C A R I B B E A N

M E T E O R O L O G I C A L

O R G A N I Z A T I O N



**CARIBBEAN METEOROLOGICAL COUNCIL** **Doc. 7**

FIFTY-SEVENTH SESSION

St. John's, ANTIGUA and BARBUDA, 16-17 NOVEMBER 2017

##### CONSIDERATION OF A REVISED CMO CONTRIBUTION FORMULA FOR MEMBER STATES

(Submitted by the Coordinating Director)

**Introduction**

1. From the establishment of the Caribbean Meteorological Organization in 1973, the governing body of the Organization - the *Caribbean Meteorological Council* (CMC) - introduced an appropriate scheme for determining the contribution levels of its Member States. The resulting scheme is referred to as the CMO Contribution Formula. The Contribution Formula was developed by the CMO Headquarters and the Caribbean Community Secretariat. The Contribution Formula is based on the regional proportional contributions to CARICOM, and embraced the whole range of regional meteorological organs, activities and projects.

2. The Formula was designed to be flexible. However, despite this flexibility, only minor modifications had been made after its adoption until the 40th Session of the Caribbean Meteorological Council (Barbados 2000) adopted a revised Contribution Formula that came into effect in January 2002. It has become clear over the years, that various elements of the Contribution Formula had been changing over time.

3. At its 54th session in Jamaica (November 2014), Council noted a proposal by the CMO Headquarters to begin working on a draft revision of the formula. At the 55th session in Belize (November 2015), Council delayed this action because there had been an informal expression of interest by a regional State in joining the CMO, which would have an impact on the details and timing of the Contribution Formula. As this expression of interest had not become formal, the 56th session of the Council (Grenada, November 2016) decided that the CMO Headquarters would undertake a draft revision of the CMO Contribution Formula in 2017 by producing one version with the existing Member States of CMO and another version that would take into account a possible increase in membership of the CMO.

4. The proposal by the CMO Headquarters for a revision of the CMO Contribution Formula is contained in **ANNEX I** as separate accompanying document entitled ***“The CMO Contribution Formula 2017 revision (draft)”***. It has been prepared in this manner as, if amended and or approved, it will be an operational “*Stand-alone document*”.

5. A second **ANNEX** is included, providing an indication of what contributions would have been to the organs of the CMO, namely the CMO Headquarters and the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH), under the proposed revised Formula, with and without the additional Member State. The comparison is based on the approved 2017 budgets.

**ACTION PROPOSED TO COUNCIL**

6. **Council** is asked to:

1. **Examine and deliberate in detail** the contents of the document entitled “The CMO Contribution Formula 2017 Revision (draft)” and accompanying documents on revised 2016 and 2017 contribution levels;
2. **Decide** on whether the proposed revised Contribution Formula is acceptable to all its Members in its present form or requires amendments;
3. **Make a decision** on acceptance of the proposed Revised Contribution Formula, based on existing Membership of the Organization and the effective date that the Revised Formula would become effective;
4. **Make a decision** on the use of the proposed Revised Contribution Formula with the inclusion of Suriname as a possible Member State of the Organization;

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CMO Headquarters

October 2017

CMO Logos 3CARIBBEAN METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

**THE CMO CONTRIBUTION FORMULA**

**2017 REVISION (DRAFT)**

**PROPOSED EFFECTIVE DATE JANUARY 2019**

1. **Introduction**

1.1 The Caribbean Meteorological Organization (CMO) originated out of the old British Caribbean Meteorological Service, which was established in 1951. This Service later became the Caribbean Meteorological Service after the break-up of the Federation and the move to independence, and was subsequently transformed into the CMO in 1973. Further details can be found in a separate CMO document. As part of the process of establishing the CMO, the Caribbean Meteorological Council (CMC) set about to devise an appropriate scheme for determining the contribution levels of its Member States, to replace the system and the levels of contributions then in place.

