



**INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND COMPARATIVE
ADVANTAGE IN THE CARIBBEAN**

by

Denny Lewis-Bynoe
Research Department
Central Bank of Barbados

&

Professor Allan Webster
Department of Economics
U.W.I., Cave Hill

Presented at the Annual Review Seminar, Research Department,
Central Bank of Barbados
July 25 - 28, 2000

International Trade and Comparative Advantage in the Caribbean

by

Denny Lewis-Bynoe
Senior Economist
Research Department
Central Bank of Barbados

and

Professor Allan Webster
Department of Economics
The University of the West Indies
Cave Hill Campus
Barbados
and
Visiting Research Professor
Centre for International Business and Economic Research (CIBER)
Anglia Business School
Anglia Polytechnic University
East Road
Cambridge
UK

Correspondence Address:
Mrs. Denny Lewis-Bynoe
Research Department
Central Bank of Barbados
P. O. Box 1016
Bridgetown

May 22, 2000

ABSTRACT

This paper provides an empirical analysis of patterns of export specialisation by, in particular, member countries of CARICOM and in the Caribbean more widely. It focuses on the identification of important similarities and dissimilarities in the pattern of comparative advantage and international trade amongst these countries.

Empirical evidence is presented based on a consistent set of data for trade in goods in 1994. Analysis is conducted mainly by means of indices of revealed comparative advantage and of export similarity and is conducted in several stages. Firstly, patterns of export specialisation are assessed for CARICOM countries and key similarities and dissimilarities are identified. Secondly, this analysis is extended to other Caribbean countries and key similarities and dissimilarities between CARICOM and the rest of the Caribbean are identified. Finally, the degree of similarity between CARICOM exports and those of other regions of the world is analysed.

The paper finds that there is a high degree of diversity in comparative advantage and export specialisation between different countries in CARICOM and between CARICOM and the rest of the Caribbean. Whilst this diversity means that neither the CARICOM nor the Caribbean is a homogeneous entity in terms of international trade there also remains sufficient similarities to suggest that there is indeed common ground between Caribbean countries.

The paper uses these results to draw conclusions about the prospects for welfare gains arising from regional integration in the Caribbean. In particular, the finding of diversity of common elements, which is suggestive of competitive force, provides grounds for some cautious optimism.

1. Introduction

This paper seeks to provide a detailed analysis of the pattern of international trade and comparative advantage in the Caribbean. Key product areas in which CARICOM member countries have comparative advantage and the extent to which these advantages are overlapping are examined. To the knowledge of the authors, very few systematic studies of international trade and comparative advantage have been previously published for Caribbean countries. Though, Ramsaran(1993) and Gonzales(1993) provided partial assessments of the nature of Caribbean trade, these studies did not systematically address the issue of comparative advantage in the region and the potential benefit thereof for regional integration. The main objective of this paper, therefore, is to provide systematic empirical evidence on patterns of comparative advantage in Caribbean countries.

This paper presents empirical evidence on the pattern of trade in goods by Caribbean countries in 1994, the latest year for which a consistent set of trade data was available for an adequate sample of countries. The analysis is based on two sets of well-established techniques for the empirical analysis of international trade - indices of revealed comparative advantage and measures of export similarity. These provide an accepted basis for identifying both key similarities and key differences between countries in the pattern of comparative advantage.

Key findings of our analysis are, firstly, that individual CARICOM countries tend not to have an overlapping comparative advantage with other CARICOM countries in many goods. However, each individual country has a sufficient number of products in which their comparative advantage overlaps with at least one other CARICOM member and hence each country shares a common pattern of advantage with CARICOM as a whole. In addition, we find that a common

pattern of comparative advantage between CARICOM countries and other Caribbean countries is less than might be expected, although this conclusion does vary according to individual country.

Our analysis also has important implications for the future of regional integration within the Caribbean region. In the context of the recent changes in the global market place, small island economies, like those in the region, must face the challenges of growth, related to their small size and underdeveloped markets, while competing in a highly competitive global environment with fewer concessions. The question arises as to how they should position themselves to cope with these developments to ensure the survival and prosperity of their economies. The prevailing sentiment is that these economies need to form strategic alliances, which would better serve to buffer them against the ensuing global competitive forces. Regional trading arrangements among LDCs, especially among those countries in geographical proximity to each other, have found favour among development economists.

But, these arrangements can only be beneficial to those involved if there is potential for trade creation, which is contingent upon the existence of some competition among the group. In particular, the pioneering work on Customs Unions by Viner (1950) predicts that the static welfare gains from trade creation are likely to be larger the greater the extent of overlapping comparative advantage between countries. Our findings, therefore, suggest a degree of optimism about the potential for trade creation from regional integration in the Caribbean.

2. Approach and Methodology

To assess the pattern of comparative advantage in Caribbean countries this paper calculates indices of revealed comparative advantage (RCA). Specifically, the Balassa or relative export share measure was calculated for a sample of goods and sample of countries in 1994. This index

was first proposed by Balassa (1965) and (1977) and is defined as :

$$RCA_{ik} = x_{ik} / x_{iw} \quad (1)$$

where x_{ik} is the share of good i in country k 's total exports and x_{iw} is the share of good i in total world exports.

The general principal of the measurement of revealed comparative advantage is that the underlying determinants of comparative advantage (differences in relative prices or relative unit costs under autarky) are difficult or impossible to observe. Instead patterns of comparative advantage can be "revealed" from observed patterns of international trade. Readers are referred to Ballance (1988) for a more detailed exposition of the principle of revealed comparative advantage and to Greenaway and Milner (1993) for the application of this technique to developing countries. Discussions of alternative measures of comparative advantage can be found in Ballance, Forstner and Murray (1986) and in Webster (1990).

For the Balassa index the individual country is considered to have a revealed comparative advantage in a particular product if it exhibits a greater propensity to export the good than the world as a whole. That is, values of RCA greater than unity are taken to reveal an advantage and values less than unity a disadvantage.

RCA indices are normally calculated at the level of an individual product category or industry for an individual country. In our analysis we also calculate RCA indices for sample groups of countries. These can be shown mathematically to be equivalent to the (export) weighted average of the RCA indices for the individual countries included in the sample.

Whilst indices of revealed comparative advantage provide a valuable insight into the patterns of

revealed comparative advantage, either for a single product across different countries or for different products for a single country, they do not readily and easily identify the extent to which any two countries have an overlapping pattern of comparative advantage across all goods. To provide a summary measure of the degree of similarity in export patterns Finger and Kreinin (1979) proposed a measure of export similarity (XS). This index is defined as:

$$XS_{a,b} = \sum_i \min(x_{ia}, x_{ib}) \quad (2)$$

Where x_{ia} is the share of good i in country a 's total exports and x_{ib} the share of the same good in country b 's total exports. The index is, therefore, calculated by taking the minimum value of these shares across the two countries for each good. The resulting minima are then summed across all goods.

The export similarity index has a minimum value of zero (no similarity in export patterns at all) and a maximum value of 1 (identical pattern of exports). From the construction of the index it is normally applied to comparisons between individual countries. In our analysis we also use these indices to provide comparisons between individual countries and regional totals.

Both the analysis of revealed comparative advantage and that of export similarity require data at the level of detailed product categories on a consistent basis across CARICOM and other Caribbean countries. The Balassa index of revealed comparative advantage also requires data on world exports on a comparable basis. These data were obtained from the *World Trade Database* CD produced by *Statistics Canada*. This is essentially the trade data submitted by individual countries to the United Nations with important modifications to eliminate problems arising from unreported data and inconsistent classifications between countries. These data are presented at the 4-digit level of a modified version of the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). This gives details of exports for each country for a total of 671 different

categories of good for 1994 (the latest year for which consistent data were available at the time of undertaking the analysis).

Whilst these data provide an extensive coverage of trade in goods both by country and by product category they do not include trade in services. To the best knowledge of the authors there are no consistent disaggregated data for trade in services for either Caribbean countries or for the world as a whole. In consequence, an important limitation to the analysis presented in this paper is that services are not included.

3. Revealed Comparative Advantage and Export Similarity in CARICOM Countries

Table 1 presents the results of the analysis of overlapping areas of revealed comparative advantage for a sample of CARICOM countries. Not all CARICOM countries were separately identified in the *World Trade Database*. Our sample of countries includes all those separately identified. These comprise:

- > The Bahamas,
- > Barbados,
- > Belize,
- > Guyana,
- > Haiti,
- > Jamaica,
- > St Kitts and Nevis,
- > Suriname, and
- > Trinidad and Tobago.

For the purposes of analysis we defined a product to have an overlapping comparative advantage

amongst CARICOM members if 4 or more of these countries exhibited a revealed advantage in the same product category.

The most noticeable result of the analysis presented in Table 1 is how few product categories exhibited an overlapping revealed comparative among CARICOM countries. Of a total of 671 categories of good only 20 categories produced a revealed advantage for four or more CARICOM countries. The product categories involved are ones that might be expected. They include:

- > various categories of fish and seafood,
- > several agricultural and food products,
- > beer and soft drinks,
- > several raw materials (timber, gypsum and plaster), and
- > various types of clothing.

The finding that there are relatively few product categories in which there are overlapping advantages for CARICOM countries does not provide conclusive evidence that such countries have different patterns of advantage. CARICOM countries are all small economies by world standards and small countries are inevitably more specialised in their exports than larger ones. The results could, therefore, simply imply that there is a common but narrow pattern of export specialisation amongst CARICOM countries. Further analysis is needed to ascertain the validity of this argument. An examination of the product categories for which there are non-overlapping revealed advantages for CARICOM countries is necessary.

Table 2 provides the analysis and shows that individual CARICOM countries do indeed have revealed advantages that are not shared by partner countries. For the purpose of this analysis products with a non-overlapping advantage are defined to be those for which only one of the

sample of CARICOM countries exhibited a revealed comparative advantage.

