

# Grenada



The small (345 square kilometres, population 104,000) Caribbean island of Grenada lives by exports of nutmegs, of which it is the world's second largest producer, and mace, cinnamon, ginger and cloves. The value of exports of agricultural products increased by 97.1 per cent in the first quarter of 2012; in particular, the value of nutmeg exports leapt 248 per cent over the year-earlier period, fuelled by the high prices prevailing for spices.

It also has spectacular scenery, with picturesque and fertile valleys, rainforests, fast-flowing streams, hot springs, mountain lakes, together with a tropical climate and excellent beaches. Tourism is a fast growing sector of the economy, which, together with the construction sector (new hotels and other tourist facilities) has helped reduce unemployment. The other side of that coin, however, is the threat to the rainforest and beach erosion caused by resort projects.

## COUNTRY PROFILE

### Historical profile

1762 Grenada was initially colonised by the French until captured by the British.

1783 British control of the islands was recognised.

1958 Grenada joined the Federation of the West Indies.

1967 Internal self-government was granted.

1974 Eric Gairy became prime minister of a newly independent Grenada.

1979 A coup deposed Gairy; Maurice Bishop, leading the socialist New Jewel Movement, took power.

1983 Civil disturbances, anti-government protests, media restrictions and a power struggle within the left-wing government resulted in a *coup d'état*, led by General Hudson Austin, which deposed and then executed Prime Minister Bishop and nine members of his cabinet. A US-led invasion, backed by troops from Jamaica, Barbados and other members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), arrested Austin and reinstated the 1974 constitution.

1984 The general election was won by the New National Party (NNP) led by Herbert Blaize.

1987 The National Democratic Congress (NDC) was formed.

1996 Grenada signed anti-drug trafficking treaties with the US. The appointment of Sir Daniel Williams as governor general provoked controversy because of his links with the NNP.

1999 The NNP won the general election, winning every seat in the House of Representatives.

2001 Grenada was blacklisted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s Financial Action Task Force (FATF) for not doing enough to combat money laundering. A review of offshore banking was begun.

2002 The government revoked the licences of 36 offshore banks in an attempt to secure Grenada's removal from the FATF blacklist. Grenada was hit by tropical storm Lili, causing damage estimated at around 2 per cent of GDP.

2003 Grenada was removed from the FATF's blacklist. The NNP was re-elected. 2004 Prime Minister Mitchell was accused of taking a US\$500,000 bribe from a German citizen. Hurricane Ivan struck Grenada damaging 85 per cent of the island's housing.

2005 Grenada-born, army Private Johnson Beharry received Britain's highest military bravery awarded, the Victoria Cross, for his service in Iraq. Hurricane Emily struck the island, causing extensive damage.

## KEY FACTS

**Official name:** Grenada

**Head of State:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor General Dr Cecile La Grenade (since 7 May 2013)

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Dr Keith Mitchell (took office 20 Feb 2013)

**Ruling party:** New National Party (NNP) (from 20 Feb 2013)

**Area:** 345 square km

**Population:** 105,000 (2012)\*

**Capital:** St George's

**Official language:** English

**Currency:** East Caribbean dollar (EC\$) = 100 cents

**Exchange rate:** EC\$2.70 per US\$ (fixed)

**GDP per capita:** US\$7,496 (2012)\*

**GDP real growth:** -0.82% (2012)\*

**GDP:** US\$790.00 million (2012)\*

**Inflation:** 2.41% (2012)\*

**Balance of trade:** -US\$256.55 million (2012)\*

**Annual FDI:** US\$41.44 million (2011)

\* estimated figure

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2006 The EU granted around US\$11 million for the rehabilitation of schools devastated by Hurricanes Ivan and Emily. 2008 Sir Eric Gairy was named as Grenada's first National Hero. He founded the Grenada United Labour Party in 1950 and steered the island to independence in 1974, becoming Grenada's first prime minister. The opposition NDC won the elections, ousting the former ruling party, the NNP. Tillman Thomas became prime minister. Sir Daniel Williams retired as governor general and was replaced by Carlyle Glean.

2009 The Point Salines international airport was renamed after former prime minister, Maurice Bishop, who had been executed in 1983 as a result of a *coup d'état*, led by General Hudson Austin. A number of the perpetrators of the *coup d'état* were released from jail after serving their 25 year sentences.