1.2 The Contribution Formula was first developed in the 1970's by the CMO Headquarters and the Caribbean Community Secretariat. It took five years for the Council to achieve a consensus on the Formula, after much consultations and deliberations involving financial, legal and political experts in the region. The resulting Formula was based on the regional proportional contributions, initially to CARIFTA and subsequently to CARICOM, and embraced the whole range of regional meteorological organs, activities and projects.

1.3 The Formula was designed to be flexible. However, despite this flexibility, only minor modifications had been made after its adoption until the 40th Session of the Caribbean Meteorological Council (Barbados 2000). The 40th Session adopted a revised Contribution Formula for the funding of the Organs of the Organization by Member States, described below. That Formula came into effect in January 2002.

1.4 Over the years since 2002, several technological changes, as well as changes in the economic climate of the Caribbean have occurred, necessitating a new look at the elements in the Formula. The 56th session of the Council (Grenada, November 2016) decided that it would examine a proposal for a revised CMO Contribution Formula. Taking into account the possibility of an additional Member State of CARICOM applying to become a Member State of the CMO in the future, the Council decided to consider such a revised Formula with and without that additional Member State. This document provides both options.

**2. Structure of the Existing CMO Contribution Formula**

2.1 The existing CMO Contribution Formula is structured around:

1. A ***Host Country Benefit***;
2. The ***CCS Unit System*** for regional contributions; and,
3. The level of ***National Meteorological Development***

and defines the level of contributions to (a) the ***CMO Headquarters***, (b) the ***Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology*** (CIMH), (c) The ***Caribbean Rawinsonde Network*** and (d) the ***CMO Radar Network***.

**(i) Host Country Benefit (HCB)**

2.2 The HCB is a complex issue and is based on the premise that the hosts benefit from factors such as local job creation, direct and indirect taxation, expenditure by students, the receipt of Members' funds, greater benefit from and greater and more frequent use of facilities and meteorological systems, etc. HCB also contributes to a more widespread and highly desirable distribution of the regional institutions. The HCB is the element of the formula that took five years to be agreed upon when the Formula was first developed. The Caribbean Meteorological Council (Barbados 2000) decided that these factors remain valid and that the HCB ***will remain unchanged***.

2.3 The HCB is as follows:

* 10% for the CMO Headquarters (host:- Trinidad and Tobago)
* 21% for the CIMH (host:- Barbados)
* 20% for each of the Caribbean Rawinsonde Network (CRN) stations in Barbados, Belize, Cayman Islands, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

**(ii) The CCS Unit System**

2.4 The Unit System is designed to take into account regional political and economic conditions. The CMO Contribution Formula utilizes the scheme used by CARICOM, thereby reflecting the many socio-political and economic changes that may take place from time to time in the region. The regional contribution to CARICOM is based on an average of national economic indicators over a number of years. It is revised periodically by CARICOM to reflect changes in these indicators. The CARICOM Secretariat provided the CMO Headquarters with the relevant regional data for all CARICOM Members as applicable in 2017. In applying the CARICOM figures, it is noted that the Membership of CARICOM is different from that of the CMO. The CARICOM data has been adjusted to exclude Bermuda, Haiti, Suriname and The Bahamas, as non-Members of CMO. However, as noted in paragraph 1.4, a second version of the Unit System will be produced later in the document with the inclusion of Suriname.

**(iii) Level of National Meteorological Development**

2.5 From the time the CMO Contribution Formula was developed in the 1970s, the Meteorological and Hydrometeorological Services of the CMO Member States have been placed into two technical categories, even though there were varying degrees of sophistication:

(a) ***Weather Forecast and Warning Offices.*** Some of these offices have significant international responsibilities, particularly for civil aviation and maritime transport;

(b) ***Aeronautical Meteorological Offices***. These smaller offices undertake weather observations mainly in support of the public and the aviation industry, and carry out climate functions.

2.6 The meteorological needs of the Meteorological/Hydrometeorological Services under (a) above are clearly far greater than (b). Consequently, the utilization of the facilities under the CMO, or common facilities initiated by the CMO, are the greatest for these Services, such as arrangements for the regional and international exchange of data and products, the training, research and maintenance activities at the CIMH, and access to international technical and scientific assistance.