As Table 2 shows there are some 114 categories of product for which only one CARICOM country exhibits a revealed comparative advantage. We conclude that this evidence demonstrates that the scarcity of product categories in which CARICOM countries have overlapping advantages is genuine. That is, the small numbers of overlapping product categories can not be attributed to a common but narrow range of specialisation in exports.

Another key feature of the results presented in Table 2 is the diversity of comparative advantage amongst CARICOM countries. Individual member states have advantages in a wide range of different product categories. These include:

- > different categories of agricultural and food products,
- > varied types of minerals, fuels and other raw materials,
- > chemical and mineral products,
- > metal goods,
- > clothing,
- > instruments, and
- > a variety of miscellaneous manufactured goods.

Based on the results of Tables 1 and 2 we conclude that, in terms of comparative advantage, CARICOM countries are diverse. To formalise and verify this conclusion we calculated export similarity indices between CARICOM countries. Table 3 presents these results.

Table 3 firstly reports export similarity indices between each of our sampled CARICOM countries and total world exports. Given that there is no absolute value of the export similarity index other than its limiting values of 0 and 1, export similarity indices with total world exports

serve as a benchmark. That is, countries, which have a higher value of the index between each other than they do individually with world totals, can be considered to be similar with each other. Export similarity indices between each CARICOM member and total exports for the sample of CARICOM countries are also reported.

With two exceptions each of our sampled CARICOM countries was markedly more similar to CARICOM (sample) total exports than to total world exports. The first of these exceptions was Haiti, which is only marginally more similar to CARICOM than world totals. The second was Barbados, which was found to be less similar in export patterns to CARICOM than world totals. Thus, we conclude that, in general, CARICOM countries do have some common ground in their patterns of comparative advantage and export specialisation which are not in common with the rest of the world. However, there are some important exceptions to this generality.

Table 3 also shows that it is comparatively rare for any two CARICOM countries to have a similar pattern of exports. With a sample of 9 CARICOM countries there are a total of 36 bilateral export similarity indices. These give varied results. Several CARICOM members are more similar to most other member states than to world totals. For example, Jamaica has a higher degree of export similarity with each other CARICOM member than with world exports with the single exception of Trinidad and Tobago. Likewise Suriname is more similar to five of the eight other member countries in the sample, with the exceptions being Barbados, Haiti and Trinidad and Tobago. Other member states are much less frequently similar to other CARICOM members in their export patterns. Trinidad and Tobago was found to be less similar in its export patterns to each other CARICOM member in the sample than to world totals, with the sole exception of Barbados. Barbados, in turn, was found to be less similar to each other member state than to world exports.

In conclusion, our findings show that some common ground in patterns of revealed advantage

within CARICOM countries does exist. Countries are, however, more likely to be similar to CARICOM overall rather than to other individual member states. There are also important exceptions to this. Most notably both Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago were shown to have export patterns, which are largely different from other CARICOM members.

4. Overlapping Comparative Advantage Between CARICOM and Other Caribbean Countries.

Table 4 presents details of product categories for which a revealed comparative advantage in CARICOM countries overlaps with a revealed comparative advantage in the rest of the Caribbean. That is, the table reports products for which a comparative advantage is revealed for the (sample) total of CARICOM exports and for which a comparative advantage is revealed for three or more other Caribbean countries. Again, the *World Trade Database* did not separately report data for many of the smallest countries so our analysis is restricted to a sample of Caribbean countries. The countries included were:

- > Bermuda,
- > The Cayman Islands,
- > Costa Rica,
- > Cuba,
- > The Dominican Republic,
- > Guadeloupe,
- > The Netherlands Antilles, and
- > The Turks and Caicos Islands.

Again, the most noticeable feature of the results presented in Table 4 is how few categories of product CARICOM share a revealed comparative advantage with more than three other regional

economies. Of the total of 671 product categories a revealed advantage, which is overlapping between CARICOM and other regional economies, was found for only 14. Since, from the analysis presented in section 3 above, we know that CARICOM countries have revealed comparative advantages in a diverse range of product categories we conclude that these results show that, in general, CARICOM does not share a common pattern of advantage with other individual countries in the region.

The areas in which a revealed advantage in CARICOM does overlap with a revealed advantage in three or more other countries in the region are, again, much as might be expected. They include:

- > shellfish,
- > fruit and fruit products,
- > miscellaneous minerals,
- > sugar and its products, and
- > under garments.

However, as we saw in section 3, the simple comparison of products in which different countries have a revealed comparative advantage does not provide a complete picture of the extent to which countries have similar or dissimilar export patterns and, hence, similar or dissimilar patterns of advantage. To more precisely assess these questions Table 5 presents export similarity indices between CARICOM countries and other Caribbean countries.

Export similarity indices between CARICOM countries and the world are again presented as a benchmark against which we can assess whether any two countries are more similar in export patterns to each other than they are with the world generally. Note also that the degree of export similarity between the sample total for CARICOM and total world exports is higher than for any

individual country. This simply reflects the observation that CARICOM as a whole inevitably has a much more diversified pattern of export specialisation and revealed advantage than any of its individual members.

The results presented in Table 5 show that, in 1994, not one of the samples of other Caribbean countries was more similar to (sample) export totals for CARICOM than for the world. This strongly suggests that CARICOM's pattern of exports is, in general, based on comparative advantages in a different set of products to other regional economies. At the level of individual CARICOM member countries the general picture is reflected for some countries. In particular, the export patterns of Barbados were found to be less similar to each country in the sample of other regional economies than to world totals. Trinidad and Tobago was found to be more similar to the Netherlands Antilles, only.

There are, again, important exceptions to this general conclusion. For example, Belize exhibited a high degree of similarity with Costa Rica, Cuba and Guadeloupe and the Bahamas with Bermuda, Cuba, Guadeloupe and the Netherlands Antilles. This again points to a degree of diversity in patterns of export specialisation both among CARICOM countries and amongst other countries in the region. A comparison of the results presented in Table 5 with those in Table 3 does, however, suggest that there is a more common patterns of export specialisation between one CARICOM country and another than between individual CARICOM countries and other regional economies.

5. Export Similarity Between CARICOM and the Rest of the World

The preceding analysis has focused on identifying both similarities and differences in the pattern of revealed comparative advantage within the Caribbean region. To provide a complete picture of the pattern of export specialisation for CARICOM countries comparisons with other regions

of the world are also needed. Calculating revealed comparative advantage indices for individual products for a large sample of countries would result in much unnecessary detail. For this reason the comparison of export patterns was based solely on the calculation of export similarity indices. These were calculated between CARICOM exports (sample total) and the exports of the following other countries or region's exports:

- > countries in the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA),
- > a sample of European Union (EU) countries,
- > a sample of African and Pacific economies, and
- > a sample of countries from other regions.

The results are presented in Table 6.

As might be expected the results presented in Table 6 suggest that the pattern of CARICOM exports is less similar to the pattern of export specialisation in both NAFTA and EU countries than it is to world totals. For NAFTA all member countries were shown to be dissimilar in their export patterns to CARICOM and for the EU Greece was the only exception to this general finding. Thus, in general, we can safely conclude that the pattern of comparative advantage in CARICOM is distinct from that prevailing in both NAFTA and the EU.

African and Pacific countries and, in particular, small island economies such as the Maldives, Mauritius or the Seychelles might be expected to be more similar to CARICOM countries. Our findings presented in Table 6 suggest that this is not the case. Each of the Maldives, Mauritius and the Seychelles was found to be markedly less similar in their pattern of export specialisation to CARICOM than to world totals. The most likely explanation of this finding is that small island economies must necessarily have a much narrower pattern of specialisation in international trade than larger economies. This makes it quite likely that small countries with

otherwise similar characteristics will have non-overlapping patterns of comparative advantage. Overall, CARICOM was found to be dissimilar both to the sample total of exports from African and Pacific countries and to each individual country in the sample for these regions.

Finally, since the sample of other countries were, a geographically diverse group we did not calculate export similarity between CARICOM and the sample totals for this group. Comparisons with individual countries resulted in mixed findings. CARICOM was found to be similar in its export specialisation to Indonesia and only marginally dissimilar to Egypt, Romania, Tunisia and Venezuela. At the same time it was found to substantially dissimilar to Israel, Malta and Taiwan. We, therefore, find a strong dissimilarity of CARICOM exports with those of the developed countries (NAFTA and EU) and with African countries yet a similarity with some middle-income countries such as Greece and Indonesia and a very weak dissimilarity with other middle-income countries such as Venezuela or Egypt.

We conclude that this provides some evidence that levels of development are potentially as important if not a more important determinant of patterns of comparative advantage than similarities in geographical location or size. A possible explanation of our finding of a high degree of diversity in patterns of export specialisation within the Caribbean is, therefore, that this is the result of divergent levels of development among Caribbean countries.

6. Implications for Regional Integration in the Caribbean

In recent times regional policymakers prompted by global developments have sought to intensify the efforts at regional integration, by accelerating the process of CARICOM integration with the formation of the CARICOM single market and economy (CSM&E). It is envisaged that the CSM&E, once fully established, would provide an avenue to expand trade by extending the gains from specialisation, increasing division of labour and economies of scale through trade in

intermediate goods among member countries.

This would have the dual effect of reducing the economic vulnerability of regional economies by diversifying their export base, while providing an environment for the acceleration of economic growth. These benefits are consistent with those espoused by the proponents of trade among developing countries. In their view, an arrangement, such as CARICOM would represent a viable strategy for the export-led growth among a group of developing countries. In theory, at least, such arrangements would function to accelerate the growth of these economies through widening trade opportunities. These arguments, however, presupposes that there is potential for trade creation among any group of countries, but this does not necessarily follow.