2010 The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) Fund for International Development approved a US\$8.5 million loan for the second phase of an infrastructure programme of 25 agricultural feeder roads. The location of Grenada's new parliament and judiciary was announced, to be at Mount Wheldale, St George; work to be funded by the Australian government. The 4,645 square metre building will house both chambers of parliament, separated since hurricane Ivan in 2004 damaged the previous parliament; work is scheduled to be completed by 2013.

2011 In May, Grenada signed the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the articles necessary to become a member. In June the World Bank agreed

to a zero interest loan of US\$5.6 million to fund an improved electricity distribution system and diversity of energy production (including renewable energy sources). In July Grenada became a full member of the International Renewable Energy Agency (Irena). In August citizens of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) – Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines – were granted freedom of movement, allowing them to reside, work, establish businesses and provide services throughout the organisation. During the Commonwealth Heads of Government summit, in October, the 16 countries in which the British monarch is Head of State unanimously agreed to change the royal line of succession from that of first born son to the first born child (regardless of its gender). The change will be enacted after the succession of Prince William (currently second in line to the throne, after his father Prince Charles).

2012 During the NDC's annual convention, held on 30 September, seven senior members (including several parliamentary members) and its general secretary, were expelled from the party. The political turmoil in the party follows a failed coup by former minister Peter David to unseat Prime Minister Tillman Thomas.

2013 The general elections held on 19 February were won by the New National Party with all 15 seats (58.82 per cent), the first time this has happened since 1999. The National Democratic Congress was runner-up with 40.69 per cent.

### Political structure

#### Form of state

Independent state; it is a member of the Commonwealth.

#### The executive

The British monarch is the head of state, represented by the governor general appointed by the monarch. Executive power is vested in the cabinet, led by the prime minister. The cabinet is appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister and is responsible to parliament. Following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the governor general.

#### National legislature

The bicameral parliament consists of a 15-member House of Representatives (members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms) and an upper, 13-member, Senate (10 senators appointed by the government and three by the leader of the opposition)

#### Legal system

The legal system is based on English common law. Grenada is responsible for its own magistrate's courts. The regional Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court is responsible for the high court and the court of appeals. The final court of appeal is to the Privy Council in the UK.

#### Last elections

19 February 2013

**Results:** Parliamentary: The New National Party (NNP) won all 15 seats (58.82 per cent). The National Democratic Congress was runner-up with 40.69 per cent.

#### Next elections

2018 (parliamentary)

### Political parties

#### Ruling party

New National Party (NNP) (from 20 Feb 2013)

#### Main opposition party

National Democratic Congress (NDC)

#### Political situation

Prime Minister Keith Mitchell has an apparent penchant for persistent misfortune. Firstly, in 2004 he was accused of accepting US\$500,000 from a German citizen in return for the post of general ambassador to Grenada and a diplomatic passport. An accusation he denied and was never proven. The second accusation is not only more convoluted but also has a wider implication if proved true. In 2007, in a US criminal trial Prime Minister Mitchell was sited as a recipient of US\$1 million from a US swindler. In the documents submitted to court it was asserted that Mitchell was or had been a US citizen. The news of this resulted in a question mark over Mitchell's Grenadian citizenship and his legitimacy as a

## KEY INDICATORS

## Grenada

	Unit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Population	m	0.10	0.10	*0.10	*0.10	*0.11
Gross domestic product (GDP)	US\$bn	0.68	0.61	0.67	1.45	*0.79
GDP per capita	US\$	6,587	5,969	6,543	7,878	*7,496
GDP real growth	%	1.7	-5.7	-1.3	1.1	*-0.8
Inflation	%	8.0	-0.3	5.0	3.0	*2.4
Industrial output	% change	–	-29.0	-8.2	–	–
Agricultural output	% change	–	12.1	-1.0	–	–
Exports (fob) (goods)	US\$m	40.5	38.7	31.1	36.4	40.5
Imports (fob) (goods)	US\$m	338.8	252.8	284.4	296.3	297.0
Balance of trade	US\$m	-298.3	-214.1	-253.4	-260.0	-256.6
Current account	US\$m	-268.7	-174.8	-218.2	-182.0	-181.0
Total reserves minus gold	US\$m	105.3	129.1	119.2	109.4	119.5
Foreign exchange	US\$m	104.1	112.4	102.8	92.4	104.0
Exchange rate	per US\$	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70

\* estimated figure

Grenadian politician (only Grenadian citizens may be politicians). As of March 2008 the prime minister had not revealed the circumstances regarding his citizenship and whether he had revoked US citizenship at the time of his first election to the parliament of Grenada.