2.7 The CMO Member States with *Weather Forecast and Warning Offices*:

Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, the Cayman Islands, Grenada

Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago

2.8 The CMO Member States with *Aeronautical Meteorological Offices*:

Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis

St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

***The Caribbean Rawinsonde Network and the CMO Radar Network***

2.9 The Caribbean Rawinsonde Network (CRN) in CMO Member States forms part of a large regional network, which in turn forms part of a larger global network. The CMO Member States that operate upper-air stations within this network are Belize, the Cayman Islands, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago (see **Figure 1**).

2.10 The current weather radar network comprises radars in Barbados, Belize, the Cayman Islands, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago (see **Figure 2**). Under the old CMO Radar Network, the radars were located in Antigua, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, as well as a radar located at and operated by the CIMH in Barbados. In the current radar network, the radar in Barbados is operated by the Barbados Meteorological Service.

1. **Application of Elements of the Contribution Formula to the Existing Member Countries of CMO [Assigning of Contribution Units and Application of Host Country Benefits]**

3.1 The Caribbean Meteorological Council has always recognized that although these meteorological facilities, rawinsonde and radar, are operated by the above specific CMO Member States, the benefits accrue to all Member States since the essential data provided by these systems are used, ***directly and indirectly***, by all regional Meteorological and Hydrometeorological Services, regardless of size, in their daily provision of weather services and warnings. The rawinsonde stations...or upper-air stations...monitor the characteristics of the upper atmosphere and thus, collectively, allow for small-scale and large-scale analyses of the upper atmosphere. The rawinsonde and radar data, along with surface weather observations, satellite data and other platforms, are collectively used to analyse the weather conditions over the region and beyond.

3.2 These sets of data, as well as the data from the other platforms, are constantly ingested into the global and regional numerical weather prediction models, which provide guidance for short- and long-range weather forecasts and warnings that are essential to *all nations.* As a specific example, the outputs of these models, and thus both rawinsonde and radar data, are critical to the operations and safety of the aviation sector, which plays a major role in all national economies. Unlike the analogue technology under the old radar network, the output of all of the radars are fully available digitally in real-time to all Meteorological Services (Weather Forecast and Warning Offices, as well as the Aeronautical Meteorological Offices), disaster management agencies and the public in all CMO Member States.

3.3 As indicated under Section 2 above, the HCB has been applied to the different CMO HQ, CIMH and the CRN budgets. Under the old CMO weather radar network, a separate HCB, in unit form, had been applied to the host States of the radars in Antigua, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. The radar at the CIMH was excluded since it was being supported on a regional basis through contributions to the CIMH. Contribution to that CMO Weather Radar Network was scaled down as the Network became obsolete through technological changes, and some of the radars were decommissioned. This is reflected in the current unit system for Radars in the overall Contribution Formula, which had been reduced from the original 75 to 32 units to account for the old radars in Belize and Trinidad and Tobago and the newer radar in Jamaica (1999).

3.4 The **total number** of assigned units (with the old Radar Network HCB included) was **593**, as given in the breakdown in column (vi) (a) of **Table I.** The current CMO Radar Network was implemented in phases – Jamaica (1999), Barbados, Belize, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago (2009) and the Cayman Islands (2013). Therefore, taking into account the discussion in paragraphs 3.1 and 3.2, it is proposed that the radar units referred to in paragraph 3.3 be modified as indicated in column (iv)(b), and the total number of assigned units in the Contribution Formula will be modified to **613**, as shown in column (vi)(b).

3.5 In utilizing the Formula to determine the contribution of Member States to the Organs of the Organization, the HCB is applied before the allocation of units. That is, the host country pays the first HCB percentage of the total annual budget, after which the balance is shared among all Member States according to the number of units assigned.

