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<b>WECAFC LESSER ANTILLES FISHERIES COMMITTEE</b> Tenth Session
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<b>STATUS AND TRENDS OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE IN THE WECAFC REGION</b>

## SUMMARY

This document examines recent and longer-term trends in fishery production and in fishery-product utilisation and trade in the WECAFC region. It also includes a brief discussion of a few selected issues of regional and international importance

### Introduction

1. Fisheries in the WECAFC region make an important contribution to the economy and society of member countries in terms of food supply and food security, employment generation, foreign currency earnings and regional coastal development. As is well known, fisheries activities pursued in the WECAFC region form a complex production system for the commercial exploitation (capture, processing and distribution and marketing) of fish stocks, many of which are straddling or highly migratory stocks. Small scale fisheries occur in all countries of the region and coexist with production on semi-industrial or industrial scale in the same country. These fisheries activities are heavily dependent in terms of service and infrastructure and sell their output on local, national and international markets. An examination of its situation and prevailing trends, as an integral part of national fisheries sectors, can provide useful information for a discussion aimed at, *inter alia*, identifying policy tools and measures that can help to ensure its sustainable development. To facilitate this approach, the document considers various levels of information aggregation, from the broader fisheries sector context to the specific WECAFC fisheries.

### Fish production. Overview

2. In 2005, total fishery production in the WECAFC countries was reported to be 9.2 million tonnes, of which 1.0 million from aquaculture practices. This is the lowest level registered of fish production after the peak for the period 1996-2005 reached in 2002 (Table 1). A slight decline in capture fisheries production explains this short-term trend. The lowest level of fish production during the above mentioned period had been touched in 1998 with 8.5 million tonnes.

3. As it is known, the composition of total capture fisheries production of many WECAFC countries include, in addition to catches in the WECAFC area, captures from other marine areas and from inland water bodies. WECAFC countries total capture fisheries production (including catches in fisheries other than those of the Western Central Atlantic) amounted to 8.1 million metric tons in 2005; this represented 86 percent of total fish production. This is the lowest level registered of capture fisheries fish production since the peak for the period 1996-2005 had been reached in 2002 (Table 1) and it is explained by a slight decrease in marine capture fisheries landings. Landings from inland fisheries amounted to 464 000 tonnes in 2005, representing 5.7 per cent of total catches and showing a slight decrease in relation to the peak level of the decade under consideration which was reached in 2004.

4. The WECAFC region marine capture fisheries production has remained fairly stable since the mid-1890s. The catches of the member countries in the maritime area under WECAFC jurisdiction totalled 1.5 million tons in 2005. The stability referred above is also reflected in terms of the share of the 1.8 per cent of the total world marine catch that is accounted for by the WECAFC catch in 2005, which is a level very close to those of the preceding years in the decade under review. In 2005, these catches were equivalent to 18 percent of the total catch recorded by the countries of the region and 16 percent of the member countries' total fish production. The United States has traditionally accounted for a sizeable share of WECAFC marine catches; in 2005, its share amounted to 43 percent.

5. Aquaculture production amounted to 1.0 million tonnes in 2005 showing a decrease in relation to the peak level reached in 2003. Its share in total fish production of WECAFC countries maintained the level of 11 percent. In the longer term, production in 2005 was almost twice the level reached in 1996. Aquaculture production in the WECAFC marine environment amounted to 117 000 metric tons (11 percent of total aquaculture output) in 2005. Output originating in this environment has displayed an upward trend during the last years. This trend is closely associated with production trends in the United States, which accounts for over 50 percent of the total complemented by increases in production registered in Belize, Colombia and Venezuela.

### **Fish utilization and fish consumption**

6. During the period 2001-2003 about 83 percent of estimated WECAFC countries fishery production was used for direct human consumption. The remaining 17 percent was directed to non-food uses, mainly the manufacture of fish-meal and oil. The non-food use of fish is well below the world level of 24 per cent.