Viner's (1950) pioneering work on Customs Union altered the widely accepted belief that any movement to freer trade would also increase welfare. This position suggests that any CU that did not increase trade barriers against the rest of the world while eliminating barriers among members would increase the welfare of members and non-members alike. Viner's work, which was later fully developed by Meade (1955) and generalized by Lipsey and Lancaster (1957), however, showed that this outcome was not guaranteed but depended upon the circumstance under which the CU was formed. The result could increase or reduce the welfare of member nations and of the rest of the world. This is an example of the theory of the second best, which states that if all the conditions required to maximise welfare or reach pareto optimality cannot be satisfied, trying to satisfy as many of these condition as possible does not necessarily or usually lead to the second best position.

There are several conditions, which must be met if a CU is to be more likely to lead to trade creation and increased welfare. The potential for trade creation, rather than trade diversion, is greater under conditions of higher pre-union trade barriers of member countries and barriers on trade with the rest of the world, the greater the number and size of member countries, the

geographically closer members are and the greater the pre-union trade of economic relationship among potential members, to name a few. Critical, also, among these is the degree of competition among economies of member nations. A CU, among economies that are more competitive rather than complementary, provides greater opportunities for specialisation in production and trade creation/increase welfare. The success of the EU has been attributed largely to this factor, as well as geographical proximity and greater pre-union trade. CARICOM's success will also, dependent on these factors.

Our findings give scope for some optimism for the gains from regional integration amongst CARICOM countries. Some CARICOM countries do indeed have overlapping patterns of specialisation with others and most are at least similar with CARICOM as a whole. However, the potential for extending regional integration to other countries in the Caribbean receives a cautious optimism from our findings. Though, some CARICOM countries (most notably Belize and the Bahamas) have common patterns of specialisation with other Caribbean countries, most do not. Undoubtedly, the dissimilarity, lack of overlapping specialisation amongst CARICOM and NAFTA countries is suggestive of less potential for trade creation within a FTAA. Wider regional integration can nonetheless ensure some benefit provided that there are not substantial welfare losses in the form of trade diversion

7. Conclusions

The findings of our analysis suggest that CARICOM cannot be considered to be a homogeneous entity in terms of comparative advantage and international trade. Dissimilarities exist in patterns of export specialisation amongst member states. At the same time there are clearly some strong common elements to Caribbean trade patterns. Thus, whilst CARICOM might exhibit too high a degree of heterogeneity to be treated as a single entity it also has a sufficient degree of similarity among the trade patterns of its members to suppose that common characteristics and interests

exist.

What do these results imply about the question of overlapping specialisation among CARICOM member countries? The evidence clearly shows some degree of competition among CARICOM member countries. That is, there are sufficient competitive forces at work to be trade creating, which justifies the formation of CSM&E. Undoubtedly, this coupled with their geographically proximity and previously higher pre-union trade barriers implies a strong probability for some trade creation resulting from this CARICOM union. The magnitude of the overlap in specialisation, which might be considered low, may be indicative of limited opportunities, but these results only consider the static welfare effects of a Customs Union. A union, may however be justified on the grounds of other dynamic benefits which may arise from its formation. These are expected to result from the increased competition, economies of scale, stimulus to investment and better utilization of economic resources. Notably, if a CU is also a common market the efficiency gains are greater. The free community wide movement of labour and capital is likely to result in better utilization of the economic resources of the entire community. This is basis upon which development theorists have proported the formation of such arrangement among LDCs, as a means of capitalising on these dynamic gains. The presumption is that these dynamic gains are greater than the static gains and are significant.

Another more important feature of a CU which would be particularly relevant to the region at this juncture is the potential for enhanced bargaining power, more than is possible if all its members acted separately. The rapid movement toward WTO compliance and the formation of a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) brings the issue of bargaining power into sharp focus. The current global environment necessitates a rapid effective response by regional policymakers, which a fully integrated CARICOM might provide.

REFERENCES

- Balassa, B. (1965). 'Trade Liberalisation and 'Revealed' Comparative Advantage', *The Manchester School of Economic and Social Studies*, 33: pp 99-123.
- Balassa, B. (1977). 'Revealed Comparative Advantage Revisited: An Analysis of Relative Export Shares of the Industrial Countries, 1953-71', *The Manchester School of Economic and Social Studies*, 45: pp 327-344.
- Ballance, R, H Forstner and T Murray. (1986). 'Consistency Tests of Alternative Measures of Comparative Advantage', *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 69: pp 157-161.
- Ballance, R. (1988). 'Trade Performance as an Indicator of Comparative Advantage', in D Greenaway and C Milner (eds.), *Economic Development and International Trade*, London : MacMillan.
- Finger, J and M Kreinin. (1979). 'A Measure of "Export Similarity" and its Possible Uses', *Economic Journal*, 89: pp 905-913.
- Gonzales, A. (1993). 'The Caribbean and South-South Trade' in *Caribbean Economic Policy* edited by Ramesh Ramsaran, Warwick University of Caribbean Studies, chp.4
- Greenaway, D and C Milner. (1993). *Trade and Industrial Policy in Developing Countries*, London : MacMillan.
- Lipsey, R. (1960). 'The Theory of Customs Unions: A General Survey', *Economic Journal*, 70: pp 496-513.
- Meade, J. (1955). *The Theory of Customs Unions*, Amsterdam: North-Holland.
- Ramsaran, M. (1993). 'The Impact of the New Configuration arising from Globalisation and International Competition on Caribbean Economies - Possibilities for export expansion' in *Caribbean Economic Policy* edited by Ramesh Ramsaran, Warwick University of Caribbean Studies, chp.4
- Viner, J. (1950). *The Customs Union Issue*, New York: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
- Webster, A. (1990). 'Comparative Advantage: Assessing Appropriate Measurement Techniques', *Bulletin of Economic Research*, 42: pp 299-310.

Appendix 1

CARICOM

CARICOM was originally established as a partial economic union between the following Caribbean countries: Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Trinidad and Tobago. The main objective of the Community, as outlined in the Treaty of Chaguaramas (1973), was the economic integration of the member states by the establishment of a common market regime. It was envisaged that this would involve strengthening, coordinating and regulating the economic and trade relations among Member States in order to promote their accelerated harmonious and balanced development. In addition, it was recognized that there was a need to sustained expansion and continued integration of economic activities, the benefits of which would be equitably shared, acknowledging the need to provide special opportunities for the less Developed Countries (LDCs) of the Community.

In the two decades which followed the signing of the agreement, little was done to realise these objectives, though there was considerable dialogue. It was only around the early 1990s that Caribbean leaders, in the face of increasing competition and globalisation, sought to actively work towards the establishment of a CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSM&E). In the global economic environment of the 1990s it was deemed necessary to modify the original Treaty to include three other objectives. These were relating to the need for being competitive; organising for increased production; and for expanding trade and economic relations with other Caribbean and Latin American countries. The decision was taken to establish the CARICOM Single Market & Economy.

The CARICOM decision to establish a SM&E was interpreted to mean the development of a Common Market into an Economic Union. It was envisaged that it would serve as a market for goods and services and for factors of production with some degree of harmonisation of economic policies. The extent of the latter would be influenced by the objectives which the region has set itself, unlikely to be total integration. The CSM&E was to be phase in beginning with the establishment of a free trade area in 1992 with the removal of barriers to trade, including discriminatory trade measures and practices and the introduction of the Common Rules of Origin. This was to lead into the Custom Union with the introduction of the CET and the establishment of a Common External Trade Policy by the end of 1993. The Single Market was to become evident by 1994 with the implementation of free movement of services beginning in 1993 and continuing into 1994; the free movement of persons beginning in earnest in 1993 (the facilitation of travel would have been completed in 1992) into 1994 and beyond; and financial integration including the free movement of capital really starting to be facilitated by 1994. Finally, it was expected that after 1995 arrangements for the establishment of Monetary Union, which were being developed in parallel, would be more advanced.

This timetable has been subsequently adjusted due to considerable delays in the process, forestalled by individual countries' domestic considerations regarding their own self interest. A commodity-based CET with the related rules of origin was introduced in 1994. This qualifies

CARICOM as a Customs Union. CARICOM can be classified as a Custom Union¹.

Efforts are still ongoing to move towards a single market for which provisions must be made for the free movement of labour and capital among member countries for the formation of the common market. A single economy goes still further by harmonizing or even unifying the monetary and fiscal policies of member states. This is the most advanced type of economic integration.

In a bid to accelerate this process CARICOM member countries have sought to institute a number of protocols which will effectively amend the treaty of Chaguaramas. The first of these, which provides for the restructuring of the organisations and institutions of the community, and redefining their functional relationships, entered into force provisionally on July 4, 1997. Protocol II on the rights of establishment, provision of services and movement of capital has been ratified by some members. Protocol III addresses industrial policy in the community in a manner designed to optimise resource allocation and enhance international competitiveness. In order to achieve these stated objectives, the thrust of the draft articles is towards the established of an appropriate macroeconomic environment, complemented by the investment incentives, a sound legal infrastructure based on harmonised legislation in relevant areas, convergence of economic policies and the relevant supportive administrative practices. Trade liberalisation and the consolidation of various pieces of relevant amendments of the Treaty falls under Protocol IV. The transformation of agriculture production in the Community based on efficient, diversified internationally competitive, sustainable and environmentally friendly development is addressed in Protocol V. Protocol VI and VII relates to transportation policy and provision to assist the disadvantage countries, regions and sectors, respectively. Disputes settlement and rules of competition are addressed by protocols VIII and IX, respectively.

¹A custom union allows no tariffs or other barrier in trade among members (free trade area) and in addition it harmonizes trade policies (CET).

