	3.8	2.9	2.4	0.7	-
International Institutions	493.3	509.8	527.4	497.0	534.4	489.4	521.5	614.3	752.7	724.0	784.5	828.0
Bonds	788.0	787.5	976.2	1,082.0	1,051.4	1,007.9	1,229.2	1,429.2	1,394.4	1,327.7	1,273.4	1,222.4
Euro-Market Loans	22.9	23.0	15.5	16.1	14.9	12.6	10.7	8.2	5.2	2.8	1.5	1.0
Other	14.1	7.7	3.6	1.5	-	361.1	362.6	345.7	338.9	323.0	608.5	793.5
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT												
DEBT SERVICE	893.5	606.0	586.7	573.8	725.1	686.7	642.2	1103.5	920.4	990.9	1154.5	1258.4
Domestic	629.0	427.1	423.1	394.1	549.3	452.3	469.6	680.2	658.7	711.3	872.8	968.1
Interest	323.7	167.4	189.5	191.5	249.4	204.3	246.6	335.2	362.4	411.5	462.7	490.7
Amortisation	305.3	259.7	234.5	202.6	299.9	245.0	223.0	345.0	296.3	299.8	410.1	477.5
Foreign	264.5	178.9	163.0	179.7	175.8	234.4	172.6	423.3	261.7	279.6	281.8	290.2
Interest	110.1	101.0	95.0	94.3	110.1	126.1	97.3	136.4	149.8	146.0	140.1	166.5
Amortisation	154.4	77.9	68.0	85.5	65.7	108.3	75.3	286.9	111.9	133.5	141.7	123.7
Foreign Debt Service as % of												
Exports of Goods and Services	13.6	10.0	9.5	9.0	8.7	10.6	6.7	15.5	9.8	8.2	8.8	9.1
Central Government												
Foreign Debt as % of GDP	23.3	23.1	26.3	26.8	25.5	25.7	27.8	30.1	30.4	27.9	28.7	32.7
Central Government Debt												
Service as % Government												
Revenue	52.3	34.7	34.3	31.1	38.3	34.0	28.4	47.5	38.8	38.8	49.3	49.3

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

Central Bank of Barbados

(*) Does not include Publicly Guaranteed Debt.

APPENDIX 15
COMMERCIAL BANKS SELECTED
BALANCE SHEET ITEMS
1997 – 2014

						(\$ M)
Period Ended	DEPOSITS				Loans and Advances	Total Assets/ Liabilities
	Demand	Time	Savings	Total		
1997	1,082.6	722.9	1,541.6	3,347.1	1,978.3	4,034.0
1998	1,079.3	738.1	1,698.2	3,515.6	2,315.4	4,311.5
1999	1,142.4	968.5	1,801.2	3,912.1	2,612.1	4,739.2
2000	1,246.4	939.3	1,901.6	4,087.3	2,712.6	4,911.7
2001	1,298.1	1,060.6	2,038.9	4,397.6	2,732.5	5,417.3
2002	2,003.3	962.2	2,176.7	5,142.2	2,910.3	6,267.1
2003	2,137.5	896.1	2,460.2	5,493.8	2,867.0	6,812.6
2004	2,465.5	1,036.8	2,633.3	6,135.6	3,346.1	7,302.8
2005	2,699.4	1,548.0	2,758.4	7,005.8	4,081.8	8,297.3
2006	2,670.3	1,637.9	3,029.6	7,337.8	4,713.7	9,092.7
2007	3,299.7	2,345.2	3,411.3	9,056.2	5,097.1	11,357.2
2008	3,122.3	2,146.1	3,666.5	8,934.9	5,703.0	11,807.3
2009	3,213.1	1,540.5	4,030.1	8,783.7	5,777.8	11,164.5
2010	3,025.0	1,468.5	4,110.2	8,603.7	5,811.4	10,992.5
2011	2,616.0	1,411.5	4,131.2	8,158.7	6,512.5	10,480.3
2012	2,453.8	1,668.6	4,237.9	8,360.3	6,149.1	12,136.7
2013	2,765.0	1,497.3	4,387.1	8,649.4	5,990.8	12,479.9
2012						
Mar	2,444.0	1,447.8	4,245.0	8,136.8	5,803.8	10,508.9
Jun	2,362.1	1,603.2	4,272.0	8,237.2	6,214.2	11,890.2
Sep	2,210.8	1,625.6	4,239.1	8,075.5	6,102.0	11,878.4
Dec	2,453.8	1,668.6	4,237.9	8,360.3	6,149.1	12,136.7
2013						
Mar	2,450.1	1,569.8	4,326.4	8,346.3	6,064.9	12,117.2
Jun	2,447.1	1,530.2	4,361.1	8,338.4	5,992.2	12,194.4
Sep	2,580.1	1,488.5	4,385.9	8,454.5	6,012.7	12,346.4
Dec	2,765.0	1,497.3	4,387.1	8,649.4	5,990.8	12,479.9
2014P						
Mar	2751.607	1371.942	4506.938	8,630	5915.6	12441.9
Jun	2752.475	1227.682	4456.032	8,436	5929.6	12229.8
Sep	2845.317	1133.354	4472.506	8,451	5943.7	12276.1
Dec	2878.768	1123.883	4493.029	8,496	5968.3	12311.6