7. Average annual per capita consumption in the countries of the WECAFC region was estimated in 14.4 kg in 2001/2003 (Table 2) and it is the historical highest peak for the region. The figure for the immediately preceding three-year period had been estimated in 13.4 kg. These levels are somewhat below the estimated worldwide average of 16.6 kg. If the United States is excluded, the annual consumption per capita for 2001/2003 comes to 8,6 kg. This is higher than the 8 kg figure estimated for 1991/1993. Thus, the region as a whole has succeeded in maintaining a growth rate for the supply of fish as food during the period 2001/2003 that is very close to the population growth rate. However, a more detailed examination of the data, broken down by countries and groups of countries (Table 2), reveals a marked degree of disparity reflecting a wide range of different situations in terms of fish supply and demand in the WECAFC region. Although detailed information on the subject is lacking and as pointed out in earlier reports, the possibility exists that, in countries where tourism is increasingly generating a large part of additional demand for fish, the indicator of per capita consumption could be overestimated and may be declining in some countries.

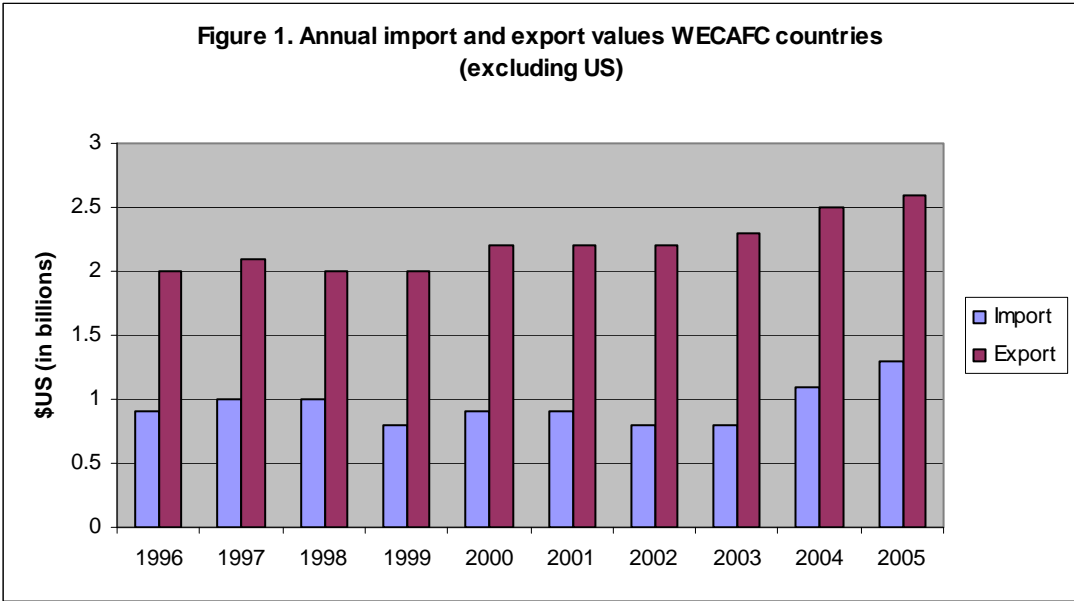
**International trade in fishery products**

8. Total WECAFC countries trade in fish and fish products reached a record export value of US\$ 6.9 billions in 2005 (Table 3), representing 8.8 per cent of the world total.. The United States are the region’s main exporter and in 2005 had fish exports worth US\$ 4.3 billion followed by Mexico with US\$ 0.6 billion and Brazil and Panama with 0.4 billion. On average, the value of the region’s exports for the last five years (excluding the United States) has accounted for around 38 percent of the total. Fresh, chilled and frozen fish and frozen crustaceans and molluscs are by far the most important traded product categories.

9. In terms of quantity, exports in live weight equivalent terms in 2001/2003 accounted for 24 % of total fishery and aquaculture production, confirming fish as one of the most highly traded food and feed commodities. This share had remained constant at the level of 20 percent since the start of the 1990s. If the United States data is detracted from the calculations, it turns out that the rest of the countries in the region exported 18 percent of their total output during that three-year period. It should be noted that the volumes exported by this group of countries, measured as a percentage of their total fisheries output and as total exported volumes has been increasing steadily between 1992 when it was of 11 percent.