#### Population

105,000 (2012)\*

Approximately 35 per cent of the population is under 15 years.

**Last census:** May 2001: 102,632

**Population density:** 285 inhabitants per square km. Urban population 39 per cent (2010 Unicef).

**Annual growth rate:** 0.4 per cent, 1990–2010 (Unicef).

#### Ethnic make-up

Black (82 per cent), mixed black and European (13 per cent), European and East Indian (5 per cent) and a small number of Arawak/Carib.

#### Religions

Roman Catholic (53 per cent), Anglican (13.8 per cent), other Protestants (33.2 per cent).

#### Education

Education in Grenada is based on the English GCSE and A level system. There are several excellent local schools and an international primary school.

In total, there are 79 schools, 59 primary, 19 secondary and one tertiary institution. TA Marryshow Community College has a school of agriculture and a teacher's training college.

The St George's University School of Medicine is run by a US firm and offers medical training as well as non-medical courses.

**Compulsory years:** Five to 16.

**Enrolment rate:** 95 per cent gross primary enrolment of relevant age groups (including repeaters) (World Bank 2003).

#### Health

Grenada is divided into seven health districts, six of which have a health centre responsible for primary care. In addition, there are several medical stations throughout the country.

Medical care is limited, but everyone has access to some form of healthcare, regardless of ability to pay.

**Life expectancy:** 68 years, 2004 (WHO 2006)

**Fertility rate/Maternal mortality rate:** 2.2 births per woman, 2010 (Unicef)

**Birth rate/Death rate:** 23 births per 1,000 population; 7.5 deaths per 1,000 population (2003).

**Child (under 5 years) mortality rate (per 1,000):** 14 per 1,000 live births (WHO 2012)

#### Welfare

The social welfare department of the ministry of labour administers social work programmes to families and gives financial aid to three private children's homes. There is also a women's shelter in the northern part of the island. There are a number of government social service agencies that monitor the welfare of children, women and those with disabilities.

#### Main cities

St George's (capital, estimated population 5,731 in 2012), Gouyave (2,995), Grenville (2,403), Victoria (2,317).

#### Languages spoken

English and French patois

#### Official language/s

English

#### Media

Freedom of the press is guaranteed by law.

#### Press

The monthly *The Barnacle* publishes business news. There are no daily newspapers. *The Grenada Guardian* is sponsored by the Grenada United Labour political Party.

**Weeklies:** Weeklies include *The*

*Grenadain Voice*

([www.granadianvoce.com](http://www.granadianvoce.com)), *The Grenada Informer* ([www.belgrafix.com](http://www.belgrafix.com)) and *Grenada Today*.

**Periodicals:** *The Barnacle*

([www.barnaclegrenada.com](http://www.barnaclegrenada.com)) is published monthly.

#### Broadcasting

The Grenada Broadcasting Network (GBN) ([www.klassicgrenada.com](http://www.klassicgrenada.com)) provides the national, public service, and is partly owned by the government and partly by the Caribbean Communications Network (CCN)

([www.onecaribbeanmedia.net](http://www.onecaribbeanmedia.net)).

**Radio:** GBC operates two radio stations, Klassic Radio and Hott FM

([www.klassicgrenada.com](http://www.klassicgrenada.com)). Klassic Radio has 43 per cent of the audience listening figures and can be received by surrounding islands. Hott FM has a younger audience than its associate station.

Commercial radio includes City Sound FM ([www.citysoundfm.com](http://www.citysoundfm.com)) and Voice of Grenada ([www.spiceislander.com/vog](http://www.spiceislander.com/vog)), religious stations include Harbour Light Radio ([www.harbourlightradio.org](http://www.harbourlightradio.org)) and the Catholic Radio Upgrade.

**Television:** GBC Television

([www.klassicgrenada.com](http://www.klassicgrenada.com)) operates one channel and Gayelle TV is a the private cable service from Trinidad and Tobago.