TABLE 1 : REVEALED COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE INDICES FOR CARICOM COUNTRIES - OVERLAPPING PRODUCTS (1993)					
SITC	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	GUAYANA	HAITI	JAMAICA	ST KITTS & NEVIS
0341	FISH,FRESH(LIVE/DEAD)OR CHILLED,EXCL.FILLETS	2.04	0.35	0.48	5.84
0342	FISH,FROZEN (EXCLUDING FILLETS)	1.64	0.00	0.03	21.43
0360	CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS,FRESH,CHILLED,FROZEN ETC.	10.63	1.94	2.13	0.96
0421	RICE IN THE HUSK OR HUSKED,BUT NOT FURTHER PREPAR.	167.83	0.00	0.00	5.57
0545	OTHER FRESH OR CHILLED VEGETABLES	0.07	0.00	4.26	1.07
0579	FRUIT,FRESH OR DRIED, N.E.S.	0.21	10.63	13.94	97.61
0585	JUICES,FRUIT & VEGET.(INCL.GRAPE MUST) UNFERMENTED	0.00	0.00	0.83	1.91
0611	SUGARS,BEET AND CANE,RAW,SOLID	282.14	0.00	68.27	30.43
0730	CHOCOLATE & OTHER FOOD PREP.TNS. CONTAINING COCOA	0.00	14.81	1.17	3.29
075A	NON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES,N.E.S.	0.00	0.92	7.33	27.40
1110	BEER MADE FROM MALT (INCLUD.ALE,STOUT AND PORTER)	0.00	0.00	1.79	1.30
1123	BEER MADE FROM MALT (INCLUD.ALE,STOUT AND PORTER)	0.01	0.00	4.71	3.21
1124	SPIRITS,LIQUEURS, OTHER SPIRITUOUS BEVERAGES,N.E.S	6.32	0.66	10.85	0.71
2732	GYPSUM,PLASTERS,LIMESTONE FLUX & CALCAREOUS STONE	0.00	0.00	3.73	1.77
5121	ACYCLIC ALCOHOLS & THEIR HALOGENATED DERIVATIVES	5.94	0.00	7.23	0.01
6342	PLYWOOD CONSISTING OF SHEETS OF WOOD	14.30	0.00	0.00	1.03
8423	TROUSERS,BRECKES ETC.OF TEXTILE FABRICS	0.31	7.46	3.85	1.03
8452	DRESSES,SKIRTS,SUITS ETC.KNITTED OR CROCHETED	0.80	98.57	1.78	18.76
8461	UNDER GARMENTS,KNITTED OR CROCHETED OF WOOL	1.23	9.12	36.47	2.55
8465	CORSETS,BRAS,SIERRES,SUSPENDERS AND THE LIKE	3.47	4.60	21.78	0.00

TABLE 1 : REVEALED COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE INDICES FOR CARICOM COUNTRIES - OVERLAPPING PRODUCTS (1993)					
SITC	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	CARICOM TOTAL	BAHAMAS	BARBADOS	BERLIZE
0341	FISH,FRESH(LIVE/DEAD)OR CHILLED,EXCL.FILLETS	1.65	0.10	0.21	0.61
0342	FISH,FROZEN (EXCLUDING FILLETS)	2.48	3.34	0.75	0.09
0360	CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS,FRESH,CHILLED,FROZEN ETC.	6.03	23.47	0.04	21.15
0421	RICE IN THE HUSK OR HUSKED,BUT NOT FURTHER PREPAR.	23.89	0.00	0.00	1.90
0545	OTHER FRESH OR CHILLED VEGETABLES	1.87	0.38	2.05	0.07
0579	FRUIT,FRESH OR DRIED, N.E.S.	13.84	0.17	0.91	47.75
0585	JUICES,FRUIT & VEGET.(INCL.GRAPE MUST) UNFERMENTED	3.39	0.00	1.83	105.87
0611	SUGARS,BEET AND CANE,RAW,SOLID	60.57	0.00	0.01	0.13
0730	CHOCOLATE & OTHER FOOD PREP.TNS. CONTAINING COCOA	1.22	0.00	0.01	360.78
075A	NON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES,N.E.S.	4.63	0.00	1.18	0.00
1110	BEER MADE FROM MALT (INCLUD.ALE,STOUT AND PORTER)	3.31	0.01	9.14	0.00
1123	BEER MADE FROM MALT (INCLUD.ALE,STOUT AND PORTER)	3.86	0.02	1.52	0.10
1124	SPIRITS,LIQUEURS, OTHER SPIRITUOUS BEVERAGES,N.E.S	7.71	24.82	12.25	0.20
2732	GYPSUM,PLASTERS,LIMESTONE FLUX & CALCAREOUS STONE	5.24	33.34	7.57	5.78
5121	ACYCLIC ALCOHOLS & THEIR HALOGENATED DERIVATIVES	18.18	2.81	8.86	0.00
6342	PLYWOOD CONSISTING OF SHEETS OF WOOD	1.41	0.00	0.02	0.00
8423	TROUSERS,BRECKES ETC.OF TEXTILE FABRICS	1.99	0.23	0.75	3.98
8452	DRESSES,SKIRTS,SUITS ETC.KNITTED OR CROCHETED	3.53	0.00	2.75	23.01
8461	UNDER GARMENTS,KNITTED OR CROCHETED OF WOOL	10.97	0.04	1.44	0.00
8465	CORSETS,BRAS,SIERRES,SUSPENDERS AND THE LIKE	6.75	0.00	8.90	2.58

TABLE 2 : REVEALED COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE INDICES FOR CARICOM COUNTRIES - NON-OVERLAPPING PRODUCTS (1999)

SITC	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	CARICOM TOTAL	BAHAMAS	BARBADOS	BELIZE
0015	HORSES, ASSES, MULES AND HINNIES, LIVE	0.24	0.00	2.10	0.00
0223	MILK & CREAM, FRESH, NOT CONCENTRATED OR SWEETENED	0.32	0.12	1.19	0.00
0224	MILK & CREAM, PRESERVED, CONCENTRATED OR SWEETENED	0.55	0.00	0.03	0.93
0240	CHEESE AND CURD	0.15	0.00	0.02	2.76
0343	FISH FILLETS, FRESH OR CHILLED	0.99	0.00	0.50	0.30
0460	MEAL AND FLOUR OF WHEAT AND FLOUR OF MESLIN	0.04	0.00	1.29	0.00
0470	OTHER CEREAL MEALS AND FLOURS	0.12	0.00	2.98	0.00
0483	MACARONIS, AGHETTI AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS	0.66	0.00	0.60	0.54
0542	BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS & OTHER LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES	0.58	0.00	0.52	22.55
0565	VEGETABLES, PREPARED OR PRESERVED, N.E.S.	0.56	0.00	2.28	0.00
0616	NATURAL HONEY	0.24	0.08	0.00	1.64
0620	SUGAR, CONFECTIONERY AND OTHER SUGAR PREPARATIONS	1.01	0.00	0.37	0.06
0712	EXTRACTS, ESSENCES/CONCENT. OF COFFEE & CHICORY	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
0742	MATE	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
1121	WINE OF FRESH GRAPES (INCLUDING GRAPE MUST)	0.09	0.00	1.16	0.34
1213	TOBACCO REFUSE	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
2119	HIDES AND SKINS, N.E.S WASTE AND USED LEATHER	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
2224	SUNFLOWER SEEDS	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
2225	SESAME (SESAMUM) SEEDS	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
2238	OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUIT, N.E.S.	0.20	0.00	0.40	0.42
2471	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS OF CONIFEROUS SPECIES	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
2481	RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY SLEEPERS (TIES) OF WOOD	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
2511	WASTE PAPER, PAPERBOARD, ONLY FOR USE PAPER-MAKING	0.65	0.02	0.99	0.00
2516	CHEMICAL WOOD PULP, DISSOLVING GRADES	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
263A	COTTON	0.05	0.00	1.03	0.40
2686	WASTE OF SHEEPS/LAMBS WOOL OR OF OTHER ANIM. HAIR	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
2772	NATURAL ABRASIVES, N.E.S.	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
2783	COMMON SALT; ROCK SALT; SEA SALT; PUR. SODIUM CHLORIDE	20.59	176.70	0.00	0.00
2784	ASBESTOS	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
2789	MINERALS, CRUDE, N.E.S.	1.17	9.95	0.10	0.00
2814	ROASTED IRON PYRITES, WHETHER OR NOT AGGLOMERATED	4.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
2919	OTHER MATERIALS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, N.E.S	0.37	3.21	0.00	0.00
2926	BULBS, TUBERS & RHIZOMES OF FLOWERING OR OF FOLIAGE	0.14	0.00	0.21	0.66
2927	CUT FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE	0.57	0.00	0.60	0.00
2929	OTHER MATERIALS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN, N.E.S.	0.25	0.29	0.00	7.94
3330	PETROL OILS & CRUDE OILS OBT. FROM BITUMIN. MINERALS	1.86	0.02	0.00	0.00
3345	LUBRICATING PETROL OILS & OTHER HEAVY PETROL OILS	3.35	0.00	0.12	0.00
3351	PETROLEUM JELLY AND MINERAL WAXES	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
3352	MINERAL TARS AND PRODUCTS OF THEIR DISTILLATION	0.30	2.65	0.00	0.00
3353	PITCH & PITCH COKE OBTAIN FROM COAL TAR/MINER. TARS	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
3354	PETROLEUM BITUMEN, PETROL. COKE & BITUMIN. MIXTURES	0.51	0.17	0.09	0.00
4241	LINSEED OIL	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
4243	COCONUT (COPRA) OIL	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
4314	WAXES OF ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE ORIGIN	5.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
513A	CARBOXYLIC ACIDS & THEIR ANHYDRIDES, HALIDES, ETC.	2.12	18.46	0.01	0.00
514A	NITROGEN-FUNCTION COMPOUNDS	0.34	2.84	0.01	0.00
515A	ORGANO-INORGANIC AND HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS	0.29	2.27	0.00	0.00
5415	HORMONES, NATURAL OR REPRODUCED BY SYNTHESIS	11.00	96.52	0.00	0.00
5417	MEDICAMENTS (INCLUDING VETERINARY MEDICAMENTS)	0.18	0.13	3.53	0.10
5419	PHARMACEUTICAL GOODS, OTHER THAN MEDICAMENTS	0.04	0.00	1.22	0.00
5543	POLISHES & CREAMS, FOR FOOTWEAR, FURNITURE OR FLOORS	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
5621	MINERAL OR CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS, NITROGENOUS	9.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
584A	REGENERATED CELLULOSE, CELLULOSE NITRATE, ETC.	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
591A	DISINFECTANTS, INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES, WEED KILLERS	0.54	0.00	11.65	0.00
5981	WOOD- AND RESIN-BASED CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	0.24	0.00	0.31	0.00
611A	LEATHER	0.13	0.03	0.00	0.00
6289	OTHER ARTICLES OF RUBBER, N.E.S.	0.06	0.00	0.13	0.00
6341	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE, SLICED/PEELED, BUT NOT PREPAR.	0.18	0.00	0.00	4.34
6359	MANUFACTURED ARTICLES OF WOOD, N.E.S.	0.33	0.01	0.31	0.27