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

APPENDIX 16
COMMERCIAL BANK CREDIT – SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION
2003 – 2014

SECTOR	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agriculture	41.9	32.3	41.6	48.7	48.7	44.6	45.1	24.9	22.6	16.5	17.2	9.17
Fisheries	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.79
Mining and Quarrying	4.5	1.8	2.8	2.9	5.8	4.9	3.8	2.7	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.018
Manufacturing	100.5	98.6	111.2	134.5	123.6	129.6	136.6	129.8	146.6	111.6	117.3	111.87
Distribution	279.9	321.7	368.8	413.4	403.3	415.8	335.9	323.1	335.1	374.7	334.8	273.4
Tourism	385.3	361.8	517.5	522.4	471.3	499.1	482.8	519.1	486.4	506.0	485.5	416.66
Entertainment	35.7	36.5	39.7	42.4	64.4	64.1	66.0	56.3	22.9	40.4	40.3	29.25
Transport	23.9	27.1	26.2	33.9	33.4	46.5	43.0	23.4	35.4	35.1	27.7	24.26
Public Utilities	9.7	8.5	6.6	4.5	28.3	34.7	38.0	27.0	18.1	17.3	24.5	35.82
Construction	210.5	264.7	316.1	363.5	352.2	425.9	259.3	271.9	241.7	250.3	208.3	208.43
Government	0.0	0.0	20.0	33.8	42.2	35.7	45.2	42.3	168.8	181.1	186.1	238.06
Statutory Boards	219.0	281.2	270.4	345.8	396.3	466.0	416.8	353.1	302.7	326.0	328.9	388.47
Financial Institutions	59.4	112.1	151.4	161.2	227.3	294.6	409.8	305.0	271.7	66.0	23.9	22.28
Professional and Other Services	174.8	198.5	308.5	304.5	360.1	480.9	675.4	787.7	861.0	664.0	549.3	514.89
Personal	1,241.1	1,456.6	1,806.4	2,162.0	2,433.0	2,634.5	2,679.8	2,750.0	2,763.5	3,201.1	3,332.7	3,339.11
Miscellaneous	90.6	142.3	92.4	137.3	104.3	123.2	137.3	83.6	105.3	357.5	313.2	355.74
TOTAL	2,867.0	3,346.1	4,081.8	4,713.7	5,097.1	5,703.0	5,777.8	5,811.4	6,512.5	6,149.1	5,990.8	5,968.28

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

APPENDIX 17
SELECTED INTEREST RATES
1990 – 2014

(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	7.00
1991	11.30	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.00	14.50	18.00	3.50
1992	6.60	4.00	4.25	4.25	4.00	10.75	12.00	3.00
1993	7.23	1.25	1.25	1.25	5.00	8.75	8.00	3.00
1994	7.77	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	9.75	9.50	4.75
1995	8.27	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	9.75	12.50	5.25
1996	5.61	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	8.75	12.50	5.00
1997	4.91	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	8.75	9.00	5.00
1998	5.70	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	8.75	9.00	4.50
1999	6.05	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	5.00
2000	3.85	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	9.50	10.00	6.00
2001	1.97	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	7.25	7.50	1.25
2002	1.51	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	6.75	7.50	0.75
2003	0.64	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	6.75	7.50	2.00
2004	2.76	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	6.50	7.50	3.15
2005	6.26	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	9.15	10.00	5.15
2006	6.56	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	10.15	12.00	6.25
2007	4.90	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	9.65	12.00	4.83
2008	4.81	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	9.00	10.00	0.86
2009	3.48	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
2010	3.35	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
2011	3.43	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
2012	3.61	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
2013	3.24	1.25	2.00	1.75	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
2014	2.55	0.00	0.00	0.75	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
2012								
Mar	3.45	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
Jun	3.48	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
Sep	3.52	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
Dec	3.61	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
2013								
Mar	3.57	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
Jun	3.36	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
Sep	3.13	1.25	2.00	1.75	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
Dec	3.24	1.25	2.00	1.75	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
2014								
Mar	3.34	0.00	0.00	1.50	2.50	7.50	7.00	0.50
Jun	3.38	0.00	0.00	1.50	2.50	7.50	7.00	0.50
Sep	3.17	0.00	0.00	0.75	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
Dec	2.55	0.00	0.00	0.75	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