**Other news agencies:** Caribbean Net News: [www.caribbeanetnews.com](http://www.caribbeanetnews.com)

#### Economy

The economy is dominated by the service sector, in particular tourism, which attracts

most foreign direct investment (FDI), particularly in construction of holiday facilities. The service sector constituted 80.4 per cent of GDP in 2010, with industry contributing 14.2 per cent, of which manufacturing 4.6 per cent and agriculture 5.4 per cent. St George's University, in Grenada, is prized as the combined Caribbean islands' centralised university, offers medical, veterinarian and other science courses as well as business and arts courses to 11,000 students from 140 countries.

GDP growth was 6.3 per cent in 2007, as reconstruction following destruction from seasonal hurricanes and construction for the 2007 Cricket World Cup boosted demand. But in 2008 as fuel and food prices reached record high prices GDP growth weakened to 1.7 per cent before falling into recession with negative growth of -5.7 per cent in 2009 as the global economic crisis cut tourist numbers. Unemployment in 2009 increased to 25 per cent nationally and up to 40 per cent in rural areas. The economy remained in recession in 2010, at -1.3 per cent, despite a pickup in global trade and an increase in tourist numbers visiting the Caribbean. The economy climbed out of recession in 2011, with an estimated growth of 1.1 per cent.

The government introduced fiscal measures to balance the economy, including replacing, in 2008, a general consumption tax, with a valued added tax (VAT). The International Monetary Fund (IMF) provided around US\$13.3 million in a three-year extended credit facility in 2010, to help Grenada recover from the economic crisis, boost growth, reduce poverty and strengthen the private sector and business climate, while reducing weaknesses in the financial sector.

The government invested heavily in the agricultural sector in 2009, with attention paid to neglected farms and access roads and assistance given for land clearance. These undertakings paid off as production of Grenada's principal agricultural exports – cocoa, nutmeg and mace – increased. And despite an overall decline in global trade these products sold well. Cocoa production was 463,000 tonnes in 2008/09, an increase of 30.2 per cent on the previous (financial) year, valued at US\$1.5 billion. High quality organic cocoa is processed by L A Burdick into organic dark chocolate.

Nutmeg in 2008/09 was 35.8 tonnes, an increase of 13.1 per cent and valued at US\$3.1 billion. Livestock farming and the fishing industry both enjoyed increased output, but domestic food crops were adversely affected by bad weather and consumer's low purchasing power.

### External trade

As a member of the Caribbean Community and Common Market (Caricom), Grenada operates within the single market (Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME)), which it joined in 2006 and has a common currency as a member of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB). Caricom has a common external tariff and offers duty-free trade among its members. Grenada is a member of the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS); set up to promote region development and economic integration. It is also a member of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

### Imports

Main imports are food, manufactured consumer goods, machinery, chemicals, petroleum and construction materials.

**Main sources:** Trinidad and Tobago (43.4 per cent of total in 2011), US (19.1 per cent), Barbados (3.6 per cent).

### Exports

Main agricultural exports include cocoa, nutmeg and mace, bananas, tropical fruit, vegetables, fish and meat products, manufactured goods include clothing, light industrial products and foodstuffs.

**Main destinations:** Saint Lucia (19.9 per cent of total in 2011), Antigua and Barbuda (13.5 per cent), Saint Kitts and Nevis (12.2 per cent).

### Agriculture

The agricultural sector contributes around 8 per cent to GDP and accounts for around 65 per cent of exports.

Activity centres on the traditional farming of nutmeg/mace (the world's second-largest producer after Indonesia), cocoa and bananas. Nutmeg and cocoa exports have benefited from a decline in world supply due to political problems in global suppliers (Indonesia and Côte d'Ivoire), as opposed to improvements in output. Agricultural development policy is geared towards the rehabilitation of the cocoa industry, the promotion of new export crops, greater provision of fertilisers and other inputs and privatisation of state farms.

Grenada was adversely affected by the loss of export markets in 2007, when WTO-led legislation opened up the EU banana market to worldwide suppliers. There is a small fishing industry. The typical total annual fish catch is over 2,247t. Shellfish, molluscs and cephalopods account for another 39t per annum.

### Industry and manufacturing

The industrial sector accounts for around 20 per cent of GDP, of which manufacturing constitutes around 7 per cent.