10. During 2005 the United States accounted for 90 percent of total imports, measured by value (US\$ 12.4 billion). This country’s share has maintained at such levels during the last three years. Excluding US data, the value of the fish imports corresponding to the rest of the countries of the region has been declining from 1997 until 2003. However, in 2004 and 2005 fish imports value increased for this group of countries reaching a peak of US\$ 1.3 billion in the last mentioned year. (Table 3).

11. Annual trends in trade balance (calculated by comparing the value of the imports and exports of the countries of the region, excluding the United States) for the period 1995-2004 show the remaining group of countries as net exporters (Figure 1). Increasing yearly positive trade surpluses reached a peak in 2003, stabilizing at such high levels in the following two years due to an also increasing trend in fish imports value as mentioned in the previous paragraph.



Source: FAOFISHTAT

12. As regards the breakdown of regional imports (measured by value) in terms of the different types of fishery products, the items at the top of the list are frozen crustaceans and molluscs and fresh, chilled and frozen fish, in that order. However, the order changes if the United States' imports are not included in the statistics. In that case, fresh, chilled and frozen fish head up the list, followed by dried, salted and smoked fish, frozen crustaceans and molluscs, and canned fish. Brazil is the main importer of dried, salted and smoked fish. Fairly sizeable amounts of these products are also imported by Haiti, Jamaica and the Dominican Republic. Lately, frozen fish products are facing increasing demand from the tourism sector in many countries of the region.

13. Not considering the United States, the rest of the countries of the region still import more than they export in terms of volume, but in value terms they continue to maintain a net surplus. This group of countries is therefore continuing to export less fish protein than it imports, yet is earning more foreign exchange than it is paying out for such products. Thus, the countries have an advantageous balance in terms of both fish protein and foreign exchange as a result of international trade.

14. The conclusions reached on the basis of the analysis presented in the previous paragraphs should not cause the reader to lose sight of the wide range of situations that exist with respect to the countries' foreign trade in fishery products at a more disaggregated level of analysis. An examination of the data indicates that the WECAFC countries' situations in terms of their balance of trade in fishery products are quite heterogeneous (Table 3). Some countries in the Greater Antilles, the nations of the Lesser Antilles, and the United States traditionally run trade deficits. Brazil, who used to be part of this group, is becoming a net exporter in terms of value, aquaculture exports playing a key role. The fisheries sectors of Central American countries, most of those in South America, Cuba and Mexico have been posting trade surpluses for several years now. The latter countries export high-value products such as shrimp, lobster, tuna and species of fish that are highly prized in the market.

15. Information on trade flows of fishery products<sup>1</sup> in the WECAFC region indicates a scarce intraregional exchange and a high concentration of exports to main markets of North America and Europe: (i) Caribbean countries direct its exports mainly to North America US (20.6 %), the EU (52.3 %), Other developed countries (16.8 %), the Caribbean (6 %), Central America (0.8 %), South America (0.9 %) and China (1.9 %); Central American countries direct its exports mainly to US (74.6 %), EU (11.2 %), Other developed countries (3.1 %), Central America (4.3 %), the Caribbean (0.7 %), South America (0.8 %) and China (3.9 %).

### **Discussion of selected global issues with impact at national and regional levels**

16. The WECAFC region shows firmly established trends in the production, utilization, consumption and marketing of fish and fish products also characterise the sector. The international component of demand for fish and fish products continues to be a driving factor of major importance for most countries of the region influencing increasingly the structure of the fisheries sectors.

17. As already assessed by the Commission in previous sessions, the possibility of maintaining supply at its current levels or increasing it based on catches in the Western Central Atlantic is limited by the already high use rates for these resources<sup>2</sup>. Further increases in production volumes could only be obtained from: (i) the effects of improved management of fully or over-exploited fishery resources and sustainable use of those that may be under exploited; (ii) the reduction of discards and improved utilization of catches including better on board and post harvest handling; and (iii) increased aquaculture production.