(1) - Minimum Rate

APPENDIX 18
RETAIL PRICE INDEX - ANNUAL AVERAGES
1990-2014

Year Ended	Food	Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and Light	Household Operations and Supplies	Clothing and Footwear	Medical and Personal Care	Trans- portation	Education, Recreation and Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights										
March 1980=100	432	84	131	62	96	51	60	46	38	1000
May 1994=100	394	64	168	52	81	50	105	38	48	1000
July 2001=100	3379	373	1227	634	1014	344	1703	585	741	10000
1990	186.0	192.5	228.6	121.3	127.9	128.2	204.3	195.5	155.0	179.9
1991	194.9	208.4	253.8	121.6	133.2	131.7	211.5	229.5	156.8	191.2
1992	195.4	223.2	296.7	124.9	147.3	135.8	233.3	260.5	158.0	202.8
1993	195.3	220.9	296.9	128.8	148.5	137.6	253.0	274.4	163.2	205.1
1994	103.1	99.0	99.7	101.0	99.8	100.0	99.4	101.2	99.7	101.1
1995	106.1	101.2	103.7	104.0	98.0	97.6	101.0	99.3	100.3	103.0
1996	110.2	104.2	105.7	103.7	98.7	96.8	100.5	103.6	102.7	105.5
1997	125.1	112.4	107.0	112.9	103.6	91.4	101.7	108.6	114.4	113.6
1998	119.7	113.8	110.6	109.8	102.0	90.4	119.7	108.9	119.6	112.2
1999	122.7	114.8	113.4	106.8	101.0	93.6	101.9	109.9	122.3	113.9
2000	125.8	116.0	116.5	122.5	95.1	91.1	112.1	106.6	126.6	116.7
2001	97.6	99.7	99.7	98.7	99.9	99.2	99.2	100.4	100.1	98.6
2002	99.3	100.2	101.1	96.9	94.8	94.2	97.4	105.0	99.6	98.8
2003	102.1	97.8	100.7	100.6	92.6	91.4	100.5	109.0	101.0	100.4
2004	106.6	96.6	100.4	95.8	91.3	91.7	101.7	110.7	102.3	101.8
2005	114.2	98.4	110.9	102.9	91.8	90.1	110.0	114.4	104.7	108.0
2006	123.2	102.2	121.7	111.9	99.3	83.8	118.1	120.6	112.2	115.9
2007	131.9	106.9	126.8	115.2	104.7	83.2	114.7	127.8	116.8	120.6
2008	149.7	126.7	128.5	124.4	110.1	86.2	133.1	120.6	120.1	130.3
2009	159.7	145.8	130.4	116.9	118.5	93.2	143.1	116.5	119.2	135.1
2010	165.7	148.2	144.0	146.6	121.3	94.4	148.3	124.2	122.9	143.0
2011	179.2	156.3	150.3	181.1	126.2	98.1	151.9	146.7	135.8	156.4
2012	191.7	163.1	154.9	187.0	126.7	103.4	155.0	150.8	143.7	163.6
2013	197.1	171.9	158.2	179.6	126.8	103.4	162.3	149.5	152.9	166.5
2014P	199.6	181.8	159.1	177.7	127.9	104.8	163.6	155.5	161.7	169.6
2013										
Q1	195.8	167.6	160.8	181.5	126.0	99.3	158.4	145.0	151.7	165.0
Q2	195.0	171.5	158.8	181.2	126.9	103.4	160.1	150.0	153.4	165.9
Q3	197.9	172.1	157.0	175.8	127.1	105.0	164.7	152.4	153.0	167.1
Q4	199.7	176.5	156.2	179.8	127.3	106.0	165.9	150.6	153.5	167.9
2014P										
Q1	197.1	178.3	160.2	174.5	127.4	106.7	164.9	149.2	152.6	166.9
Q2	197.6	180.1	159.5	178.1	128.2	104.3	163.4	158.0	151.5	168.6
Q3	200.3	181.5	157.7	186.2	128.5	103.2	163.5	158.3	167.3	171.1
Q4	203.5	187.2	158.8	172.0	127.4	104.9	162.8	156.4	175.4	171.8

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

With effect from June 1995 the Statistical Service ceased publication of the Index of Retail Prices with the March 1980 base. This has been replaced with a new May 1994 base index. Both weights are relevant to each base period and are provided for easy reference. Similarly from July 1, 2001, the base period and weights were re-adjusted.