Manufacturing activities include the production of garments, beverages, flour, wheat-bran, animal feed, furniture, paints and varnishes, sugar, rum, coconut oil,

lime juice and honey. Furniture, handicrafts and garments are also manufactured for export to the Caricom market. The government is committed to achieving growth in the manufacturing sector and to this end is endeavouring to attract foreign firms to use Grenada as a base for exports to extra-regional markets. Joint ventures are encouraged between local private sector and foreign investors in order to assist local manufacturers to access capital, technology and marketing channels.

### Tourism

Grenada offers relaxing beach holidays, ocean activities, eco-friendly exploration of its landscapes and exciting local colour and culture.

Travel and tourism is an important component of GDP, of which it typically constitutes 25 per cent, even during the downturn in the world trade during the global economic crisis. This may be in part due to the range of holidays it offers for all wallets and partly to the fall in other sectors of GDP. Foreign receipts from tourism grew in 2010 to 66.8 per cent of total GDP, despite overall numbers falling from 459,391 in 2009 to 444,427 in 2010; dollar income fell to US\$105 million (down from US\$112 million in 2008). Employment in the industry was at 24 per cent in 2007, but this fell to 22 per cent by 2010 and only showed a modest increase of 0.3 per cent in 2011.

The US visitor outnumbers all other visitors by a factor of five, with the UK the next largest contingent. The number of calls by cruise liners has fallen from a high of 360 in 2000 to 206 in 2010, although this may reflect the growth in choice of other Caribbean destinations (and larger cruise ships). The number of cruise ship passengers visiting Grenada has grown from 180,305 in 2000 to 333,765 in 2010.

Capital investment in travel and tourism rose from a low of 4.2 per cent of total investment in 2002 to a high of 7.6 per cent in 2009, reflecting that other sectors may be losing out to an industry that still offers viable returns for investors.

There are no known hydrocarbon reserves. Consumption of oil was 3,000 barrels per day (bpd) in 2008, all of which was imported. In 2005, Grenada, plus a number of other Caribbean states, signed an agreement with Venezuela to establish PetroCaribe, a multi-national oil company, owned by the participating states. PetroCaribe buys low-priced Venezuelan crude oil under long-term payment plans.

Any use of natural gas or coal is commercially insignificant. Trinidad and Tobago has had a plan to build a US\$500

million, 965km natural gas pipeline linking the eastern Caribbean islands, which would open possibilities of importing natural gas into Grenada.

### Energy

Thermal power plants produce a total installed electricity generating capacity of 32MW. The infrastructure damage caused during hurricane seasons has hampered the country's attempts at finding alternative sources of energy. The potential of solar and wind power are recognised but investment is constrained by their fragile characteristics. Providing energy through individual installations offers an option that could avoid wholesale public generating capacity devastation. Cuba already has a system of distributed generation (DG), whereby small-scale plants are located around the country and closer to their end users. This has allowed Cuba to recover from Caribbean hurricanes much more rapidly than countries which adopted more centralised power generation plants.

Plans for the commercial development of a geothermal-fuelled power plant, developed by the Eastern Caribbean Geothermal Development Project (ECGDP) (or Geo-Caribes), which is estimated will provide 60–120MW overall, will be operated by the West Indies Power Limited (WIPL), which is owned by ECGDP countries. On 20 June 2011, the World Bank agreed to a zero interest loan of US\$5.6 million to fund an improved electricity distribution system and diversity of energy production (including renewable energy sources).

Grenada became a full member of the International Renewable Energy Agency (Irena) in July 2011.

### Financial markets

#### Stock exchange

Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange (ECSE)

#### Banking and insurance

The seven members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines, share a common currency (the East Caribbean dollar (EC\$) and central bank. The British Virgin Islands and Anguilla are associate members.

#### Central bank

Eastern Caribbean Central Bank, St Kitts and Nevis.

#### Offshore facilities

The strengthening of the regulatory framework by the Grenada International Financial Services Authority (GIFSA) led to significant improvement and in 2003 Grenada was removed from the blacklist

drawn up by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

#### Time

GMT minus four hours

#### Geography

Grenada is a mountainous, heavily forested island. It is the most southerly of the Windward Islands in the West Indies. The country also includes some of the small islands known as the Grenadines, which lie to the north-east of Grenada, the largest of these being the low-lying island of Carriacou.

#### Hemisphere

Northern

#### Climate

Tropical marine with an annual mean temperature of 28 degrees Celsius. Rain occurs mainly from June–December. Driest from February–May.