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<sup>1</sup> Extracted from FAO Yearbooks of Fishery Statistics - Summary tables - Appendix III - Trade flow by region - <ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/STAT/summary/appIIIybc.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> This subject is dealt with in depth in Document WECAFC/XIII/07/2, "The Status of Fisheries Resources in the WECAFC Region"

18. While opportunities may lie in the short term for increased income to fishermen and the fishing industry, there is a need to consider the possible impacts on the sustainability of fisheries, on fish supply and food security. It was noted that in order to capture opportunities offered by the increasing demand and to diminish the risks posed to fisheries sustainability there might be the need to improve governance of the fisheries sector. Some of the issues needed to be considered in this regard are, *inter alia*, the modernisation and strengthening of the legal and institutional frameworks; the formulation and implementation of sound, proactive national policies for the fisheries sector; the adoption of adequate fisheries management approaches; and the promotion of regional and international technical and economic cooperation.

19. Significant issues of interest at the international level are being discussed in various fora including the 27<sup>th</sup> Session of the Committee of Fisheries of FAO. These issues often have regional and national implications that must be taken into account by policy makers when dealing with the formulation of sound national fisheries strategies and by decision makers when facing complex negotiations at various levels of the international arena. With a view to providing useful data and promoting an exchange of information among the member countries, two subjects have been selected for further discussion: (1) Review of fisheries policy formulation and the use of policy instruments in countries of the WECAFC region; and (2) Rights allocation in the context of social development in small-scale fisheries.

*Review of fisheries policy formulation and the use of policy instruments in countries of the WECAFC region*

20. The widespread introduction in the mid-seventies of exclusive economic zones (EEZs) and the adoption, in 1982, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, provided a new framework for the better management of marine resources. As stated in the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (1995) the extended national jurisdiction was a necessary but insufficient step towards the efficient management and sustainable development of fisheries. Many coastal States continued to face serious challenges, such as the lack of experience and the financial and physical resources required to derive greater benefits from the fisheries resources within their EEZs.

21. The FAO World Fisheries Conference held in Rome in 1984 evaluated the potentials and shortcomings of this new world fisheries order and adopted a Strategy for Fisheries Management and Development that attempted to provide support, especially to developing coastal states, in achieving their aspirations of deriving maximum economic and social benefits from the utilization of the fishery resources in their EEZs<sup>3</sup>. One of the paramount components of the Strategy was the Programme for the Planning, Management and Development of Fisheries. The main instrument to backstop FAO actions to assist countries to respond adequately to either the opportunities or the responsibilities that lay ahead was a comprehensive programme of assistance for the management and development of fisheries in the EEZs of developing coastal States (the FAO EEZ/Norway Programme).

22. Most of WECAFC member countries were directly assisted in the review, adjustment and reinforcement of their fisheries policy systems and processes and in the formulation of strategic plans and key programmes and projects. As part of these activities the WECAFC Workshop on Fisheries Economics and Planning was organised in Castries, (St. Lucia) in 1986. National fisheries development planning systems and processes and related regional cooperation issues were thoroughly evaluated at this meeting. The results of these technical assistance activities were uneven and the most positive impacts were seen on those situations where fisheries economic activities received a genuine interest status in terms of political and macroeconomic policies consideration.

23. Fisheries have become a more dynamic contributor to food supply and food security, foreign currency earnings and regional development and many coastal states have moved to take advantage of these new opportunities by investing in fishing fleets and processing facilities, in response to the growing

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<sup>3</sup> Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries – Preface (page v) FAO (1995)

international demand for fish. All these drivers translated into increased pressure on the fishery resources. By the late 1980s it became clear, however, that fisheries resources could no longer sustain such rapid and often uncontrolled exploitation and development, and that a new approach to fisheries management embracing conservation and environmental considerations, were urgently needed. The situation was aggravated by the realisation that unregulated fishing on the high seas, in some cases involving straddling and highly migratory fish species, which occur within and outside EEZs, was becoming a matter of increasing concern. The FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) at its Nineteenth Session in March 1991 called for the development of new concepts, which would lead to responsible, sustained fisheries<sup>3</sup>.