APPENDIX 19
LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT BY SEX
1990 – 2014

(AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR)

(AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR)													
	Adult Population (‘000)	Labour Force (‘000)			No. of Persons Employed (‘000)			Unemployment Rate (%)			Participation Rate (%)		
Year	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1990	184.1	64.3	59.6	123.9	57.8	47.5	105.3	10.1	20.3	15.0	75.5	60.3	67.4
1991	198.8	68.2	61.3	129.5	59.2	47.9	107.1	13.2	21.9	17.3	74.2	57.4	65.2
1992	199.7	68.4	63.8	132.1	54.6	47.1	101.7	20.1	26.1	23.0	74.1	59.4	66.2
1993	200.2	68.6	64.2	132.8	54.0	46.5	95.4	21.2	27.6	24.3	74.1	59.8	66.3
1994	200.5	68.8	66.3	135.1	56.7	48.8	105.5	17.6	26.4	21.9	74.2	61.5	67.4
1995	200.7	69.1	67.6	136.8	57.7	52.1	109.9	16.5	22.9	19.7	74.5	62.7	68.2
1996	201.4	70.2	65.4	135.6	62.2	53.6	115.8	11.4	18.0	14.6	73.7	61.6	67.3
1997	203.2	70.9	66.9	137.8	62.8	54.9	117.7	11.5	17.8	14.6	73.8	62.4	67.8
1998	204.6	71.7	66.9	138.5	65.7	56.0	121.7	8.3	16.3	12.2	74.1	62.0	67.7
1999	205.8	72.8	66.8	139.6	67.2	58.0	125.2	7.7	13.2	10.3	74.8	61.6	67.8
2000	207.5	73.4	68.9	142.3	68.0	61.0	129.0	7.5	11.4	9.4	74.9	63.0	68.6
2001	208.8	74.9	70.3	145.2	68.9	61.9	130.9	8.0	11.9	9.9	75.9	63.8	69.5
2002	209.4	74.1	69.2	143.4	67.7	60.9	128.6	8.7	12.1	10.3	74.8	62.7	68.5
2003	210.1	74.6	70.9	145.5	67.4	62.0	129.5	9.6	12.6	11.0	75.1	64.0	69.2
2004	210.6	75.0	71.3	146.3	68.3	63.8	132.0	9.0	10.6	9.8	75.3	64.2	69.5
2005	211.0	75.0	71.8	146.8	69.0	63.6	132.6	8.0	11.4	9.7	75.2	64.5	69.6
2006	211.6	73.4	70.1	143.5	67.8	63.2	131.0	7.7	9.8	8.7	73.4	62.8	67.8
2007	212.1	74.5	69.2	143.7	69.7	63.4	133.1	6.4	8.5	7.4	74.3	61.9	67.8
2008	212.7	73.7	70.1	143.8	68.7	63.4	132.1	6.9	9.5	8.1	73.3	62.5	67.6
2009	213.1	72.9	69.8	142.7	65.5	63.0	128.5	10.1	9.8	10.0	72.3	62.2	67.0
2010R	222.7	76.3	72.2	148.5	68.0	64.6	132.6	10.8	10.6	10.7	71.8	62.0	66.7
2011R	223.1	77.3	73.5	150.8	69.8	64.2	134.0	9.8	12.6	11.1	72.6	63.0	67.6
2012R	223.1	76.6	71.0	147.6	68.3	62.3	130.6	10.9	12.2	11.5	71.9	60.9	66.2
2013R	223.0	76.6	72.1	148.7	67.6	63.8	131.4	11.7	11.5	11.6	71.9	61.9	66.7
2014P	222.7	72.0	70.3	142.3	63.5	61.3	124.8	11.8	12.8	12.3	67.7	60.4	63.9
2013R													
Q1	223.1	76.5	71.8	148.3	67.5	64.0	131.5	11.8	10.8	11.3	71.9	61.6	66.5
Q2	222.9	76.9	71.7	148.6	69.6	63.2	132.8	9.5	11.7	10.6	72.2	61.5	66.6
Q3	222.9	77.8	72.4	150.1	68.3	64.4	132.7	12.2	11.0	11.6	73.1	62.1	67.3
Q4	223.0	75.1	72.5	147.7	65.0	63.4	128.4	13.4	12.6	13.0	70.6	62.3	66.2
2014P													
Q1	222.9	70.7	69.4	140.0	62.3	61.6	124.0	11.8	11.1	11.5	66.4	59.5	62.8
Q2	222.7	73.3	71.1	144.5	64.0	61.4	125.4	12.8	13.6	13.2	69.0	61.1	64.9
Q3	222.5	71.7	70.1	141.9	63.5	60.1	123.5	11.5	14.3	12.9	67.5	60.3	63.7
Q4	222.5	71.9	70.4	142.4	64.2	61.8	126.0	10.8	12.2	11.5	67.7	60.6	64.0

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

Note: These figures are now based on revised weights using population estimates from 2010 population census. The numbers have been revised from the year 2010.