#### Entry requirements

##### Passports

Required by all and must be valid for six months from the date of departure. Proof of return/onward passage is necessary.

##### Visa

Not required by nationals of most of the Americas, Europe, Australasia and Japan, for both tourist and business trips, valid for three months. Business visitors should supply extra information: letter of introduction from foreign company and letter of invitation from a local host. For further details and exceptions contact the consular section of the nearest High Commission or Embassy.

##### Currency advice/regulations

The import and export of foreign currencies is unrestricted, however large amounts should be declared. Travellers cheques are widely accepted. To avoid extra exchange fees US dollar denominations are advised.

#### Health (for visitors)

##### Mandatory precautions

Yellow fever certificate required if arriving from an infected area.

##### Advisable precautions

Immunisation against hepatitis A, B and diphtheria may be recommended. Medical attention can cost several thousand dollars and doctors often expect immediate cash payments; insurance is advisable.

#### Hotels

There are a wide variety of hotels from luxurious to one star. Except for town hotels, most are located near beaches, all hotels should be booked well in advance. An 8 per cent sales tax on food and beverages and 10 per cent service charge are added to the bill.

#### Public holidays (national)

##### Fixed dates

1 Jan (New Year's Day), 7 Feb (Independence Day), 1 May (Labour Day), 25 Oct (Thanksgiving Day), 25–26 Dec (Christmas).

##### Variable dates

Good Friday, Easter Monday (Mar/Apr), Whit Monday, Corpus Christi (May/Jun), Emancipation Day (first Mon in Aug), Carnival (two days, Aug).

#### Working hours

##### Banking

Mon–Thu: 0800–1400; Fri: 0800–1300, 1430–1700.

##### Business

Mon–Thu: 0800–1145, 1300–1600; Fri: 0800–1145, 1300–1700.

##### Government

Mon–Thu: 0800–1145, 1300–1600; Fri: 0800–1145, 1300–1700.

##### Shops

Mon–Fri: 0800–1145, 1300–1600; Sat: 0800–1145.

#### Telecommunications

##### Mobile/cell phones

GSM 850 900/1800/1900 services cover all of St George.

#### Electricity supply

220/240V AC, 50 cycles

#### Getting there

##### Air

**International airport/s:** Maurice Bishop International Airport (previously Point Salines, renamed in 2009) (GND), 8km from St George's; bureau de change, duty-free shops, restaurant, shops and car rental.

Taxis are available.

**Airport tax:** Departure tax EC\$50, payable in local currency only.

##### Surface

**Water:** Many cruise lines call at Grenada. Regular boat services from St Vincent, Martinique and Trinidad. There is a ferry service to Carriacou Island.

**Main port/s:** St George's.

#### Getting about

##### National transport

**Road:** There are approximately 1,050km of roads, of which 650km are paved, although most main roads are narrow and winding.

**Buses:** Public transport is provided by small private operators, with a system covering the entire country. Cheap but often slow and few run during the late afternoons, evenings and Sundays.

##### City transport

**Taxis:** Widely available. Fares are regulated.

##### Car hire

International licence required or local permit obtained (valid national licence must

be presented to local Traffic Department), a minimum age of 25 applies. Traffic drives on the left.

#### BUSINESS DIRECTORY

The addresses listed below are a selection only. While World of Information makes every endeavour to check these addresses, we cannot guarantee that changes have not been made, especially to telephone numbers and area codes. We would welcome any corrections.

#### Telephone area codes

The international direct dialling code (IDD) for Grenada is +1 473, followed by subscriber's number.

#### Chambers of Commerce

Grenada Chamber of Industry and Commerce, PO Box 129, St George's (tel: 440-2937; fax: 440-6621; e-mail: gcic@caribsurf.com).

#### Banking

Bank of Nova Scotia, PO Box 194, Grand Anse, St George's (tel: 440-3274).

Barclays Bank, PO Box 37, Grand Anse, St George's (tel: 440-3232; fax: 440-3232).

Grenada Bank of Commerce, PO Box 4, Grand Anse, St George's (tel: 440-3521; fax: 440-4153).

Grenada Co-operative Bank, Church Street, St George's (tel: 440-2111, 440-3549; fax: 440-6600).

Grenada Development Bank, Halifax Street, St George's (tel: 440-2382/1620).