24. The acceleration of the globalisation process and its potential pressure on sustainability has increased global awareness and accelerated actions to promote the establishment of adequate normative and institutional frameworks and practices for sustainable development. It is important to note that the global and/or international regulatory frameworks being established or formulated are increasingly reflecting to a certain extent an interrelationship between trade, environment and development issues which are often discussed and negotiated in international fora. There is no doubt that the global processes referred above poses important requirements to national governance in terms of structure as well as on policy and management systems and processes. A crucial one is to define the role of fisheries and aquaculture in the economy and society and to include it appropriately in national strategic planning and decision-making processes. This requires fisheries policy coherence in a way that it entails a compatible relationship of ends and means at sectoral level, and full congruence, complementarity and coordination of fisheries policy with other relevant government policies, in order to achieve objectives that are consistent with national interests in international negotiations, and in harmony with internationally agreed development goals.

25. WECAFC started to address the new required conceptual framework in terms of fisheries economics, policy and strategic planning through the work of the WECAFC Working Party on Fishery Economics and Planning (WPEP) which had its First Session in St. George's (Grenada) from 22 to 26 May 1989 and the Second and last one) in Belize City, (Belize) in December 1997. Since then, besides reactive *ad hoc* efforts to give a response to short term partial needs there have not been initiatives at regional level to review thoroughly the appropriateness of current fisheries policy formulation and eventually to propose options for its improvement.

26. In the understanding that for fisheries management to be effective, it needs an enabling and coherent policy environment, it may be worth to consider the feasibility of organising a WECAFC workshop to examine the issue of fisheries policy formulation and strategic planning in the light of the most recent evolution of the international fisheries normative and trade, environment and development trends and the national sustainable development objectives.

#### *Rights allocation in the context of social development in small-scale fisheries*

27. It is widely recognised that small-scale fisheries are an integral part of the fisheries sector in all countries of the WECAFC region and, that in many of them, is the most important component. The development of small-scale fisheries is one of the major elements in the fisheries strategy of the countries due to its important role in sustainable development in particular with respect to such key issues as poverty reduction, food nutrition, and livelihood security, wealth creation, foreign exchange earnings and coastal-rural development. There are, however, a number of significant constraints that prevent small-scale fisheries from realising their full potential.

28. Small-scale fisheries potentialities and constraints have been receiving growing attention at national, regional and also at the international level by interested governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations. In this regard, FAO member countries have been reviewing the issue of small scale fisheries sustainable development during the last three sessions of the FAO Committee of Fisheries treating the subsector as a stand-alone agenda item.

29. In its 25<sup>th</sup> Session held in 2003 COFI stressed the need to raise living standards and emphasised fishing people's vulnerability to natural, occupational, economic and health risks and their geographical and political exclusion from wider development processes. During the 26<sup>th</sup> Session of COFI held in 2005 member countries emphasized the need improve governance in the sub-sector, focusing on practical strategies to create an enabling environment in which these fisheries could fulfil their potential to contribute to the important goals of poverty alleviation and food security.

30. Whilst recognizing the great diversity in cultural, social, political and economic conditions of fishing practices, the Committee noted during its 27<sup>th</sup> Session held in 2007 that fishers engaged in small-scale fisheries often faced precarious and vulnerable living and working conditions which should be attributable to insecure rights to land and fishery resources, inadequate or absent health and educational services and social safety nets, and exclusion from wider development processes due to weak organizational structures and representation and participation in decision-making. The Committee also noted that the opportunity of small-scale producers, processors and marketers to benefit from globalization including expanding trade in fish and fishery products was often compromised by inadequate access to markets, financial services, know-how and capacity to meet increasingly demanding sanitary and Phytosanitary requirements. During the same 27<sup>th</sup> Session the Committee expressed its support for a strategy of action<sup>4</sup> aimed at bringing together responsible fisheries with social development to strengthen capacity and incentives of fisherfolk to invest in defending their fishing rights. The supported strategy<sup>5</sup> should be based on the following principles:

- Addressing over-exploitation that threatens resource sustainability and the flow of benefits from fisheries to the wider economy is the priority objective of a shift towards rights-based fishing.
- As well as defining rights to fish, the rights of present and future generations to benefit from the resources should be included. Building the value of the resources should be an explicit objective of fisheries management in the small-scale sub-sector.
- A rights-based approach, in defining and allocating rights to fish, would also address the broader human rights of fishers to an adequate livelihood and would therefore include poverty-reduction criteria as a key component of decisions over equitable allocation of rights, including in decisions over inclusion and exclusion, gender equality, and the protection of small-scale fishworkers' access to resources and markets. It would also include addressing deficiencies in fishing people's rights of equitable access to health care, education, justice and the rule of law.
- Transition to rights-based fishing requires relationships between fishing rights holders and duty-bearers (such as governments) to be transparent and based on mutual trust and accountability. This requires empowerment of fishing communities, both through their social inclusion and building their capabilities. There is a need to protect the poor from adverse impacts of the transition to rights-based fisheries management.
- In countries where fisheries make significant economic contributions, integrating responsible fisheries policies with wider poverty reduction policies, such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, is a necessary condition to achieve inter-sectoral policy coherence and maximise the contribution of fisheries to meeting poverty targets such as the Millennium Development Goals. It is also important for ensuring that fisheries agencies receive a fair allocation of central and local government budgets.

31. COFI also requested the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department to examine the convening of a broad-based international conference focussing specifically on small-scale fisheries. The Conference, which is under preparation, will aim at generating the following outputs:

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<sup>4</sup> Report of the twenty-seventh session of the COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES Rome, 5–9 March 2007 –paragraph 59  
<ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/010/a1160e/a1160e00.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> COFI/2007/6 Social issues in small-scale fisheries – paragraph 23 - <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/meeting/011/j8992e.pdf>

- Improved knowledge of the factors supporting social development, establishment of sustainable livelihoods and use of responsible fisheries approaches in the small-scale fisheries sector; and
- A synthesis of key issues to secure small-scale fisheries and enhance their contribution to food security, poverty alleviation and development.

**Suggested action by the Commission**

32. The Commission is invited to review the document, to provide additional relevant information and to examine the issues raised herein and to comment upon them.

Table 1. FISH PRODUCTION IN THE WECAFC REGION, 1996-2005

CAPTURE FISHERIES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
WECAFC area	1690790	1787087	1765093	1765887	1785402	1669685	1755845	1737097	1633357	1468384
Other Marine Areas	6149181.8	6166622.6	5574548.6	5556105.1	5724075.3	6323422.6	6289543	6099926.2	6044030.5	6183355.7
Inland Fisheries	440459	409887	394769	390552	396693	406916	432676	447830	475674	463788
<b>Total Capture Fisheries</b>	<b>8280431</b>	<b>8363597</b>	<b>7734411</b>	<b>7712544</b>	<b>7906170</b>	<b>8400024</b>	<b>8478064</b>	<b>8284853</b>	<b>8153062</b>	<b>8115528</b>
AQUACULTURE										
WECAFC area:										
Brackishwater culture	16255	16963	15861	17732	23281	28205	31842	43605	47297	31813
Mariculture	62303	66177	62694	66048	54331	58265	72368	92320	136546	85288
<b><i>Total WECAFC area</i></b>	<b>78558</b>	<b>83140</b>	<b>78555</b>	<b>83780</b>	<b>77612</b>	<b>86470</b>	<b>104208</b>	<b>135925</b>	<b>183843</b>	<b>117101</b>
Other areas	531245	608675	643952	725847	754207	821879	877125	954482	992545	929308
<b><i>Total Aquaculture</i></b>	<b>609803</b>	<b>691815</b>	<b>722507</b>	<b>809627</b>	<b>831819</b>	<b>908349</b>	<b>981333</b>	<b>1090407</b>	<b>1176388</b>	<b>1046409</b>
<b>TOTAL FISH PRODUCTION</b>	<b>8890234</b>	<b>9055412</b>	<b>8456918</b>	<b>8522171</b>	<b>8737989</b>	<b>9308373</b>	<b>9459397</b>	<b>9375260</b>	<b>9329450</b>	<b>9161937</b>