APPENDIX 20
PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES
2007 – 2014

Commodities	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012R	2013	2014P	Change over 2013
Export Crops									
Sugar ('000 tonnes)	34.7	31.6	30.3	24.5	22.6	23.6	17.4	15.7	(9.8)
Cotton ('000 Kgs)	19.2	26.0	3.9	n.a	n.a	34.2	25.7	12.0	(53.3)
Root Crop Production ('000 Kgs)									
Cassava	448.1	466.2	690.5	399.5	308.4	184.9	1,037.6	552.9	(46.7)
Eddoes	151.4	40.5	23.5	228.3	19.5	65.3	173.3	74.6	(56.9)
Sweet Potatoes	1,334.6	884.0	888.1	1,176.4	506.5	1,211.1	1,218.1	1,231.9	1.1
Yams	646.5	279.6	824.3	806.6	243.1	346.8	751.8	567.1	(24.6)
Onions	287.3	423.6	626.0	497.9	392.5	550.1	503.8	315.3	(37.4)
Peanuts	9.3	23.7	50.4	15.5	4.6	18.5	87.3	4.6	(94.7)
Vegetable Production ('000 kgs)									
Beans (string)	252.0	167.8	170.3	222.1	270.0	226.4	112.3	109.2	(2.7)
Beets	109.8	29.0	52.0	30.5	48.5	28.9	31.5	23.7	(24.8)
Cabbage	253.5	437.5	254.3	60.4	261.7	311.2	181.6	322.7	77.7
Carrots	305.4	252.8	198.1	263.7	145.7	244.5	295.5	310.2	5.0
Cucumbers	1,449.9	811.6	1,119.7	1,148.1	1,144.8	813.9	823.9	994.3	20.7
Lettuce	417.5	143.6	572.1	339.1	499.0	170.7	213.3	312.7	46.6
Melon	477.4	185.1	243.1	240.8	156.3	194.6	381.6	318.9	(16.5)
Okra	658.1	423.6	244.6	302.8	311.8	263.6	215.5	263.6	22.3
Pepper (Hot)	114.2	124.4	178.1	76.1	82.8	64.8	48.2	92.8	92.7
Pepper (Sweet)	419.5	220.9	293.9	317.5	314.4	175.1	487.8	396.3	(18.7)
Pumpkins	159.5	249.3	191.2	179.7	166.4	188.0	528.9	508.2	(3.9)
Tomatoes	1,224.2	815.4	718.5	717.5	813.0	1,033.3	977.0	781.0	(20.1)
Livestock and Dairy Products ('000 kgs)									
Beef	136.1	144.4	150.8	161.2	150.3	147.5	139.6	153.1	9.7
Mutton	72.4	85.1	89.3	106.1	113.2	103.7	100.2	100.3	0.2
Pork	2,502.0	2,636.8	2,746.7	2,745.4	2,657.1	2,541.2	2,498.2	2,705.0	8.3
Poultry*	14,934.0	14,627.4	14,712.2	14,362.5	14,644.1	14,380.8	13,702.2	14,575.2	6.4
Veal	6.3	8.3	9.6	5.8	5.3	1.5	3.1	2.8	(8.2)
Eggs	2,305.0	1,902.5	2,002.2	2,231.0	2,107.5	2,732.7	3,384.1	2,915.4	(13.9)
Milk	6,762.3	6,694.4	7,013.7	6,701.0	5,810.3	6,146.1	3,987.6	4,966.0	24.5

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and Water Resource Management

* Chicken and Turkey.