1. **Application of Elements of the Contribution Formula to an Expanded Number of Member Countries of CMO**

4.1 In paragraph 1.4, it was stated that there existed a possibility of an additional Member State of CARICOM applying to become a Member State of the CMO in the future. In this case, there were indications from the State of Suriname that this matter was under consideration at the national level. The Caribbean Meteorological Council therefore decided to also consider a revised Contribution Formula that included Suriname. Paragraph 2.4 indicates that the CARICOM Secretariat provided the CMO Headquarters with the relevant regional data for all CARICOM Members, including Suriname, as applicable in 2017.

4.2 In considering the inclusion of Suriname, it should be noted that the information in paragraph 2.7 would be amended as Suriname is a State with a *Weather Forecast and Warning Office.* Suriname is not part of the *Rawinsonde Network* but has a weather radar and would be included in the *CMO Radar Network.*

4.3 As a result of the consideration of Suriname in the Contribution Formula, a revised Table of Units would be as in Table 2, column (vi) (c).

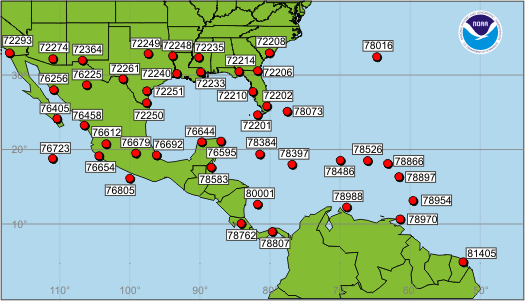
**5. Reimbursements to Host States of the CRN and Radar Networks**

5.1 An important element in the CRN and Radar components of the Contribution Formula, as indicated in paragraphs 3.1 and 3.2, is that the operation of these meteorological facilities in the CMO Member States are clearly for the benefit of all Member States since they provide essential data used by all regional Meteorological and Hydrometeorological Services in their daily provision of weather services and warnings. By a decision of the Caribbean Meteorological Council, the contributions of Member States to the joint facilities (the Rawinsonde and Radar Networks) are reimbursed by the CMO Headquarters to those States that operate the facilities, in order to assist in their operational upkeep. The mechanism for reimbursement is based on an acceptable level of regional contribution to the budget of the CMO Headquarters first. That is, reimbursement takes place after the basic CMO Headquarters budget has been adequately serviced.

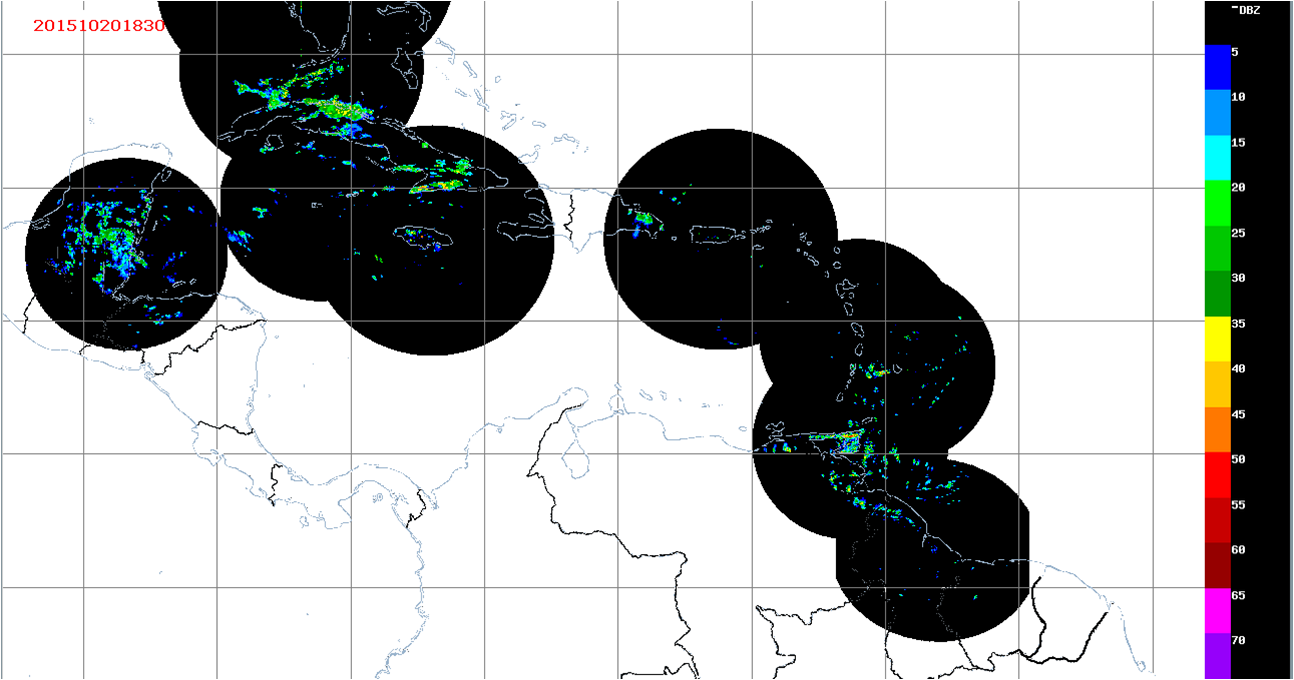
**6. Summary of Points in the CMO Contribution Formula – 2017 Revision**