TABLE 1 : REVEALED COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE INDICES FOR CARICOM COUNTRIES - OVERLAPPING PRODUCTS (1999)

SITC	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	SURNAME	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH REVEALED ADVANTAGE
0341	FISH, FRESH/LIVE/DEAD OR CHILLED, EXCL. FILLETS	6.38	1.44	4
0342	FISH, FROZEN (EXCLUDING FILLETS)	4.00	0.38	4
0360	CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS, FRESH, CHILLED, FROZEN ETC.	16.70	0.42	6
0421	RICE IN THE HUSK OR HUSKED, BUT NOT FURTHER PREPAR.	147.60	0.02	4
0545	OTHER FRESH OR CHILLED VEGETABLES	4.67	0.50	4
0579	FRUIT, FRESH OR DRIED, N.E.S.	21.62	0.15	5
0585	JUICES, FRUIT & VEGET. (INCL. GRAPE MUST) UNFERMENTED	0.00	1.64	4
0611	SUGARS, BEET AND CANE, RAW/SOLID	0.00	18.74	6
0730	CHOCOLATE & OTHER FOOD PREP'TNS. CONTAINING COCOA	0.29	1.62	4
075A	SPICES	0.00	7.72	4
1110	NON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, N.E.S.	0.00	7.03	4
1123	BEER MADE FROM MALT (INCLUDING ALE, STOUT AND PORTER)	0.00	2.52	4
1124	SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, OTHER SPIRITUOUS BEVERAGES, N.E.S.	0.00	7.03	4
1134	GYPSUM, PLASTERS, LIMESTONE FLUX & CALCAREOUS STONE	0.00	0.20	4
2732	ACYCLIC ALCOHOLS & THEIR HALOGENATED DERIVATIVES	0.03	47.34	5
6342	PLYWOOD CONSISTING OF SHEETS OF WOOD	1.64	0.02	4
8423	TROUSERS, BREECHES ETC. OF TEXTILE FABRICS	0.00	0.09	4
8432	DRESSES, SKIRTS, SUITS ETC. KNITTED OR CROCHETED	0.00	0.23	4
8461	UNDER GARMENTS, KNITTED OR CROCHETED OF WOOL,	0.06	0.42	6
8465	CORSETS, BRASSIERES, SUSPENDERS AND THE LIKE	0.00	0.04	4

TABLE 2 : REVEALED COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE INDICES FOR C#93)

SITC	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	GUYANA	HAITI	JAMAICA	ST KITTS & NEVIS
0015	HORSES, ASSES, MULES AND HINNIES, LIVE	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.59
0223	MILK & CREAM, FRESH, NOT CONCENTRATED OR SWEETENED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0234	MILK & CREAM, PRESERVED, CONCENTRATED OR SWEETENED	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00
0240	CHEESE AND CURD	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.03
0343	FISH FILLETS, FRESH OR CHILLED	0.61	0.00	0.17	0.35
0460	MEAL AND FLOUR OF WHEAT AND FLOUR OF MESLIN	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.08
0470	OTHER CEREAL MEALS AND FLOURS	0.17	0.00	0.02	0.00
0483	MACARONIS, PASTA AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.25
0542	BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS & OTHER LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
0565	VEGETABLES, PREPARED OR PRESERVED, N.E.S.	0.07	0.24	0.90	0.14
0616	NATURAL HONEY	0.00	0.64	0.61	0.00
0620	SUGAR CONFECTIONERY AND OTHER SUGAR PREPARATIONS	0.01	0.00	0.84	0.60
0712	EXTRACTS, ESSENCES/CONCENT. OF COFFEE & CHICORY	0.00	0.14	0.08	0.84
0742	MATE	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
1121	WINE OF FRESH GRAPES (INCLUDING GRAPE MUST)	0.04	0.00	0.14	0.14
1213	TOBACCO REFUSE	0.00	0.00	3.48	0.00
2119	HIDES AND SKINS, N.E.S. WASTE AND USED LEATHER	0.41	7.26	0.00	0.00
2224	SUNFLOWER SEEDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.39
2225	SESAME (SESAMUM) SEEDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.88
2238	OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUIT, N.E.S.	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.67
2471	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, OF CONIFEROUS SPECIES	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
2481	RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY SLEEPERS (TIES) OF WOOD	4.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
2511	WASTE PAPER, PAPERBOARD, ONLY FOR USE PAPER-MAKING	0.53	0.00	0.41	2.70
2516	CHEMICAL WOOD PULP, DISSOLVING GRADES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
263A	COTTON	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
2686	WASTE OF SHEEP'S/LAMB'S WOOL OR OF OTHER ANIM. HAIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.39
2772	NATURAL ABRASIVES, N.E.S.	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.08
2783	COMMON SALT, ROCK SALT, SEA SALT, PUR. SODIUM CHLORIDE	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.00
2784	ASBESTOS	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.26
2789	MINERALS, CRUDE, N.E.S.	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00
2814	ROASTED IRON PYRITES, WHETHER OR NOT AGGLOMERATED	57.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
2919	OTHER MATERIALS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, N.E.S.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
2926	BULBS, TUBERS & RHIZOMES OF FLOWERING OR OF FOLIAGE	0.00	1.17	0.13	0.91
2927	CUT FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE	0.00	3.63	0.60	0.44
2929	OTHER MATERIALS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN, N.E.S.	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.04
3330	PETROL OILS & CRUDE OILS OBT. FROM BITUMIN. MINERALS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3345	LUBRICATING PETROL OILS & OTHER HEAVY PETROL OILS	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.06
3351	PETROLEUM JELLY AND MINERAL WAXES	0.00	0.00	0.04	1.42
3352	MINERAL TARS AND PRODUCTS OF THEIR DISTILLATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3353	PITCH & PITCH COKE OBTAIN. FROM COAL TAR/MINER. TARS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3354	PETROLEUM BITUMEN, PETROL COKE & BITUMIN. MIXTURES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29
4241	LNSEED OIL	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.34
4243	COCONUT (COPRA) OIL	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
4314	WAXES OF ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE ORIGIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	74.73
513A	CARBOXYLIC ACIDS, & THEIR ANHYDRIDES, HALIDES, ETC.	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.10
514A	NITROGEN-FUNCTION COMPOUNDS	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
515A	ORGANO-INORGANIC AND HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS	0.19	0.00	0.03	0.00
5415	HORMONES, NATURAL OR REPRODUCED BY SYNTHESIS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28
5417	MEDICAMENTS (INCLUDING VETERINARY MEDICAMENTS)	0.12	0.00	0.06	0.00
5419	PHARMACEUTICAL GOODS, OTHER THAN MEDICAMENTS	0.01	0.28	0.00	0.00
5543	POLISHES & CREAMS, FOR FOOTWEAR, FURNITURE OR FLOORS	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00
5621	MINERAL OR CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS, NITROGENOUS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
584A	REGENERATED CELLULOSE, CELLULOSE NITRATE, ETC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.73
5914	DISINFECTANTS, INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES, WEED KILLERS	0.04	0.00	0.10	0.53
5981	WOOD- AND RESIN-BASED CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
611A	LEATHER	0.23	7.26	0.01	0.04
6289	OTHER ARTICLES OF RUBBER, N.E.S.	0.02	2.01	0.01	0.11
6341	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE, SLICED/PEELED, BUT NOT PREPAR.	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.12
6359	MANUFACTURED ARTICLES OF WOOD, N.E.S.	0.65	5.58	0.10	0.00

TABLE 3 : REVEALED COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE INDICES FOR CARICOM COUNTRIES - NON-OVERLAPPING PRODUCTS (19