APPENDIX 21 INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 1988 – 2014

Year	Total- All Industries	Mining And Quarrying	Electricity Water and Gas	Total Manu- facturing	Food	Beverages Tobacco and	Wearing Apparel	Wooden Furniture	Chemicals	Petroleum Products	Non- Metallic Mineral Products	Elec- tronic Compo- nents	Other Manufac- turing
Weights	1000	53	102	845	156	97	122	29	46	18	34	110	233
(Average 1982 = 100)													
1988	111.1	141.3	154.9	103.9	109.3	101.7	90.6	149.3	89.5	122.6	140.1	46.8	125.6
1989	115.0	132.9	159.3	108.6	106.8	104.6	71.4	187.7	109.0	129.6	150.7	51.2	140.5
1990	119.4	136.7	161.1	113.3	115.6	121.6	58.1	209.8	106.0	138.9	133.8	55.6	149.1
1991	116.4	130.4	165.1	109.7	125.3	122.1	46.5	133.7	101.9	132.1	129.0	49.5	149.7
(Average 1982 = 100)													
1992	108.7	119.8	167.3	100.9	119.2	117.1	30.4	100.6	80.2	113.0	90.2	71.5	137.4
1993	105.7	119.8	168.1	97.3	119.7	130.2	25.6	40.4	77.0	124.6	90.7	56.9	135.0
1994	111.5	123.5	174.6	103.1	123.3	141.1	15.6	47.3	72.5	127.8	118.1	52.3	152.5
1995	119.9	124.1	186.5	111.6	128.8	148.1	14.3	40.8	99.5	133.1	125.5	56.8	169.0
1996	120.0	124.2	193.6	111.7	135.8	138.1	13.0	51.9	100.6	136.0	125.4	60.5	165.9
(Average 1994 = 100)													
Weights	1000	26	177	797	148	113	21	16	35	214	35	44	170
1997	117.0	121.5	114.5	117.4	114.4	82.8	125.1	134.0	148.3	120.2	181.0	111.4	119.1
1998	100.3	160.1	117.8	94.5	120.1	101.8	95.5	101.1	135.7	13.2*	251.8	93.2	128.2
1999	97.8	188.2	120.6	89.8	117.8	110.5	88.3	41.5	134.9	0.0*	257.6	87.0	126.0
2000	96.1	179.8	122.2	87.6	109.5	102.8	84.2	35.7	110.0	0.0	265.1	81.7	133.9
2001	89.6	160.7	127.6	78.8	113.0	92.4	43.0	34.1	96.1	0.0	248.3	55.9	115.2
2002	91.4	171.4	132.1	79.7	120.3	79.6	28.8	134.3	96.7	0.0	270.8	54.4	109.3
2003	90.3	144.2	136.1	78.3	117.6	84.9	25.1	136.0	103.0	0.0	285.5	46.0	100.1
2004	92.6	158.0	138.6	80.2	115.0	87.1	25.7	192.9	115.7	0.0	294.1	53.5	97.7
2005	94.1	170.8	137.8	81.9	116.6	84.8	25.2	193.9	121.9	0.0	305.7	41.7	105.1
2006	95.3	165.5	149.2	81.1	116.4	73.9	22.2	169.1	118.4	0.0	320.6	45.0	108.6
2007	95.0	155.7	152.9	80.1	117.8	76.9	22.1	158.4	118.2	0.0	313.0	33.6	106.1
2008	93.2	143.5	152.2	78.5	115.3	84.3	12.0	166.7	118.8	0.0	290.4	32.2	101.2
2009	84.1	90.0	153.3	68.6	103.8	74.8	14.3	133.4	90.4	0.0	236.6	21.8	93.5
2010	82.8	99.4	156.5	65.9	99.1	84.9	8.0	119.6	90.2	0.0	204.5	27.0	85.7
2011	79.7	85.9	154.2	63.0	95.1	78.1	11.0	111.0	81.2	0.0	207.3	24.8	82.5
2012	75.8	79.1	154.9	58.1	94.9	73.9	12.2	107.7	78.9	0.0	164.7	15.6	74.6
2013	80.6	62.4	156.9	64.5	120.4	69.0	7.1	133.8	140.5	0.0	193.5	11.1	66.2
2014	78.2	68.7	158.3	60.7	113.2	66.2	7.8	112.4	167.5	0.0	148.2	9.5	62.8

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

* Refinery closed in January 1998 - all products imported

APPENDIX 22
SELECTED INDICATORS IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY
1999 – 2014

Year	*Share in GDP (%)	Total Expenditure (\$M)	Average Length of Stay (Nights)	No. of Beds	Hotel Room Occupancy Rate (%)	Arrivals	
						Stayover Visitors	Cruise Passengers
1999	14.8	1,332.5	7.6	11,006	55.9	514,614	466,280
2000	15.5	1,422.6	7.3	12,240	56.9	545,027	533,278
2001	15.0	1,373.5	7.2	13,176	53.0	544,696	527,597
2002	10.3	1,295.6	6.7	13,050	42.5	497,899	523,252
2003	11.8	1,465.1	6.8	10,822	49.9	531,211	559,119
2004	16.0	1,628.8	6.8	11,237	49.7	551,427	721,270
2005	12.9	1,770.5	7.4	n.a	53.8	547,098	563,588
2006	12.7	1,178.0	7.2	n.a.	n.a.	562,541	539,092
2007	13.5	1,049.0	7.4	n.a.	n.a.	572,937	616,354
2008	14.6	1,181.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	567,667	597,523
2009	14.4	1,149.7	n.a.	6,984	55.0	518,564	635,212
2010	14.7	1,222.7	n.a.	6,570	56.0	532,180	664,747
2011	13.0	1,411.8	n.a.	n.a.	60.6	567,724	609,844
2012	12.8	1,330.4	n.a.	n.a.	61.8	536,303	517,436
2013R	13.8	1,054.0	n.a.	n.a.	63.0	508,519	570,263
2014P	12.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	519,598	557,898

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

* GDP at Basic Prices

R = Revised

P = Provisional

APPENDIX 23
TOURIST ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE
1993 – 2014