Source: FAOSTAT

Table 2. COUNTRIES OF THE WESTERN CENTRAL ATLANTIC REGION

Apparent Consumption of Fish and Fishery Products							
Average for 2001-2003 (mt in live weight)							
Output	Non-food uses	Imports	Exports	Food supply	Population (thousands)	Per capita supply (kg)	
<b><u>North America</u></b>	<b>6921843</b>	<b>1259404</b>	<b>3814984</b>	<b>1746800</b>	<b>7730623</b>	<b>392994</b>	<b>19.7</b>
United States	5447176	1004404	3678723	1543367	6586462	291035	22.6
Mexico	1474667	255000	136261	203433	1152495	101959	11.3
<b><u>Central America</u></b>	<b>472150</b>	<b>187580</b>	<b>59865</b>	<b>147986</b>	<b>196449</b>	<b>31560</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Belize	21787	17033	1209	2354	3610	251	14.4
Costa Rica	45253	419	27397	52715	23245	4093	5.7
Guatemala	32745	10	10332	18515	24573	12037	2.0
Honduras	16451	3	7065	18015	7321	6780	1.1
Nicaragua	28520	1	5594	11338	22777	5335	4.3
Panama	327394	170114	8268	45049	31215	3064	10.2
<b><u>Greater Antilles</u></b>	<b>106993</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>164968</b>	<b>16978</b>	<b>254943</b>	<b>30730</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Cuba	70322	41	26049	11485	84845	11270	7.5
Haiti	5000	0	14993	396	19597	8218	2.4
Jamaica	12228	1	46122	1151	57199	2627	21.8
Dominican Republic	19443	0	77804	3946	93302	8615	10.8
<b><u>Lesser Antilles and other</u></b>	<b>105136</b>	<b>43796</b>	<b>44783</b>	<b>22735</b>	<b>84025</b>	<b>3826</b>	<b>22.0</b>
Anguilla	250	0	0	0	250	12	21.4
Antigua and Barbuda	2262	533	1738	399	3370	73	46.4
Netherlands Antilles	19594	10200	2955	8371	3978	219	18.2
Aruba	159	0	2655	286	2528	98	25.8
Bahamas	11391	3	4641	7043	9319	310	30.0
Barbados	2559	14	8484	309	10720	269	39.9
Bermuda	355	0	2516	62	2810	81	34.7
Dominica	1194	0	1351	2	2544	78	32.5
Grenada	2322	8	2169	740	3744	80	46.6
Guadeloupe	10123	0	0	0	10123	436	23.2
Cayman Islands	125	0	413	51	487	39	12.5
British Virgin Islands	50	0	0	0	50	21	2.4
US Virgin Islands	1331	0	0	0	1331	110	12.1
Martinique	6277	0	0	0	6277	390	16.1
Montserrat	49	0	140	0	189	3	56.6
St. Kitts and Nevis	427	0	1075	31	1471	42	35.0
Saint Lucia	1696	0	2842	11	4526	148	30.6
Saint Vincent/grenadines	33932	33033	1006	154	1751	119	14.7
Trinidad and Tobago	11040	5	12798	5276	18557	1298	14.3
<b><u>South America</u></b>	<b>1852913</b>	<b>85076</b>	<b>430026</b>	<b>313197</b>	<b>1885407</b>	<b>246199</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Brazil	1072921	75671	269459	133724	1132986	176252	6.4
Colombia	206295	0	108312	85067	229541	43525	5.3
Guyana	54314	0	1814	26569	30299	764	39.7
Suriname	19337	9400	2141	3952	8126	432	18.8
Venezuela	500046	5	48300	63885	484455	25226	19.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9459035</b>	<b>1575898</b>	<b>4514626</b>	<b>2247696</b>	<b>10151447</b>	<b>705309</b>	<b>14.4</b>