SITC	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	CARICOM TOTAL	BAHAMAS	BARBADOS	BELIZE
6417	PAPER & PAPERBOARD, CORRUGATED, CREPED, CRINKLED ETC.	0.18	0.05	0.00	0.00
6560	TULLE, LACE, EMBROIDERY, RIBBONS, & OTHER SMALL WARES	0.47	0.03	0.60	0.00
6575	TWINE, CORDAGE, ROPES & CABLES, & MANUFACTURE THEREOF	1.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
6592	CARPETS, CARPETING AND RUGS, KNOTTED	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
6611	QUICKLIME, SLAKED LIME AND HYDRAULIC LIME	0.12	0.00	2.84	0.00
6612	PORTLAND CEMENT, CEMENT FONDU, SLAG CEMENT ETC.	2.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
6632	NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL ABRASIVE POWDER OR GRAIN	0.20	0.00	10.41	0.00
6638	MANUFACTURES OF ASBESTOS; FRICTION MATERIALS	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
665A	GLASSWARE	0.43	0.14	0.60	0.00
6666	STATUETTES & OTHER ORNAMENTS, & ARTICLES OF ADORNMENT	4.77	0.00	0.10	0.00
6712	PIG IRON, CAST IRON AND SPIEGELEISEN, IN PIGS, BLOCKS	20.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
6731	WIRE ROD OF IRON OR STEEL	12.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
6732	BAR & RODS, OF IRON/STEEL, HOLLOW MINING DRILL ST.	1.00	0.00	0.28	0.00
6781	TUBES AND PIPES, OF CAST IRON	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
6812	PLATINUM AND OTHER METALS OF THE PLATINUM GROUP	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
6841	ALUMINIUM AND ALUMINIUM ALLOYS, UNWROUGHT	1.74	0.11	0.00	0.00
691A	STRUCTURES & PARTS OF STRUCT., IRON, STEEL, ALUMINIUM	0.44	0.05	6.95	0.00
692A	METAL CONTAINERS FOR STORAGE AND TRANSPORT	1.25	0.06	34.34	0.38
6951	HAND TOOLS OF A KIND USED IN AGRICULTURE ETC	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
6960	CUTLERY	0.18	0.04	0.00	0.00
6998	ART. NES. OF COPPER, NICKEL, ALUMINIUM, LEAD, ZINC, TIN	0.09	0.01	0.24	0.39
6999	SEMI-MANUFACTURES OF TUNGSTEN, MOLYBDENUM ETC.	0.15	0.03	0.00	0.00
7133	INT. COMBUSTION PISTON ENGINES FOR MARINE PROPULS.	0.20	0.00	0.07	0.94
7243	SEWING MACHINES, FURNITURE FOR SEWING MACH. & PARTS	0.19	0.00	0.05	0.22
7259	PARTS OF THE MACH. OF 725-	0.14	0.31	0.00	0.00
7283	MACH. FOR SORTING, SCREENING, SEPARATING, WASHING ORES	0.27	0.06	0.33	0.05
7371	CONVERTERS, LADLES, INGOT MOULDS AND CASTING MACH.	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
7441	WORK TRUCKS, MECHANICALLY PROPELLED, FOR SHORT DIST.	0.13	0.03	0.00	3.00
7451	TOOLS FOR WORKING IN THE HAND, PNEUMATIC, PARTS	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.09
7511	TYPEWRITERS, CHEQUE-WRITING MACHINES	0.80	0.13	0.13	0.30
7642	MICROPHONES, LOUDSPEAKERS, AMPLIFIERS	0.61	0.00	0.06	0.07
7649	PARTS OF APPARATUS OF DIVISION 76-	0.04	0.01	0.17	1.17
7731	INSULATED, ELECT. WIRE, CABLE, BARS, STRIP AND THE LIKE	0.12	0.00	0.02	0.03
7751	HOUSEHOLD TYPE LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
7754	SHAVERS & HAIR CLIPPERS WITH MOTOR AND PARTS	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
776A	THERMIONIC, COLD & PHOTO-CATHODE VALVES, TUBES, PARTS	0.04	0.00	1.41	0.00
7784	TOOLS FOR WORKING IN THE HAND WITH ELECT. MOTOR	0.27	0.00	0.03	0.00
7788	OTHER ELECT. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	0.11	0.00	2.30	0.01
792A	AIRCRAFT & ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT AND PARTS	0.53	0.42	0.10	0.05
793A	SHIPS, BOATS AND FLOATING STRUCTURES	3.71	32.25	0.01	0.18
8422	SUITS, MEN'S, OF TEXTILE FABRICS	0.53	0.00	0.35	0.10
8432	SUITS & COSTUMES, WOMEN'S, OF TEXTILE FABRICS	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
8451	JERSEYS, PULL-OVERS, TWINSETS, CARDIGANS, KNITTED	2.03	0.01	0.00	0.00
8472	CLOTHING ACCESSORIES, KNITTED OR CROCHETED, N.E.S.	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
8481	ART OF APPAREL & CLOTHING ACCESSORIES, OF LEATHER	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
8484	HEADGEAR AND FITTINGS THEREOF, N.E.S.	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
8710	OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.03
8745	MEASURING, CONTROLLING & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
8822	PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM, PLATES, PAPER	0.03	0.03	1.05	0.00
8830	CINEMATOGRAPH FILM, EXPOSED-DEVELOPED, NEG. OR POS.	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
8921	BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, MAPS AND GLOBES, PRINTED	0.19	0.36	1.36	0.04
8922	NEWSPAPERS, JOURNALS, PERIODICALS	0.13	0.00	1.45	0.00
8928	PRINTED MATTER, N.E.S.	0.48	0.18	8.40	0.06
895A	OFFICE AND STATIONERY SUPPLIES, N.E.S.	1.10	0.03	0.07	0.00
8993	SMALL-WARES AND TOILET ART., FEATHER DUSTERS ETC.	0.13	0.01	0.08	1.71

TABLE 2 : REVEALED COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE INDICES FOR CA93)

SITC	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	GUYANA	HAITI	JAMAICA	ST Kitts & Nevis
6417	PAPER & PAPERBOARD,CORRUGATED,CREPED,CRINKLED ETC.	0.02	0.00	0.10	1.75
6560	TULLE,LACE,EMBROIDERY,RIBBONS,& OTHER SMALL WARES	0.08	14.34	0.35	0.05
6575	TWINE,CORDAGE,ROPES & CABLES.& MANUFACTUR.THEREOF	0.00	67.98	0.24	0.09
6592	CARPETS,CARPETING AND RUGS,KNOTTED	0.00	1.10	0.01	0.00
6611	QUICKLIME,SLAKED LIME AND HYDRAULIC LIME	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6612	PORTLAND CEMENT,CIMENT FONDU,SLAG CEMENT ETC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6632	NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL ABRASIVE POWDER OR GRAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17
6638	MANUFACTURES OF ASBESTOS; FRICTION MATERIALS	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.69
665A	GLASSWARE	0.13	0.48	0.07	0.00
6666	STATUETTES & OTH.ORNAMENTS;& ARTICLES OF ADORNMENT	0.00	0.29	0.01	65.48
6712	PIG IRON,CAST IRON AND SPIEGELEISEN,IN PIGS,BLOCKS	0.00	0.00	0.00	284.57
6731	WIRE ROD OF IRON OR STEEL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6732	BAR & RODS.OF IRON/STEEL:HOLLOW MINING DRILL ST.	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.20
6781	TUBES AND PIPES.OF CAST IRON	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.49
6812	PLATINUM AND OTHER METALS OF THE PLATINUM GROUP	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.14
6841	ALUMINIUM AND ALUMINIUM ALLOYS,INWROUGHT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
691A	STRUCTURES & PARTS OF STRUC.IRON,STEEL,ALUMINIUM	0.02	0.13	0.08	0.04
692A	METAL CONTAINERS FOR STORAGE AND TRANSPORT	0.03	0.00	0.82	0.01
6951	HAND TOOLS OF A KIND USED IN AGRICULTURE ETC	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.18
6960	CUTLERY	0.00	0.00	0.27	1.18
6998	ART.NES.OF COPPER,NICKEL,ALUMINIUM,LEAD,ZINC,TIN	0.00	3.97	0.00	0.03
6999	SEMI-MANUFACTURES OF TUNGSTEN,MOLYBDENUM ETC.	0.00	9.50	0.00	0.00
7133	INT.COMBUSTION PISTON ENGINES FOR MARINE PROPULS.	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.36
7243	SEWING MACHINES,FURNITURE FOR SEWING MACH.& PARTS	0.00	0.99	0.10	1.69
7259	PARTS OF THE MACH. OF 725-	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.48
7283	MACH.FOR SORTING,SCREENING,SEPARATING,WASHING ORES	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.19
7371	CONVERTERS,LADLES,INGOT MOULDS AND CASTING MACH.	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.45
7441	WORK TRUCKS,MECHANICALLY PROPELLED,FOR SHORT DIST.	0.00	0.27	0.04	0.53
7451	TOOLS FOR WORKING IN THE HAND,PNEUMATIC,PARTS	0.11	0.00	0.00	1.21
7511	TYPEWRITERS,CHEQUE-WRITING MACHINES	0.00	0.00	0.01	10.65
7642	MICROPHONES,LOUDSPEAKERS,AMPLIFIERS	0.01	0.00	0.14	7.80
7649	PARTS OF APPARATUS OF DIVISION 76--	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
7731	INSULATED,ELECT.WIRE,CABLE,BARS,STRIP AND THE LIKE	0.00	1.27	0.11	0.02
7751	HOUSEHOLD TYPE LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.61
775A	SHAVERS & HAIR CLIPPERS WITH MOTOR AND PARTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.17
776A	THERMIONIC,COLD & PHOTO-CATHODE VALVES,TUBES,PARTS	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
778A	TOOLS FOR WORKING IN THE HAND WITH ELECT.MOTOR	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.80
7788	OTHER ELECT.MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00
792A	AIRCRAFT & ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT AND PARTS	0.05	0.00	0.02	5.94
793A	SHIPS,BOATS AND FLOATING STRUCTURES	0.01	0.34	0.00	0.00
8422	SUITS,MEN'S,OF TEXTILE FABRICS	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.99
8432	SUITS & COSTUMES,WOMEN'S,OF TEXTILE FABRICS	0.36	0.00	0.00	6.68
8451	JERSEYS,PULL-OVERS,TWINSETS,CARDIGANS,KNITTED	0.22	0.55	7.01	0.02
8472	CLOTHING ACCESSORIES,KNITTED OR CROCHETED,N.E.S.	0.00	14.78	0.38	0.00
8481	ART.OF APPAREL & CLOTHING ACCESSORIES,OF LEATHER	0.01	1.20	0.00	0.15
8484	HEADGEAR AND FITTINGS THEREOF,N.E.S.	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.07
8710	OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.64
8745	MEASURING,CONTROLLING & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS	0.00	0.44	0.65	1.31
8822	PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM,PLATES,PAPER	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
8830	CINEMATOGRAPH FILM,EXPOSED-DEVELOPED,NEG.OR POS.	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.64
8921	BOOKS,PAMPHLETS,MAPS AND GLOBES,PRINTED	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.01
8922	NEWSPAPERS JOURNALS,PERIODICALS	0.00	0.40	0.08	0.21
8928	PRINTED MATTER,N.E.S.	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00
895A	OFFICE AND STATIONERY SUPPLIES,N.E.S.	0.00	0.64	0.02	14.86
8998	SMALL-WARES AND TOILET ART.,FEATHER DUSTERS ETC.	0.00	0.05	0.12	0.02