1. The structure of the Host Country Benefit (HCB) ***will remain unchanged***;
2. The total contribution to the Caribbean Rawinsonde Network will continue to be set at TT $552,405.00, and the level of reimbursement to the CRN Host States will continue on the unit system;
3. An equal number of radar units (5) will be assigned to each Weather Forecast and Warning Office, whether it operates a radar or not*;*
4. Considering that budget estimates for 2018 have already been prepared, it is proposed that, if agreed to by Council, the implementation date for the new CMO Contribution Formula should be **January 2019**;
5. Future revisions of the CMO Contribution Formula will continue to be based on changes in the CARICOM contribution units. To prevent sudden large changes in contribution levels, an examination of the CCS units should be carried out approximately every five years, with the outcome brought to Council for its determination on whether or not a further revision of the Contribution Formula would be required. Alternatively, the entire CMO Formula should automatically be reviewed about every 10 years or whenever decided by the Council.

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**Figure 1**: The Upper-Air (Rawinsonde) Network in the southern part of the WMO Region IV (North America, Central America & the Caribbean)



**Figure 2**: The Caribbean Weather Radar Composite Coverage

**TABLE I: 2002 CMO UNITS SYSTEM (as approved by CMC40)**

with Proposed 2017 UNIT SYSTEM (without Suriname)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **(i)**  **CMO Member States** | **(ii)(a)**  **Adjusted 2002 CCS Assessment (%)** | **(iii)(a)**  **2002 CCS Units** | **(iv)(a)**  **Modified old Radar Units** | **(v)(a)**  **Met Units** | **(vi)(a)**  **Total Assigned Units** | **(ii)(b)**  **Adjusted 2017 CCS Assessment (%)** | **(iii)(b)**  **2017 CCS Units without Suriname** | **(iv)(b)**  **New Radar Units** | **(v)(b)**  **Met Units** | **(vi)(b)**  **New Total Assigned Units** |
| **(Pre-Radar Project)** |  |  | **(Post Radar Project)** |  | **(Post Radar Project)** |
| Anguilla | 0.37 | 2 |  | 1 | 3 | 1.70 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 2.2 | 9 | 0 | 16 | 25 | 3.03 | 12 | 5 | 16 | 33 |
| Barbados | 13.34 | 54 |  | 16 | 70 | 9.45 | 39 | 5 | 16 | 60 |
| Belize | 3.59 | 15 | 12 | 16 | 43 | 3.84 | 16 | 5 | 16 | 37 |
| British Virgin Islands | 0.37 | 2 |  | 1 | 3 | 2.36 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| Cayman Islands | 0.37 | 2 |  | 16 | 18 | 2.59 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 32 |
| Dominica | 2.2 | 9 |  | 1 | 10 | 2.38 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| Grenada | 2.2 | 9 |  | 16 | 25 | 3.03 | 13 | 5 | 16 | 34 |
| Guyana | 8.69 | 36 | 0 | 16 | 52 | 8.59 | 35 | 5 | 16 | 56 |
| Jamaica | 28.29 | 115 | 5 | 16 | 136 | 24.74 | 101 | 5 | 16 | 122 |
| Montserrat | 0.37 | 2 |  | 1 | 3 | 1.70 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | 2.2 | 9 |  | 1 | 10 | 3.03 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| Saint Lucia | 2.2 | 9 |  | 16 | 25 | 3.03 | 13 | 5 | 16 | 34 |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | 2.2 | 9 |  | 1 | 10 | 3.03 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 31.05 | 126 | 15 | 16 | 157 | 25.70 | 105 | 5 | 16 | 126 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 0.37 | 2 |  | 1 | 3 | 1.80 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **100** | **410** | **32** | **151** | **593** | **100.00** | **410** | **52** | **151** | **613** |