National Commercial Bank of Grenada, Halifax Street, St George's (tel: 440-3566/8).

Scotiabank, Halifax Street, St George's (tel: 440-3274).

#### Central bank

Eastern Caribbean Central Bank, Agency Office, Monckton Street, St George's (tel: 440-3016; fax: 40-6721).

#### Stock exchange

Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange (ECSE), www.ecseonline.com

#### Travel information

Grenada Hotel Association, Ross Point Inn, Lagoon Road, St George's (tel: 444-1353; fax: 444-4847).

Ministry of tourism

Ministry of Tourism, Civil Aviation, Social Security, Culture, Gender and Family, Ministerial Complex, 4th Floor, St. George's, (tel: 440-0366; fax: 440-0443).

#### National tourist organisation offices

Grenada Board of Tourism, PO Box 293, The Carenage, St George's (tel: 440-2279; fax: 440-6637; internet: www.grenadagrenadines.com).

### Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture, Ministerial Complex, 2nd and 3rd Floors, St George's (tel: 440-27008 fax: 440-4191).

Ministry of Carriacou and Petit Martinique Affairs, Beausejour, Carriacou (tel: 443-6026; fax: 443-6040).

Ministry of Communication & Works, Ministerial Complex, 4th Floor, St George's (tel: 440-2181; fax: 440-4122).

Ministry of Education, Botanical Gardens, St George's (tel: 440-2166; fax: 440-6650).

Ministry of Finance, Trade, Industry and Planning, Financial Complex, St George's (tel: 440-2731; fax: 440-4115).

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Ministerial Complex, 4th Floor, St George's (tel: 440-2640; fax: 440-4184).

Ministry of Health and Environment, Ministerial Complex, 1st and 2nd Floors, St George's (tel: 440-2649; fax: 440-4127).

Ministry of Housing, Social Services and Co-operatives, Ministerial Complex, 1st and 2nd Floors, St George's (tel: 440-6917; fax: 440-7990).

Ministry of Implementation, Ministerial Complex, 6th Floor, St George's (tel: 440-2255; fax: 440-4116).

Ministry of Labour and Local Government, Ministerial Complex, 3rd Floor, St George's (tel: 440-2532).

Ministry of Legal Affairs, Attorney General's Office, Church Street, St. George's (tel: 440-2050; fax: 440-6630).

Ministry of Youth, Sports and Community Development, Ministerial Complex, 2nd Floor, St George's (tel: 440-6917; fax: 440-6924).

Office of the Prime Minister, Ministerial Complex, 6th Floor, St George's (tel: 440-2225; fax: 440-4116).

### Other useful addresses

Export Development Unit, Ministry of Trade, Lagoon Road, St George's (tel: 440-2101; fax: 440-4115).

Grenada Cocoa Board, Scott St, St George's (tel: 440-2234).

Grenada Co-operative Banana Society, Scott St, St George's (tel: 440-2117).

Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association, PO Box 160, St George's (tel: 440-2097).

Grenada Industrial Development Corporation, Frequente Industrial Park, True Blue, St. George's (tel: 444-1035; fax: 444-4828; e-mail: [gidc@caribsurf.com](mailto:gidc@caribsurf.com); internet site: [www.grenadaworld.com](http://www.grenadaworld.com)).

Grenada International Financial Services Authority (GIFSA), PO Box 39713, Carenage (tel: 440-8717; fax: 440-4780; e-mail: [grenoffshore@caribsurf.com](mailto:grenoffshore@caribsurf.com)).

Grenada Manufacturers' Council, PO Box 129, St George's (tel: 444-4485/2937; fax: 440-6627).

Grenadan Embassy (US), 1701 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20009 (tel: 202-265-2561).

**Other news agencies:** Caribbean Net News: [www.caribbeannetnews.com](http://www.caribbeannetnews.com)

### Internet sites

Blue Horizons Cottage Hotel: [www.cpscaribnet.com/ads/blue/blue.html](http://www.cpscaribnet.com/ads/blue/blue.html)

Calabash Hotel: [www.cpscaribnet.com/ads/calabash/calabash.html](http://www.cpscaribnet.com/ads/calabash/calabash.html)

Coyaba Beach Resort: [www.cpscaribnet.com/ads/coyaba/coyaba.html](http://www.cpscaribnet.com/ads/coyaba/coyaba.html)