TABLE 2 : REVEALED COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE INDICES FOR CA

SITC	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	SURINAME	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
0015	HORSES,ASSES,MULES AND HINNIES, LIVE	0.00	0.05
0223	MILK & CREAM,FRESH,NOT CONCENTRATED OR SWEETENED	0.00	0.87
0224	MILK & CREAM,PRESERVED,CONCENTRATED OR SWEETENED	0.38	1.49
0240	CHEESE AND CURD	0.00	0.05
0343	FISH FILLETS,FRESH OR CHILLED	10.89	0.27
0460	MEAL AND FLOUR OF WHEAT AND FLOUR OF MESLIN	0.00	0.00
0470	OTHER CEREAL MEALS AND FLOURS	0.00	0.07
0483	MACARONIS,SPAGHETTI AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS	0.10	1.89
0542	BEANS,PEAS,LENTILS & OTHER LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES	0.00	0.12
0565	VEGETABLES,PREPARED OR PRESERVED,N.E.S.	0.83	0.53
0616	NATURAL HONEY	0.00	0.05
0620	SUGAR CONFECTIONERY AND OTHER SUGAR PREPARATIONS	0.00	2.26
0712	EXTRACTS,ESSENCES/CONCENT.OF COFFEE & CHICORY	0.00	1.25
0742	MATE	0.00	0.00
1121	WINE OF FRESH GRAPES (INCLUDING GRAPE MUST)	0.00	0.01
1213	TOBACCO REFUSE	0.00	0.00
2119	HIDES AND SKINS,N.E.S WASTE AND USED LEATHER	0.00	0.00
2224	SUNFLOWER SEEDS	0.00	0.00
2225	SESAME (SESAMUM)SEEDS	0.60	0.09
2238	OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUIT. N.E.S.	0.00	0.00
2471	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS,OF CONIFEROUS SPECIES	0.00	0.00
2481	RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY SLEEPERS (TIES)OF WOOD	0.00	0.85
2511	WASTE PAPER,PAPERBOARD,ONLY FOR USE PAPER-MAKING	12.17	0.00
2516	CHEMICAL WOOD PULP,DISSOLVING GRADES	0.00	0.00
263A	COTTON	0.00	0.60
2686	WASTE OF SHEEP'S/LAMB'S WOOL OR OF OTHER ANIM.HAIR	0.00	0.00
2772	NATURAL ABRASIVES,N.E.S.	0.00	0.90
2783	COMMON SALT;ROCK SAT,SEA SALT;PUR.SODIUM CHLORIDE	0.00	0.00
2784	ASBESTOS	0.00	0.01
2789	MINERALS,CRUDE. N.E.S.	0.00	0.00
2814	ROASTED IRON PYRITES,WHETHER OR NOT AGGLOMERATED	0.00	0.01
2919	OTHER MATERIALS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, N.E.S	0.14	0.02
2926	BULBS,TUBERS & RHIZOMES OF FLOWERING OR OF FOLIAGE	0.55	0.81
2927	CUT FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE	0.00	0.00
2929	OTHER MATERIALS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN, N.E.S.	0.00	5.83
3330	PETROL OILS & CRUDE OILS OBT.FROM BITUMIN.MINERALS	0.00	9.63
3345	LUBRICATING PETROL OILS & OTHER HEAVY PETROL OILS	0.00	0.17
3351	PETROLEUM JELLY AND MINERAL WAXES	0.00	0.00
3352	MINERAL TARS AND PRODUCTS OF THEIR DISTILLATION	0.00	22.87
3353	PITCH & BITCH COKE OBTAIN.FROM COAL TAR/MINER.TARS	0.00	1.48
3354	PETROLEUM BITUMEN,PETROL COKE & BITUMIN.MIXTUR.NES	0.00	0.00
4241	LINSEED OIL	0.00	0.23
4243	COCONUT (COPRA) OIL	0.00	0.00
4314	WAXES OF ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE ORIGIN	0.00	0.04
513A	CARBOXYLIC ACIDS,& THEIR ANHYDRIDES,HALIDES,ETC.	0.08	0.00
514A	NITROGEN-FUNCTION COMPOUNDS	0.06	0.00
515A	ORGANO-INORGANIC AND HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS	0.00	0.00
5415	HORMONES,NATURAL OR REPRODUCED BY SYNTHESIS	0.07	0.11
5417	MEDICAMENTS(INCLUDING VETERINARY MEDICAMENTS)	0.00	0.00
5419	PHARMACEUTICAL GOODS,OTHER THAN MEDICAMENTS	0.00	1.00
5543	POLISHES & CREAMS.FOR FOOTWEAR,FURNITURE OR FLOORS	0.00	30.09
5621	MINERAL OR CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS,NITROGENOUS	0.38	0.00
584A	REGENERATED CELLULOSE;CELLULOSE NTRATE,ETC.	0.02	0.51
591A	DISINFECTANTS,INSECTICIDES,FUNGICIDES,WEED KILLERS	0.20	0.01
5981	WOOD- AND RESIN-BASED CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	0.00	0.00
611A	LEATHER	0.00	0.04
6289	OTHER ARTICLES OF RUBBER,N.E.S.	0.00	0.00
6341	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE,SLICED/PEELED,BUT NOT PREPAR.	0.06	0.47
6359	MANUFACTURED ARTICLES OF WOOD,N.E.S.	0.06	0.47

SITC	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	SURINAME	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
6417	PAPER & PAPERBOARD,CORRUGATED,CREPED,CRINKLED ETC.	0.00	0.06
6560	TULLE,LACE,EMBROIDERY,RIBBONS,& OTHER SMALL WARES	0.01	0.40
6575	TWINE,CORDAGE,ROPES & CABLES,& MANUFACTUR.THEREOF	0.00	0.92
6592	CARPETS,CARPETING AND RUGS,KNOTTED	0.00	0.00
6611	QUICKLIME,SLAKED LIME AND HYDRAULIC LIME	0.00	0.15
6612	PORTLAND CEMENT,CIMENT FONDU,SLAG CEMENT ETC.	0.00	8.60
6632	NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL ABRASIVE POWDER OR GRAIN	0.00	0.04
6638	MANUFACTURES OF ASBESTOS; FRICTION MATERIALS	0.00	0.00
665A	GLASSWARE	0.00	1.14
6666	STATUETTES & OTH.ORNAMENTS.& ARTICLES OF ADORNMENT	0.03	0.12
6712	PIG IRON,CAST IRON AND SPIEGELEISEN,IN PIGS,BLOCKS	0.00	0.00
6731	WIRE ROD OF IRON OR STEEL	0.45	-0.56
6732	BAR & RODS OF IRON,STEEL,HOLLOW MINING DRILL ST.	0.00	3.07
6781	TUBES AND PIPES OF CAST IRON	0.00	0.15
6812	PLATINUM AND OTHER METALS OF THE PLATINUM GROUP	0.00	0.00
6841	ALUMINIUM AND ALUMINIUM ALLOYS,UNWROUGHT	24.84	0.00
691A	STRUCTURES & PARTS OF STRUC.,IRON,STEEL,ALUMINIUM	0.00	0.69
692A	METAL CONTAINERS FOR STORAGE AND TRANSPORT	0.00	0.31
6951	HAND TOOLS OF A KIND USED IN AGRICULTURE ETC	0.00	0.00
6960	CUTLERY	0.00	0.05
6998	ART.,NES.OF COPPER,NICKEL,ALUMINIUM,LEAD,ZINC,TIN	0.00	0.05
6999	SEMI-MANUFACTURES OF TUNGSTEN,MOLYBDENUM ETC.	0.09	0.00
7133	INT.COMBUSTION PISTON ENGINES FOR MARINE PROPULS.	0.00	0.01
7243	SEWING MACHINES,FURNITURE FOR SEWING MACH.& PARTS	-0.00	0.05
7259	PARTS OF THE MACH. OF 725-	0.00	0.00
7283	MACH.FOR SORTING,SCREENING,SEPARATING,WASHING ORES	0.00	0.30
7371	CONVERTERS,LADLES,INGOT MOULDS AND CASTING MACH.	0.00	0.03
7441	WORK TRUCKS,MECHANICALLY PROPELLED,FOR SHORT DIST.	0.00	0.00
7451	TOOLS FOR WORKING IN THE HAND,PNEUMATIC,PARTS	0.00	0.00
7511	TYPEWRITERS,CHEQUE-WRITING MACHINES	0.00	0.00
7642	MICROPHONES,LOUDSPEAKERS,AMPLIFIERS	0.00	0.01
7649	PARTS OF APPARATUS OF DIVISION 76---	0.01	0.02
7731	INSULATED,ELECT.WIRE,CABLE,BARS,STRIP AND THE LIKE	0.00	0.21
7751	HOUSEHOLD TYPE LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT	0.00	0.00
7754	SHAVERS & HAIR CLIPPERS WITH MOTOR AND PARTS	0.00	0.00
776A	THERMIONIC,COLD & PHOTO-CATHODE VALVES,TUBES,PARTS	0.03	0.00
7784	TOOLS FOR WORKING IN THE HAND WITH ELECT.MOTOR	0.00	0.00
7788	OTHER ELECT.MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	0.01	0.00
792A	AIRCRAFT & ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT AND PARTS	0.00	0.13
793A	SHIPS,BOATS AND FLOATING STRUCTURES	0.00	0.10
8422	SUITS,MENS,OF TEXTILE FABRICS	0.90	0.08
8432	SUITS & COSTUMES,WOMENS,OF TEXTILE FABRICS	0.00	0.74
8451	JERSEYS,PULL-OVERS,TWINSETS,CARDIGANS,KNITTED	0.00	0.05
8472	CLOTHING ACCESSORIES,KNITTED OR CROCHETED,N.E.S.	0.00	0.00
8481	ART.OF APPAREL & CLOTHING ACCESSORIES,OF LEATHER	0.10	0.01
8484	HEADGEAR AND FITTINGS THEREOF,N.E.S.	0.00	0.49
8710	OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS	0.00	0.00
8745	MEASURING,CONTROLLING & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS	0.07	0.04
8822	PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM,PLATES,PAPER	0.00	0.00
8830	CINEMATOGRAPH FILM,EXPOSED-DEVELOPED,NEG.OR POS.	0.00	0.00
8921	BOOKS,PAMPHLETS,MAPS AND GLOBES,PRINTED	0.02	0.28
8922	NEWSPAPERS, JOURNALS,PERIODICALS	0.07	0.14
8928	PRINTED MATTER,N.E.S.	0.01	0.67
895A	OFFICE AND STATIONERY SUPPLIES,N.E.S.	0.05	0.02
8998	SMALL-WARES AND TOILET ART.,FEATHER DUSTERS ETC.	0.00	0.15