**TABLE 2: Proposed 2017 CMO UNITS SYSTEM (without and with Suriname)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **(i)**  **CCS Member States** | **(ii)(b)**  **Adjusted 2017 CCS Assessment (%)** | **(iii)(b)**  **2017 CCS Units without Suriname** | **(iv)(b)**  **New Radar Units** | **(v)(b)**  **Met Units** | **(vi)(b)**  **New Total Assigned Units** | **(ii)(c)**  **Adjusted 2017 CCS Assessment (%) with Suriname** | **(iii)(c)**  **2017 CCS Units with Suriname** | **(iv)(c)**  **New Radar Units** | **(v)(c)**  **Met Units** | **(vi)(c)**  **New Total Assigned Units** |
| **(Post Radar Project)** |  | **(Post Radar Project)** | **(Post Radar Project)** |  | **(Post Radar Project)** |
| Anguilla | 1.70 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1.19 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 3.03 | 12 | 5 | 16 | 33 | 2.53 | 10 | 5 | 16 | 31 |
| Barbados | 9.45 | 39 | 5 | 16 | 60 | 8.95 | 37 | 5 | 16 | 58 |
| Belize | 3.84 | 16 | 5 | 16 | 37 | 3.34 | 14 | 5 | 16 | 35 |
| British Virgin Islands | 2.36 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1.85 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Cayman Islands | 2.59 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 32 | 2.09 | 9 | 5 | 16 | 30 |
| Dominica | 2.38 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1.87 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Grenada | 3.03 | 13 | 5 | 16 | 34 | 2.53 | 10 | 5 | 16 | 31 |
| Guyana | 8.59 | 35 | 5 | 16 | 56 | 8.08 | 33 | 5 | 16 | 54 |
| Jamaica | 24.74 | 101 | 5 | 16 | 122 | 24.23 | 99 | 5 | 16 | 120 |
| Montserrat | 1.70 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1.20 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | 3.03 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 2.52 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| Saint Lucia | 3.03 | 13 | 5 | 16 | 34 | 2.53 | 10 | 5 | 16 | 31 |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | 3.03 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 2.52 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| **Suriname** |  |  |  |  |  | 8.08 | 33 | 5 | 16 | 54 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 25.70 | 105 | 5 | 16 | 126 | 25.20 | 103 | 5 | 16 | 124 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 1.80 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1.29 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **100.00** | **410** | **52** | **151** | **613** | **100.00** | **410** | **57** | **167** | **634** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CHANGE IN REGIONAL CONTRIBUTION TO 2017 CMO BUDGETS (REVISED UNITS WITHOUT SURINAME)** | | | | | | |
| **COUNTRY** | **TOTAL CMO HQ** | | **CMO CHANGE (%)** | **CIMH** | | **CIMH CHANGE (%)** |
|  | **TTD** | **USD** |  | **BD** | **USD** |  |
|  | **4,533,351** | **704,449** |  | **7,231,192** | **3,633,365** |  |