Year	U.S.A.	Canada	United Kingdom	Germany*	Other Europe	Trinidad & Tobago	Other CARICOM	Other Countries	Total
1993	112,733	49,190	100,071	28,920	31,958	21,597	36,460	21,597	395,979
1994	109,092	52,286	123,455	31,524	35,602	22,138	35,799	22,138	425,630
1995	111,983	53,373	126,621	28,372	40,977	22,146	40,990	22,146	442,107
1996	111,731	54,928	139,588	25,867	35,505	15,786	40,966	22,712	447,083
1997	108,095	58,824	155,986	18,900	44,797	18,314	45,267	22,107	472,290
1998	106,300	59,946	186,690	12,109	52,936	19,785	50,573	24,058	512,397
1999	104,953	57,333	202,772	9,553	31,668	25,005	61,122	22,208	514,614
2000	112,153	59,957	226,787	7,850	26,138	23,215	64,209	24,387	545,027
2001	106,629	52,381	217,466	6,474	22,185	21,010	59,075	21,858	507,078
2002	123,429	46,754	192,606	5,931	19,397	25,559	64,118	20,105	497,899
2003	129,326	49,641	202,564	7,612	21,914	27,530	69,279	23,345	531,211
2004	129,664	50,032	213,947	6,970	23,060	26,492	77,845	23,492	551,502
2005	131,005	47,690	202,765	6,995	19,857	30,889	83,886	24,447	547,534
2006	130,757	49,197	211,520	7,478	21,922	34,480	82,496	24,691	562,541
2007	133,519	52,981	223,575	5,549	21,509	30,404	68,979	36,421	572,937
2008	131,795	57,335	219,953	6,098	25,727	28,385	72,254	26,120	567,667
2009	122,306	63,751	190,632	7,020	23,052	26,289	62,482	23,032	518,564
2010	134,969	72,351	181,054	7,260	23,962	27,259	58,923	26,402	532,180
2011	142,414	71,953	189,150	8,401	27,458	36,825	64,149	27,374	567,724
2012	130,762	72,020	173,519	9,182	27,937	38,005	58,482	26,396	536,303
2013P	120,583	67,299	168,731	10,300	30,764	31,614	55,680	23,548	508,519
2014P	118,508	65,813	186,823	11,992	32,744	27,915	50,815	24,988	519,598

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 24
POPULATION, RATES OF BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY
1982 – 2014

YEAR	Resident Population at December 31 (' 000 persons)	Birth Rate (Per 1000 pop.)	Death Rate (Per 1000 pop.)	Rate of Natural Increase (Per 1000 pop.)	Infant Mortality (Per 1000 births)	Rate of Population Growth (%)
1982	251.2	17.8	8.0	9.8	21.3	0.2
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	16.7	8.3	8.4	17.8	0.4
1986	258	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
1990	260.8	16.5	8.2	8.0	15.5	0.5
1991	262.5	16.2	8.7	7.5	15.3	0.4
1992	263.1	15.6	9.0	6.8	13.8	0.2
1993	263.9	14.3	9.1	5.2	9.8	0.3
1994	264.3	13.4	8.9	4.5	8.5	0.2
1995	264.4	13.1	9.4	3.7	13.2	0.4
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	5.5	10	0.2
2000	269.1	14.0	9.1	5	17	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	12.4	8.5	3.9	11.1	0.2
2007	274.7	12.9	8.1	4.8	13	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	13.7	0.2
2012	277	11.5	8.7	2.8	11	0.1
2013	277.5	10.9	8.2	2.7	7.3	0.2
2014P	276.9	10.5	9.3	1.2	10	-0.2