Table 3. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE WECAFC COUNTRIES (2001-2004)

(In millions of dollars)

	Exports				Imports			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b><u>North America</u></b>	<b>4053178</b>	<b>3925205</b>	<b>4095996</b>	<b>4332467</b>	<b>10558401</b>	<b>10341187</b>	<b>11986911</b>	<b>12388960</b>
United States	3379748	3318519	3457908	3693079	10384571	10150422	11757993	12078689
Mexico	673430	606686	638088	639388	173830	190765	228918	310271
<b><u>Central America</u></b>	<b>639467</b>	<b>621544</b>	<b>696936</b>	<b>779828</b>	<b>105226</b>	<b>120029</b>	<b>143243</b>	<b>182567</b>
Belize	14057	9511	16098	12152	1815	1756	2578	3578
Costa Rica	133749	138503	133571	116433	23177	32169	28271	31927
Guatemala	22415	18577	20499	10329	11492	12266	15165	16744
Honduras	97881	76053	46412	93875	13907	10583	11397	15542
Nicaragua	42518	47195	67648	98488	42518	47195	67648	98488
Panama	328847	331705	412708	448551	12317	16060	18184	16288
<b><u>Greater Antilles</u></b>	<b>98081</b>	<b>106958</b>	<b>81995</b>	<b>101569</b>	<b>162690</b>	<b>164554</b>	<b>146068</b>	<b>174499</b>
Cuba	79514	93240	65232	86693	38641	29403	36787	52274
Haiti	3868	4449	4130	3586	7088	4702	7951	8646
Jamaica	11817	5531	8347	8067	59740	58252	43843	45841
Dominican Republic	2882	3738	4286	3223	57221	72197	57487	67738
<b><u>Lesser Antilles and other</u></b>	<b>101193</b>	<b>113063</b>	<b>124221</b>	<b>123765</b>	<b>76050</b>	<b>71666</b>	<b>77759</b>	<b>81355</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	706	971	1395	679	1618	2623	5391	4194
Netherlands Antilles	5952	5285	9168	9987	7019	4555	6143	6828
Aruba	358	777	435	1017	9640	10262	11546	12828
Bahamas	73770	84615	94992	91992	13788	6007	5297	7753
Barbados	1347	928	887	878	12395	13449	13614	11815
Bermuda	46	46	78	4	8390	8210	8302	8435
Dominica	0	11	21	8	1286	1424	1337	1573
Grenada	4052	3863	3258	3141	2556	2558	2550	1799
Guadeloupe								
Cayman Islands	94	108	50	213	1492	1905	1880	1627
Martinique								
Saint Kitts and Nevis	131	149	267	160	2063	1946	1864	2235
Saint Lucia	47	106	40	10	4165	4237	5070	5562
Saint Vincent/Grenadines	630	712	510	411	1297	1367	1408	1613
Trinidad and Tobago	10503	11438	9977	9388	8781	11805	12133	14332
Turks and Caicos Is.	3557	4054	3143	5877	1560	1318	1224	761
<b><u>South America</u></b>	<b>701794</b>	<b>706125</b>	<b>750344</b>	<b>793383</b>	<b>474599</b>	<b>404808</b>	<b>372930</b>	<b>504564</b>
Brazil	287046	346831	423403	432115	270522	225135	216779	282931
Colombia	175317	166458	160229	160232	73963	77855	81214	102329
Guyana	61975	54497	54242	62028	61975	54497	54242	62028
French Guiana								
Suriname	39701	37683	45894	51898	2932	2725	3784	3351
Venezuela	137755	100656	66576	87110	65207	44596	16911	53925
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5593713</b>	<b>5472895</b>	<b>5749492</b>	<b>6131012</b>	<b>11376966</b>	<b>11102244</b>	<b>12726911</b>	<b>13331945</b>

... data unavailable at a disaggregated level

Source: FAOFISHTAT