| Anguilla | 40,739 | 6,323 | 204% | 54,972 | 27,569 | 190% |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 58,339 | 9,053 | 35% | 66,696 | 33,449 | 28% |
| Barbados | (86,758) | (13,465) | -18% | (115,194) | -57,771 | -5% |
| Belize | (57,545) | (8,928) | -19% | (69,430) | -34,820 | -17% |
| British Virgin Islands | 60,409 | 9,376 | 303% | 82,930 | 41,590 | 287% |
| Cayman Islands | 76,358 | 11,849 | 53% | 124,811 | 62,593 | 72% |
| Dominica | 13,736 | 2,133 | 21% | 15,495 | 7,771 | 16% |
| Grenada | 58,339 | 9,053 | 35% | 66,696 | 33,449 | 28% |
| Guyana | 29,124 | 4,519 | 9% | 20,933 | 10,498 | 4% |
| Jamaica | (113,734) | (17,651) | -12% | (163,895) | -82,194 | -13% |
| Montserrat | 40,739 | 6,323 | 204% | 54,972 | 27,569 | 190% |
| St Kitts and Nevis | 26,849 | 4,168 | 41% | 34,133 | 17,118 | 35% |
| Saint Lucia | 58,339 | 9,053 | 35% | 66,696 | 33,449 | 28% |
| St Vincent and the Grenadines | 26,849 | 4,168 | 41% | 34,133 | 17,118 | 35% |
| Trinidad and Tobago | (227,520) | (35,311) | -15% | (328,920) | -164,955 | -22% |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 40,739 | 6,323 | 204% | 54,972 | 27,569 | 190% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CHANGE IN REGIONAL CONTRIBUTION TO 2017 CMO BUDGETS (REVISED UNITS WITH SURINAME)** | | | | | | |
| **COUNTRY** | **TOTAL CMO HQ,** | | **CMO CHANGE (%)** | **CIMH** | | **CIMH CHANGE (%)** |
|  | **TTD** | **USD** |  | **BD** | **USD** |  |
|  | **4,548,351** | **707,364** |  | **7,231,192** | **3,633,765** |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anguilla | 26,217 | 4,077 | 118% | 34,173 | 17,172 | 118% |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 39,052 | 6,073 | 16% | 38,489 | 19,341 | 16% |
| Barbados | (111,910) | (17,404) | -23% | (151,738) | (76,250) | -7% |
| Belize | (77,702) | (12,084) | -24% | (98,872) | (49,684) | -24% |
| British Virgin Islands | 45,233 | 7,035 | 212% | 61,205 | 30,756 | 212% |
| Cayman Islands | 57,286 | 8,909 | 56% | 96,912 | 48,699 | 56% |
| Dominica | (1,440) | (224) | -6% | (6,230) | (3,131) | -6% |
| Grenada | 39,052 | 6,073 | 16% | 38,489 | 19,341 | 16% |
| Guyana | 4,840 | 753 | 3% | (14,374) | (7,223) | -3% |
| Jamaica | (158,907) | (24,713) | -17% | (228,894) | (115,022) | -17% |
| Montserrat | 26,217 | 4,077 | 118% | 34,173 | 17,172 | 118% |
| St Kitts and Nevis | 11,240 | 1,748 | 12% | 11,791 | 5,925 | 12% |
| Saint Lucia | 39,052 | 6,073 | 16% | 38,489 | 19,341 | 16% |
| St Vincent and the Grenadines | 11,240 | 1,748 | 12% | 11,791 | 5,925 | 12% |
| **Suriname (actual)** | **351,545** |  |  | **486,566** |  |  |
| Trinidad and Tobago | (267,224) | (41,559) | -17% | (386,144) | (194,042) | -26% |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 26,217 | 4,077 | 118% | 34,173 | 17,172 | 118% |
|  | **60,008** |  |  |  |  |  |