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

Ministry of Health

*Annual Reports of Chief Medical Officer

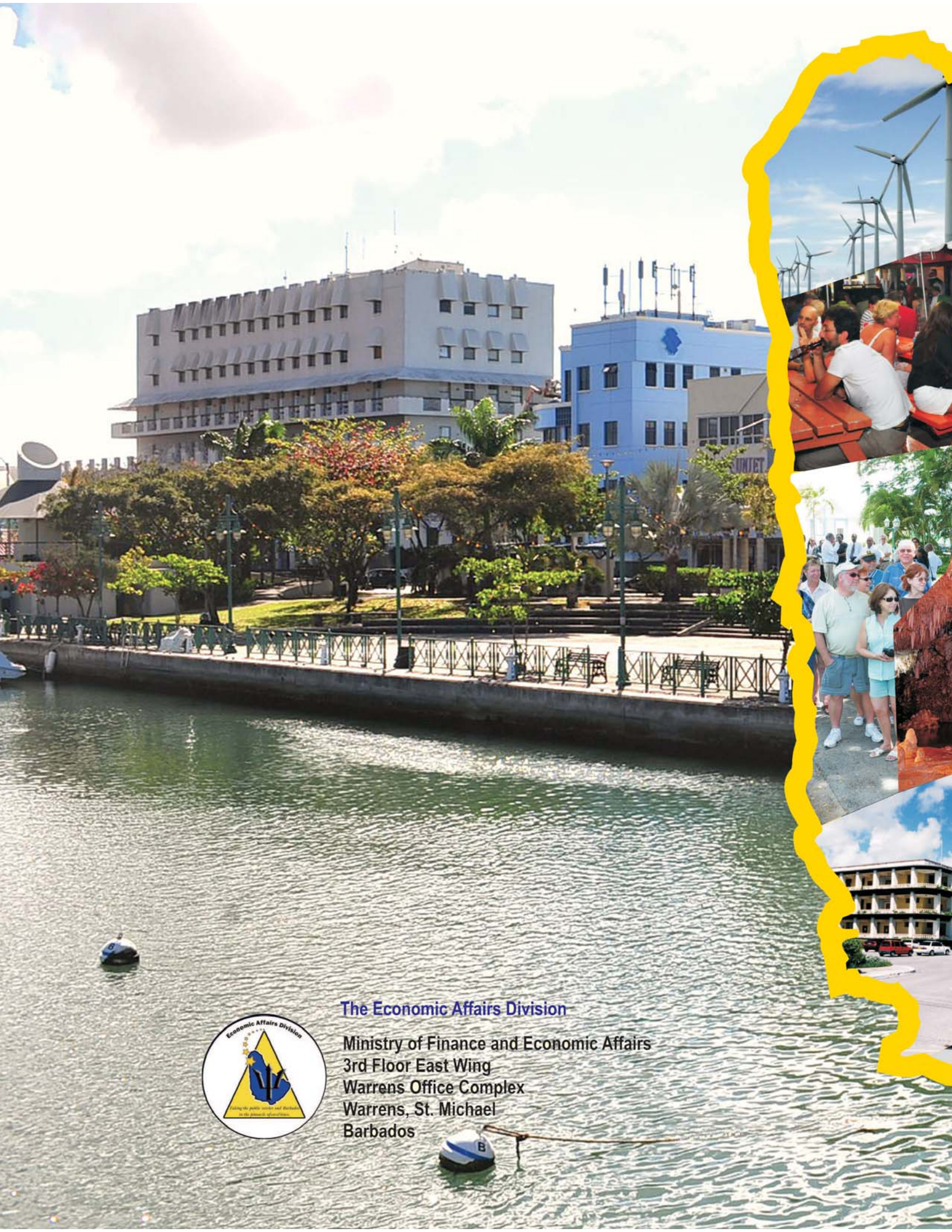
R = Revised

P = Provisional

APPENDIX 25
SPECIAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (STAP) DISBURSEMENTS
2008– 2014

Assistance	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013R	2014P	TOTAL ^P
Initial Diagnostic Process	738,827.00	211,224.00	72,994.00	29,848.00	31,975.00	2,500.00	5,938.00	1,093,306.00
Training Productivity Enhancement	595,180.00	313,592.00	115,961.00	67,182.00	23,007.00	186,476.00	314,195.00	1,615,593.00
Marketing	2,268,100.00	1,952,423.00	1,012,243.00	906,717.00	366,362.00	989,479.00	489,854.00	7,985,178.00
Equipment, Systems & Process Upgrades	1,141,634.00	1,099,833.00	89,070.00	110,936.00	501,991.00	720,708.00	112,974.00	3,777,146.00
International Standards Certification	230,173.00	71,988.00	79,844.00	68,872.00	135,482.00	6,325.00	-	592,684.00
Enhancement Programme BMA/SBA/CRAFT	134,673.00	166,109.00	110,549.00		50,750.00	535,778.00	224,004.00	1,221,863.00
Grants To Industry	-	-	-	33,766.00	-	-	-	33,766.00
Product Design	-	-	24,046.00	-	-	-	624.00	24,670.00
Fixed Assets	225,787.00	112,033.00	201,316.00	133,361.00	281,405.00	162,324.00	291,468.00	953,902.00
Market Research	-	23,775.00	49,979.00	77,503.00	136,422.00	89,760.00	18,635.00	396,074.00
Professional Services	-	24,601.00	-	-	-	-	-	24,601.00
Promotion - Pelican Craft Centre	-	-	4,505.00	13,165.00	-	-	-	17,670.00
Craft Supply Project	738,827.00	211,224.00	72,994.00	29,848.00	31,975.00	2,500.00	5,938.00	1,084,868.00
Intellectual Property	595,180.00	313,592.00	115,961.00	67,182.00	23,007.00	186,476.00	314,195.00	1,114,922.00
TOTAL	6,668,381.00	4,500,394.00	1,949,462.00	1,538,380.00	1,582,376.00	2,882,326.00	1,777,825.00	19,121,319.00

SOURCE: Barbados Investment Development Corporation (BIDC)



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