COUNTRY/REGION	COMPARISON COUNTRY									
	WORLD TOTAL	CARICOM TOTAL	BARBADOS	BELIZE	GUYANA	HAITI	JAMAICA	ST KITTS & NEVIS	SURINAME	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
BAHAMAS	13.4%	30.0%	8.6%	12.4%	16.8%	2.6%	19.7%	6.6%	22.2%	16.4%
BARBADOS	27.0%	25.7%	N/A	17.4%	14.4%	8.1%	18.1%	9.9%	3.2%	25.5%
BELIZE	12.2%	21.0%		N/A	32.3%	13.9%	16.8%	21.1%	13.2%	7.4%
GUYANA	9.2%	37.1%			N/A	3.4%	36.6%	7.1%	18.9%	7.0%
JAMAICA	11.7%	15.4%				N/A	15.0%	10.7%	4.4%	3.0%
ST KITTS & NEVIS	12.7%	47.9%					N/A	14.2%	21.0%	8.8%
SURINAME	6.5%	22.8%						N/A	9.7%	10.0%
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	17.6%	40.8%							N/A	1.6%

TABLE 4 : OVERLAPPING AREAS OF COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE BETWEEN CARIBCOAM AND THE REST OF THE CARIBBEAN (1993)

SITC	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	CARIBCOAM TOTAL	BERMUDA	CAYMAN ISLANDS	COSTA RICA	CUBA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
0360	CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS, FRESH, CHILLED, FROZEN ETC.	6.03	0.00	15.87	3.79	14.44	0.11
0422	RICE SEMI-MILLED OR WHOLLY MILLED, BROKEN RICE	1.94	23.82	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.94
0579	FRUIT, FRESH OR DRIED, N.E.S.	13.84	0.20	0.00	108.42	0.03	5.78
0585	JUICES; FRUIT & VEGET. (INCL. GRAPE MUST) UNFERMENTED	3.39	0.00	0.00	6.10	9.41	1.92
0611	SUGARS; BEET AND CANE, RAW, SOLID	60.57	0.00	0.00	15.93	380.92	0.00
0619	OTHER SUGARS; SUGAR SYRUPS; ARTIFICIAL HONEY; CARAMEL	2.44	0.00	0.00	0.55	33.91	10.37
0711	COFFEE, WHETHER OR NOT ROASTED OR FREED OF CAFFEINE	1.52	0.00	1.16	48.66	3.72	11.44
0812	BRAN, SHARES & OTHER RESIDUES DERIVED FROM SIFTING	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	1.17
1124	SPIRITS; LIQUEURS, OTHER SPIRITUOUS BEVERAGES, N.E.S.	7.71	18.23	0.00	0.83	2.33	0.22
2709	MINERALS, CRUDE, N.E.S.	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.02	2.55
3341	MOTOR SPIRIT AND OTHER LIGHT OILS	4.23	3.34	0.16	0.39	0.00	0.00
5621	MINERAL OR CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS, NITROGENOUS	9.60	2.86	0.00	6.82	0.00	1.43
6428	ART. OF PAPER PULP, PAPER, PAPERBOARD, CELLU. WADDING	1.82	0.00	0.00	2.87	0.00	3.11
8451	UNDER GARMENTS, KNITTED OR CROCHETED OF WOOL	10.97	0.00	0.00	1.11	0.00	3.62

TABLE 4 : OVERLAPPING AREAS OF COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE BETWEEN

SITC	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	GUADELOUPE	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	NUMBER OF OTHER CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES WITH RCA
0360	CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS, FRESH, CHILLED, FROZEN ETC.	0.19	0.16	127.10	4.00
0422	RICE SEMI-MILLED OR WHOLLY MILLED, BROKEN RICE	6.78	61.56	0.00	3.00
0579	FRUIT, FRESH OR DRIED, N.E.S.	105.92	0.00	0.00	3.00
0585	JUICES; FRUIT & VEGET. (INCL. GRAPE MUST) UNFERMENTED	4.86	0.00	0.00	4.00
0611	SUGARS; BEET AND CANE, RAW, SOLID	114.08	0.00	0.00	3.00
0619	OTHER SUGARS; SUGAR SYRUPS; ARTIFICIAL HONEY; CARAMEL	2.58	0.67	0.00	3.00
0711	COFFEE, WHETHER OR NOT ROASTED OR FREED OF CAFFEINE	6.76	1.25	0.00	5.00
0812	BRAN, SHARES & OTHER RESIDUES DERIVED FROM SIFTING	29.30	0.16	0.00	3.00
1124	SPIRITS; LIQUEURS, OTHER SPIRITUOUS BEVERAGES, N.E.S.	3.81	61.65	0.00	3.00
2709	MINERALS, CRUDE, N.E.S.	29.02	23.62	0.00	3.00
3341	MOTOR SPIRIT AND OTHER LIGHT OILS	0.23	0.00	0.00	3.00
5621	MINERAL OR CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS, NITROGENOUS	1.16	0.05	0.00	3.00
6428	ART. OF PAPER PULP, PAPER, PAPERBOARD, CELLU. WADDING	0.15	0.18	3.40	3.00
8451	UNDER GARMENTS, KNITTED OR CROCHETED OF WOOL				

TABLE 5 : EXPORT SIMILARITY INDICES BETWEEN CARICOM AND OTHER CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

CARICOM COUNTRY	COMPARISON COUNTRY	WORLD	BERMUDA	CAYMAN ISLANDS	COSTA RICA	CUBA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	GUADELOUPE	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	TURKS & CAICOS IS.
CARICOM		26.8%	13.0%	4.7%	20.3%	22.1%	14.5%	24.7%	21.6%	5.5%
BAHAMAS		13.4%	24.8%	7.4%	9.2%	21.1%	5.1%	23.9%	20.2%	10.1%
BARBADOS		27.0%	7.6%	2.0%	18.1%	10.1%	18.3%	22.3%	19.2%	1.8%
BELIZE		12.2%	3.4%	6.6%	20.9%	38.0%	7.3%	28.5%	4.1%	10.3%
GUYANA		9.2%	6.7%	5.0%	7.7%	36.1%	5.0%	14.0%	4.7%	5.8%
HAITI		11.7%	1.1%	1.8%	22.9%	2.8%	17.6%	5.5%	1.8%	3.4%
JAMAICA		12.7%	5.3%	1.9%	17.1%	23.2%	17.1%	16.3%	3.2%	5.9%
ST. KITTS & NEVIS		16.5%	14.8%	5.1%	36.2%	4.6%	8.1%	38.7%	5.7%	7.3%
SURINAME		6.5%	5.7%	7.3%	12.3%	30.1%	5.5%	8.2%	4.3%	5.9%
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO		17.6%	5.7%	1.9%	12.0%	4.1%	5.1%	15.6%	36.9%	1.4%

TABLE 6 : EXPORT SIMILARITY INDICES BETWEEN CARICOM (SAMPLE TOTAL) AND OTHER COUNTRIES

COMPARISON COUNTRY	EXPORT SIMILARITY
WORLD - TOTAL	26.8%
NAFTA - TOTAL	20.0%
CANADA	19.2%
MEXICO	21.9%
USA	17.4%
EUROPEAN UNION - SAMPLE TOTAL	21.4%
BELGIUM	19.3%
FRANCE	18.7%
GERMANY	16.8%
GREECE	33.4%
PORTUGAL	22.4%
SWEDEN	15.0%
TURKEY	22.3%
UK	25.0%
AFRICA-PACIFIC - SAMPLE TOTAL	24.9%
FIJI	18.5%
KENYA	9.5%
KIRIBATI	10.4%
MALDIVES	9.5%
MAURITIUS	18.6%
NIGERIA	9.5%
PHILIPPINES	19.4%
SOUTH AFRICA	13.4%
SENEGAL	7.9%
SEYCHELLES	6.7%
SOLOMONS	3.2%
OTHER	16.6%
AUSTRALIA	20.2%
BRAZIL	20.2%
CYPRUS*	19.8%
CZECHOSLAV	21.2%
EGYPT	25.9%
INDONESIA	27.5%
ISRAEL	14.4%
MALTA	12.1%
ROMANIA	25.1%
SRI LANKA	18.7%
TAIWAN	12.8%
THAILAND	22.0%
TUNISIA	24.3%
VENEZUELA	24.8%